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G. O. P. COMMITTEE ADOPTS HOOVER FARM AID PLAN; M'NARY-HAUGEN FACTION PLANS FIGHT ON FLOOR

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Nobile Injured When Dirigible Crashed On Ice

GENERAL'S REPORT BY RADIO REVEALS HURT TO ARM, LEG

Brief Report on Disaster to Italia Received by News Agency at Rome Wednesday.

GONDOLA WAS TORN LOOSE IN STORM

Injured All Better, However, Except Technician With Broken Leg; Rescue Work Rushed.

Rome, June 13.—(AP)—Latest reports from the stranded crew of the dirigible Italia reveal that Gene Al Umberton Nobile himself was injured on the right arm and right leg when the airship's gondola was torn from her on the ice north of Spitzbergen.

The General in his report, however, said that his arm was cured and that his leg was nearly so.

The report, made public in a communique by the official news agency Stefani, said that in addition to General Nobile, the others injured were Dr. Finn Malmgren, Swedish meteorologist, who suffered bad contusions on his arm and chief technician Cecioni, whose right leg was broken below the knee.

Dr. Malmgren had recovered from his hurt by the time he and two others of the crew left the Nobile party on May 30 in an effort to reach land. Cecioni, however, will need long attention before being cured.

Text Of Message.

General Umberto Nobile's own story of the wrecking of the dirigible Italia in the arctic was received here today by the Stefani news agency.

It was summarized as follows:

"At 10:30 a. m. on May 25, while the Italia was flying normally at a height of 500 meters, suddenly the weight increased (apparently by snow and ice forming on the bag). The airship began a rapid plunge which it was impossible to halt and in two minutes it crashed upon the polar ice pack.

"The cabin and part of the upper bracing were torn away while the bag was carried by the wind in an easterly direction.

"Among the debris on the ice all the occupants of the cabin were found miraculously to be alive. Scattered on the ice around them was almost all the material which formed the cabin.

"Only a minute after the plunge, Nobile and his companions cried passionately: "viva Italia."

Start for North Cape.

"On the evening of May 30, about 12 kilometers northeast of Foyn Island, Captain A. Mariano and Captain Filippo Zappe and the Swedish scientist, Dr. Finn Malmgren started with provisions for North Cape. They intended to cover 10 kilometers a day.

"There were left with Nobile, the Czechoslovak scientist, Professor F. Behounek, Lieutenant A. Viglieri, Engineer Troiani, motor chief Ceccioni and Giuseppe Diesi, radio operator.

"The other members of the crew remained with the drifting dirigible. They will have food enough for three months and are supplied with complete equipment.

"In the group with General Nobile there are two injured. One of them is already convalescent. The other,

Continued on Page 12, Column 4.

GEORGIA HUNTERS KILL WILD GAME WORTH $5,236,250

More than $5,000,000 worth of wild game was killed in Georgia during the hunting season which closed recently, according to an estimate made Wednesday by the state department of game and fish. The actual food value of the game is estimated at $5,236,250 in figures made public by Peter S. Twitty, state game and fish commissioner.

The department has just finished compiling statistics covering the value of game based on reports received from every county in the state. Nearly $2,960,000 worth of quail was killed; more than $1,000,000 worth of rabbits and doves, each; squirrels totaled $300,000; ducks, $225,000; snipe, $40,000; wild geese, $30,000, and wild turkey, $36,000.

Figures show that there are 75,000 duly licensed hunters in Georgia.

ATLANTA OFFICER FREED BY CORONER IN RIVER SLAYING

Verdict of "Justifiable Homicide" Returned When Higgins Claims Self-Defense.

Marietta, Ga., June 13.—(Special.) Paul Higgins, an Atlanta policeman off duty on vacation, was exonerated by a coroner's inquest today into the fatal shooting by Higgins of Mayo Spinks, proprietor of a lunch stand on the bank of the Chattahoochee river. The verdict was that of justifiable homicide.

Spinks, according to testimony given by Higgins at the inquest, contested the right of Higgins and a party of friends to fish along the river near his lunch stand. The shooting was an outgrowth of a heated argument between Spinks and one of Higgins' companions.

The tragedy occurred just across the river in Cobb county. Spinks was shot twice, after he had opened fire on Higgins, according to the latter's version as told at the inquest. Higgins went to Marietta and surrendered following the affair.

According to Higgins' story, told at the coroner's inquest, he and several companions approached the bank of the river when Spinks, who operated a small barbecue and soft drink stand, accosted them with a demand to know what they intended to do.

Argument Resumed.

Higgins said he told him his party was going to fish in the river, whereupon Spinks is alleged to have said, "You can't fish here and you'd better get out." Higgins said he replied that he and his friends had permits to fish there and intended to do so.

According to the policeman, Spinks declared he would bring a game warden to the scene. He went away. Higgins said, and he and his party started to fish.

A few minutes later Sprinks returned accompanied by another person. Higgins declared. Spinks, according to the Atlanta policeman, began another argument over the rights of the Atlantans to fish in the river at that particular spot. This argument was directed at one of Higgins' companions.

Higgins, fishing at a spot away from where the discussion was going

Continued on Page 12, Column 4.

"Dirt Farmers" in Anti-Hoover Parade, Barred From G. O. P. Convention by Police



Photo by Associated Press.

"Dirt" farmers stormed republican convention hall when denied admittance to hall. This photograph was rushed from Kansas City by plane to St. Louis and telephotographed to The Constitution

Cordon of Officers Pushes Demonstrators Back as They Surge Into Lobby of Hall.

Kansas City, June 13.—(AP)—A throng of farmers augmented by followers of Watson, Curtis and Lowden attempted to carry their protest against the nomination of Herbert Hoover to the floor of the republican convention today, but twice were driven off by the threat of policemen's clubs.

With cries of "we don't want Hoover," and "anybody but Hoover," the surging protestors almost forced the main entrace into the convention auditorium and although some of them actually got into the lobby, a cordon of officers quickly pushed them back.

After two determined efforts to enter, some of the leaders of the protesting throng cautioned against further attempts and the crowd formed a circle around the convention hall shouting

Continued on Page 13, Column 3.

Atlantic Race Of 2 Women AgainDelayed

Trepassy Plane Unable To Rise; Reduction of Gas Is Seen.

St. Johns, N. F., June 13.—(United News.)—The prospective race across the Atlantic by air to England between Miss Amelia Earhart with her monoplane Friendship and Miss Mabel Boll in the Columbia was postponed for at least another day when the Friendship failed to take the air after three attempts on Trepassey bay and Miss Boll announced she preferred to rest until Thursday.

Wilmur Stultz, Miss Earhart's pilot, announced he would try again Thursday to get the Friendship off the water into the air by reducing her heavy load of gasoline.

Experts believe the Friendship's gasoline supply must be materially reduced before the giant airship can take off. They believe, also, that the heavy plane will not rise with suf-

Continued on Page 12, Column 4.

PAY HIKES DENIED BY FINANCE BOARD

Few Additional Appropriations Recommended; Report on Pay Ward Offer Expected Monday.

When city council Monday considers the June finance sheet, which will be offered by the finance committee, it will have before it a virtual duplicate of the one offered to it in January, it was announced Wednesday night following completion of the paper by members of the committee.

Additional appropriations included in the June sheet are $20,000 for continuation of the widening and paving of Peters street from Walker to Whitehall streets, and $7,500 for completion of the clubhouse and swimming pool at Mozley park.

No Salaries Raised.

No salaries were raised, but an adjustment which increases the pay of orderlies from $8 to $9 a week was allowed.

The dearth of new projects and improvements is due to lack of funds, according to Councilman Wiley L.

Continued on Page 12, Column 4.

Busy Program Awaits G.O.P. Host Today

Doubtful If First Presidential Ballot Will Be Reached, However.

Kansas City, June 13.—(AP)—Tomorrow promises to be a busy day for the republican national convention with the platform issue to be settled and nominating speeches of presidential candidates to be heard. There was some doubt tonight that the first ballot could be taken tomorrow as originally planned. The program follows:

10 a. m. central standard time—Call to order by Senator Moses, of New Hampshire, permanent chairman.

Prayer by Rabbi Herman M. Cohen.

Presentation on platform by resolutions committee.

Formal selection of members of national committee.

Nomination of candidates for president.

It appeared certain tonight that at least five names would be presented to the convention, including Herbert Hoover, Frank O. Lowden, Senator Watson, of Indiana; Senator Curtis, of Kansas, and Senator Goff, of West Virginia. Seconding speeches are in order for each candidate.

$100,000 MORGAN WILL IS ADMITTED

Caveat of Daughter-in-Law and Grandchild, Alleging Unsound Mind of Testator, Overruled.

Overruling a caveat filed by Mrs. Pearl Morgan and Mrs. Janice Morgan Boyles, in which it was charged that the will of the late Joseph H. Morgan was signed under alleged undue influence by his son, Harry Morgan, Fulton County Ordinary Thomas J. Jeffries Wednesday admitted Morgan's will to record. The estate is said to involve more than $100,000.

Filing the objection as the daughter-in-law and grandchild of the deceased Morgan, Mrs. Morgan, and Mrs. Boyles alleged that Joseph H. Morgan was not of sound and disposing mind and memory at the time of signing the will, but was and had been for the previous two or three years unable to freely dispose of the property because of his alleged weakened condition of mind and body.

The objectors alleged that the testator was imposed upon by his son, Harry Morgan, of 368 Eighth street, N. E., by false misrepresentations as to the legatees, and that the influence wielded by the son was such as to practically disinherit the caveators of their legal right to inherit as much as he.

Harry Morgan was appointed executor in the will. Attorneys for the caveators were C. A. Vandiver and Clarke & Clarke, while W. O. Wilson represented Harry Morgan in the hearing before Judge Jeffries.

Mr. Wilson, counsel for Harry Morgan, summoned nine friends and relatives of the deceased who testified that at the time the will was made Mr. Morgan had been of sound mind. The caveators called three witnesses who failed to convince the court that the will should not be filed and probated.

Joseph Morgan was a pioneer in Atlanta, coming here shortly after the civil war, when Atlanta was only a village. He had lived in Savannah before the war and served through the conflict, attaining the rank of major. He lived in his Spring street home for more than fifty years prior to his death. Both he and his wife were active in civic affairs.

According to the terms of the will, Harry Morgan is to receive two-thirds of the estate of approximately $100,000, with Mrs. Boyles to receive one-third and Mrs. Morgan $1,000, to be paid from Mrs. Boyles' share.

Continued on Page 13, Column 4.

Story of College Romance

:: CEREMONY PERFORMED FIVE MONTHS AGO ::

And Marriage Is Revealed

BY LAMAR SPARKS.

The story of a three years' engagement, of an acquaintance which began in a co-ed school in Ohio, and of a marriage which took place more than five months ago, was revealed in Atlanta Wednesday in the announcement that Mr. and Mrs. Richard Nelson Block will be at home to their friends at 1576 Olympian way, following graduation of the groom from the University of Georgia.

The ceremony, which was announced in May to friends of the bride in Ohio, and has just been made public here, was solemnized December 27, 1927, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Block, parents of the groom, while the bride, who then was Miss Mary Margaret Howard, daughter of Robert W. Howard, of Newark, Ohio, was a house guest during the Christmas holidays.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Marvin Williams, pastor of Wesley Memorial church. Walter Brice, of Decatur, acted as the best man.

Announcement of the marriage was made May 19, at a large tea given by the bride at Granville inn, 10 miles from her home, near Newark, Ohio. The groom, who will not be graduated from the University of Georgia until June 20, and the bride, who is a graduate of only a few days, now are enjoying a honeymoon trip through the mountains of North Carolina.

The story of the three-year engagement and acquaintanceship of many

Continued on Page 3, Column 3.

TRUE

For Sixty Years!

Advertising in The Constitution Pays the Advertiser; Saves the Buyer

This big issue of The Constitution—its 60th anniversary edition—attests the high regard in which this paper is held by advertiser and buyer alike. For sixty years it has been true to its purpose of "paying the advertiser" in sound business returns, and in "saving the buyer" in highest quality at lowest cost. The same will be true sixty years hence.

DAWES IS SEEN AS HOOVER MATE ON DRY TICKET

Small Declares Edge and Curtis Unlikely; the Latter Has Too Good Position Now To Quit.

BY SAM W. SMALL.
Special Staff Correspondent.

Kansas City, Mo., June 13.—(Special.)—The details of this convention and views of its final proceedings that are brought to me today by delegates and by some trained observers indicate the peculiar character of this political assembly. With the exception of those conventions in which the presidential nomination by acclamation was an accepted face before it occurred this convention comes nearest of being a practically framed-up affair.

Every practical politician came here with a clear understanding that Hoover would be the nominee for president if and when the Pennsylvania and other eastern delegations threw their support to him.

Pledges Doubted.

Very few of them who were not pledged partisans of other candidates, such as Lowden, Watson, Curtis and Goff, doubted that the powers of the administration would pledge these votes eventually to Hoover. When those decisive delegates reached here, their leaders promptly realized that the safe strategy was to clinch the Hoover nomination as promptly as possible and thereby avoid any prolonged agony over the matter when the balloting should begin.

All through the preliminaries of this campaign from its start 10 months ago, the fine Italian hand of Calvin Coolidge has been quietly playing the keys with skill of a Paderowsky. While determined all along not to be put in the anomolous attitude of a candidacy for himself, he has nevertheless preserved from the outset a stern determination that the party should make this forthcoming campaign on his record and policies as president and that whatever power the administration could employ to insure that, would be massed behind that man who would most certainly represent his administration and if elected in November carry forward his policies. As the candidacies of other men developed each of them presented phases that were antagonistic to the record of the administration and therefore it has been evident for some time that the so-called allies were forcing Hoover forward as the administration favorite. Now, without intending it at all, they have accomplished that result, and tomorrow it seems certain that Hoover will go over with a bang.

Farmer Discounted.

As wired previously, the potential leaders are wholly discounting the farm fermentation and the occasional wild and wooly threats of the farm revolt in the middle west. They feel a perfect assurance that inside of 60 days Hoover will be receiving the enthusiastisc support of practically every republican in the union. Some of them are frank to say that he will need just that in order to get by in November, because they are not anticipating in the present circumstances of the country any such G. O. P. landslides as those of 1920 and 1924.

They dismiss all complaint that

Continued on Page 13, Column 4.

Upshaw Visits Sam Small In Hospital

Former Congressman Says Constitution Writer Brave in Pain.

BY WILLIAM D. UPSHAW.
Former Congressman, Fifth Georgia District.

Kansas City, June 13.—(Special.)—Fresh from the bedside of that marvelous bundle of versatile dynamics and brilliant mentality, Sam W. Small, who, lying in Grace hospital with a fractured hip, is rising masterfully over his excrutiating pain, and keeping daily tryst with Constitution readers concerning the national republican convention, he has requested me to wire his love to all friends everywhere who are flooding his sick room with cheering greetings of affection.

Holding a sheet of telegrams in his hands from the Constitution family and other friends, there was a watery glisten in the eyes of this heroic old war horse of the platform and the pen as he said "My friends are mighty good to me." Then a sharp pain shot through his wounded and bandaged hip and he smiled above the

Continued on Page 12, Column 4.

EQUALIZATION FEE PLAN IS DEFEATED AFTER BITTER ROW

Borah Bone Dry Plank and Campaign Expenditures Pledge Also Adopted by Body.

CONVENTION TO GET PLATFORM TODAY

Hoover-Jardine Farm Relief Method Fails To Appease Disgruntled Mid-West Forces.

Kansas City, June 13.—(United News.)—The full platform committee of the republican convention finished its labors tonight and approved the platform draft containing the Hoover-Jardine farm relief plank, the far-reaching Borah law enforcement plank and the plank of campaign expenditures.

After repulsing the farm relief hosts who wanted the McNary-Haugen equalization fee plank, the full committee approved the Hoover-Jardine plank, which advocates a federal farm board and aid to the farmers organized in cooperative associations. This plank also proposes tariff aid to the agriculturists.

The plank had been adopted by a drafting subcommittee of 16 this afternoon after an all-night battle Tuesday night. It indorsed establishment of a farm board to handle surplus crop operations in order to stabilize farm prices. It also approves increased tariff rates on agricultural imports, as suggested by Senator Borah, of Idaho.

Aid for the farmer by establishing cooperative farm organizations, farmer-controlled and assisted as much as possible by the government, also was advocated.

The disgruntled farm element in the conventilon will carry the fight to the floor in open session tomorrow.

Adoption of the plank followed a bitter debate in the full platform committee beginning about 5 p. m. and lasting, with one hour's intermission, until 10:45 p. m.

In the full committee session, the fight for the qualification fee was led by Frank W. Murphy, Minnesota, farm leader, who was not a member of the drafting subcommittee. He and Senator Borah, of Idaho, bore the brunt of argument of the two contending factions.

The talk grew loud occasionally as the farm leaders and representatives of the eastern states clashed, their voices penetrating to weary newspapermen outside who had sat all night before through the subcommittee session.

Frequently, there was vociferous applause as a speaker drove home his argument, or pounding and thumping upon the large table about which the 50 or more committee members sat.

They must have been weary. Some of them had a few winks of sleep

Continued on Page 12, Column 5.

The Weather
LOCAL THUNDERSHOWERS.

Washington—Forecast:
Georgia — Local thundershowers Thursday and possibly Friday.

Local Weather Report.

Highest temperature	87
Lowest temperature	68
Mean temperature	78
Normal temperature	76
Rainfall in past 12 hours, inches	.00
Deficiency since 1st of month	.07
Excess since Jan. 1, inches	.07
Total rainfall since Jan. 1	24.06

	7 a.m.	N'n	7 p.m.
Dry temperature	71	84	81
Wet bulb	69	72	72
Relative humidity	89	57	64

Report of Stations.

STATIONS AND STATE OF WEATHER	Temperature 7pm.	High	Rain 12 hrs Ins.
ATLANTA, pt. cloudy	81	87	.00
Augusta, clear	80	84	.14
Birmingham, cloudy	74	88	.04
Boston, clear	72	86	.00
Buffalo, cloudy	66	82	.20
Charleston, clear	78	86	T.
Chicago, cloudy	68	78	.00
Denver, clear	64	66	.00
Des Moines, pt. cloudy	74	76	T.
Galveston, pt. cloudy	80	84	T.
Hatteras, clear	76	82	.00
Havre, pt. cloudy	72	78	.06
Jacksonville, pt. cloudy	78	82	T.
Kansas City, pt. cloudy	76	76	.00
Memphis, raining	64	80	1.02
Miami, cloudy	80	84	.04
Mobile, cloudy	80	86	.00
Montgomery, cloudy	80	90	.10
New Orleans, cloudy	82	90	.00
New York, cloudy	66	74	.00
North Platte, pt. cloudy	76	76	.00
Oklahoma City, clear	72	74	.14
Phoenix, clear	92	94	.00
Pittsburgh, cloudy	82	86	T.
Raleigh, pt. cloudy	80	88	.00
San Francisco, clear	62	62	.00
St. Louis, cloudy	72	76	.00
Salt Lake City, cloudy	62	64	T.
Savannah, clear	78	86	T.
Tampa, raining	72	94	.34
Toledo, pt. cloudy	72	82	.01
Vicksburg, raining	70	90	.68
Washington, cloudy	78	88	.00

C. F. von HERRMANN,
Meteorologist, Weather Bureau.

Largest Circulation, Morning or Evening, of Any Daily Newspaper In Atlanta

GREETINGS!

FROM ONE

PIONEER TO ANOTHER

The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company

On the Verge of Its 69th Anniversary, Welcomes This Opportunity to Congratulate

The Atlanta Constitution

ON ATTAINING ITS

60th Anniversary

THE CONSTITUTION HAS NOW BEEN THE "FIRST THING IN THE MORNING" FOR 60 YEARS

It played an important part in moulding the lives and opinions of Atlantans and in developing Atlanta and its citizens into their present position of LEADERSHIP IN THE SOUTHEAST—AND OF

National Recognition

THE CONSTITUTION

deserves much credit for the success and development of its Advertisers, representing nearly every business enterprise, great and small, local and national, in Atlanta.

DO YOU RECALL---

the days in '99 when this Advertisement of the TEA COMPANY appeared in The Constitution?



TODAY----- As in 1899 and before then THE CONSTITUTION continues to herald to Atlantans the advertised values of the A&P. It is efficiently serving a great city and a great company.

We Have Just Entered a New Field in Atlanta—

A&P MARKETS

THE CONSTITUTION has played a part in the tremendous success of our

20 A&P MEAT MARKETS IN ATLANTA

IN OUR MARKETS FRIDAY—

Salt Water Fish RED FIN
CROAKERS, lb. 8c

Here's a Nice Little Pan Fish!

VIRGINIA FRESH WATER TROUT, lb. 22½c

The delicate white meat of the trout—most sought-after by sportsmen—is available to you at A&P Markets Friday at this very reasonable price—and *FRESH* as possible.

YOU CAN BUY ALL YOUR MEATS AT A&P MARKETS

ELGIN CREAMERY TUB BUTTER Lb. **51c**

"Tea Store Kind"—as Advertised in THE CONSTITUTION IN 1899

SILVERBOOK PRINT BUTTER, Lb. 53c

JERSEY CREAM PRINT BUTTER, Lb. 45c

8 O'CLOCK PURE SANTOS

COFFEE, lb. 35c

Today, as in 1899, we are still the WORLD'S GREATEST COFFEE RETAILERS!

These Prices for Atlanta and Suburbs Only

THE GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA CO.

TRADE CLUB PLANS TO INSPECT DOCKS

Plans for a southeastern world trade conference to be held in Atlanta next fall, and for attendance of an Atlanta delegation at the opening on June 17 of the Alabama state docks at Mobile, were discussed Wednesday by members of the Atlanta Foreign Trade club at the Ansley hotel.

"Atlanta has come to be the accepted commercial center of the southeast and its foreign trade, already heavy, has a greater future," said C. J. Haden, chairman of the committee on arrangements for attendance at the state docks opening. "Thus we have a direct interest in every port from the James river down to the Mississippi. Our trade with the gulf, including particularly fruit and fertilizers, has its nearest and probably its best inlet through Mobile. Alabama was the first-born of Georgia to set up housekeeping as a state, and we feel both a paternal and a fraternal nearness to those so many of whom are of our lineage."

Mr. Haden said that it is a mistake to believe that foreign trade is a thing for the ocean-side cities exclusively, as, he pointed out: "Havre and Cherbourg dock the ships but Paris does the business; Hamburg and Bremen shelter the boats, but Berlin handles the commerce; Genoa is the port but Milan is the great commercial foreign trading city of northern Italy. And so with Atlanta's expansion, which now seems boundless. Each of the ports of the southeast is within our parish."

Fred J. Robinson, executive general agent of the Central of Georgia railway, spoke on the wonderful progress of transportation and stressed the importance of Atlanta's strategical position as a center. John Ashley Jones gave an interesting history of developments in Atlanta from his boyhood days to the present time. Charles F. Hoke presided, and read a letter from Senator Walter F. George stating that Senator George would accept the club's invitation to speak some time during the summer or early fall.

YOUNG JUDEAN CLUB TO OFFER MINSTRELS

A minstrel show will be presented by the Aaronean Young Judaean club at the Jewish Educational Alliance on June 24. Jessie Frisch is director of the program, assisted by Annette Davidson. The entertainment will contain the usual minstrel features and a special attraction will be added, "The Battle of Rollin' Bones," a comedy skit. It has never been presented in Atlanta before.

Morris Shulmister will sing the leading musical numbers of the show. Abe Alterman and Seymour Cohen will present two comedy songs. The leading end man for the minstrel team will be Morris Siegel He will be assisted by M. Sugarman, G. Cohen, H. Elman and C. Fleshner.

PREMIER PILSUDSKI RETURNS TO DUTIES

Warsaw, Poland, June 13.—(AP)—Premier Pilsudski has entirely recovered from his recent lengthy indisposition and today resumed his duties as president of the council.

"4" GREETS "60"

Nifty-Jiffy, one of Atlanta's youngtes and most progressive grocery chains, extends heartiest congratulations and good wishes to The Atlanta Constitution on the occasion of its 60th anniversary.

Though this company is only four years old, its youth is vigorous and its future is brilliant. Much of our success in Atlanta we attribute to our advertising association with The Constitution. Ripe in experience and seasoned in southern tradition, it has been our constant and able ally. As a friend and neighbor, we wish it "Godspeed" anew.

SELF SERVICE NIFTY JIFFY GROCERY SYSTEM

Fancy, Sweet as Sugar Jumbo Size
CANTALOUPES . . . 10c

New Ga. Red Bliss
POTATOES . . . 5 lbs. 7c

Large Yellow Ripe **BANANAS, lb. 5c**

TOMATOES *Firm Red Ripe* **lb. 12½c**

Fancy Fresh
PINEAPPLES 9c

-low round trip fares to CALIFORNIA

Widest choice of routes—for example, go out through the Rockies—see Denver, Colorado Springs, Pikes Peak Region, Royal Gorge, Salt Lake City, American River Canyon—return the famous Golden State Route—through Carriso Gorge and Apache Trail Country. Through service—fast, luxurious trains.

COLORADO FLYER
MEMPHIS-CALIFORNIAN

Let us help plan a circle tour and supply literature descriptive of California and the wonderlands traversed.

Phone or mail this coupon.

Rock Island Vacation Travel Service Bureau
610 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Phone Walnut 1188
Please furnish literature and complete information necessary to complete a California vacation trip—fares, routes, scenery enroute, train service.
Name
Address 110



THE ROAD OF UNUSUAL SERVICE

WOMAN BANK CLERK DENIES SHORTAGE

Boston, June 13. — (AP) — Miss Frances R. Burnham, first woman bank treasurer in Massachusetts and for 41 years employed by the Workingmen's Cooperative bank, today stood accused of the theft of $6,870 from the institution. In addition she was indicted on charges of having made false entries in the books.

Miss Burnham became the bank's only clerk when she was 17 years old and gradually worked herself up from a $6 weekly salary to $4,500 a year.

Examination of the bank's books during a recent illness of the assistant treasurer was said to have revealed shortages of more than $20,000 over a long period of time.

Miss Burnham denies all charges. She was arraigned yesterday and released on her own recognizance for a hearing later.

RUM, AUTO CAPTURED BUT DRIVER ESCAPES

After pursuit of more than a mile, County Policeman Ed West, Wednesday captured an automobile and 50 gallons of liquor on Stewart avenue but the driver escaped. About a mile from Hapeville, after a hot chase, the contraband driver abandoned his car and fled through a small swamp.

SHAVER APPROVES CONVENTION HALL FOR DEMOCRAT MEET

Houston, Texas, June 13.—(AP)—Clem Shaver, chairman of the democratic executive committee, today officially approved the new coliseum which has been built for the democratic national convention which is to begin here June 26.

"Houston's arrangements appear perfect, and the coliseum is all that we could ask and more," Mr. Shaver said.

Decorations now are being placed in the convention hall, and the numbered seats will be set during the week.

LONDON AIR BODIES HONOR WILKINS, EIELSON AT DINNER

London, June 13.—(AP)—The Aeronautical society, Royal Aero club, the Air League of the British Empire, and the Society of British Aircraft Constructors gave a joint luncheon today in honor of the Arctic fliers, Captain Sir George H. Wilkins and Lieutenant Carl B. Eielson.

Lord Thompson eulogized the aviators, saying that Wilkins was the descendant of a certain bishop of Chester, who more than 400 years ago urged the necessity of expeditions to the Arctic circle.

POLISH AVIATORS DELAYED IN PLANS FOR ATLANTIC HOP

Villacoublay, France, June 13.—(AP) The Polish aviators, Captains Idzikowski and Kubalo, who are preparing for a trans-Atlantic flight, were not able to proceed to Le Bourget field today as planned. Necessary improvements in the gasoline pipes of their airplane caused postponement of their hop to Le Bourget until tomorrow afternoon.

The Poles are still sanguine that they will be the next to attempt a westward flight over the Atlantic. They expect to take-off before Sunday for New York.

FLORIDA SEASON FOR SALT WATER TROUT IS CLOSED

Tallahassee, Fla., June 13.—(AP)—The season for fpossessing salt water trout in Fla. will close Friday night, T. R. Hodges, state shellfish commissioner, announced today. The closed season will continue until midnight July 14. During that time it will be unlawful for persons, firms or corporations to take, possess, buy, sell, offer for sale, or ship salt water trout or for any express company, railroad or common carrier to transport it.

The season for taking and handling crayfish in the state will open midnight, June 20.

COURT DISMISSES SUIT AGAINST AIRCRAFT MAKERS

New York, June 13.—(AP)—United States District Judge Thomas B. Thacher today dismissed the federal suit in equity against the Standard Aircraft corporation to recover $2,394,438.48, which it alleged had been illegally paid in settlement of war air contracts. A counter claim of the defendant for an additional payment of $142,000 was also dismissed.

TEN PERSONS HURT AS STRIKERS FIGHT TROOPS IN ATHENS

Athens, Greece, June 13.—(AP)—Ten persons were wounded today in a clash between troops and striking tobacco workers at Drama.

Several houses were burned at Kavala, where employees of the American tobacco company are on strike. It was thought that communists were responsible.

Mrs. Coolidge Better, President Planning To Leave Washington

Washington, June 13.—(AP)—Following a second consultation this morning between Colonel James F. Coupal and Lieutenant Commander Joel T. Boone, white house physician, the condition of Mrs. Coolidge was considered sufficiently improved to allow the departure tonight of President and Mrs. Coolidge for the summer white house in Wisconsin.

Improvement in Mrs. Coolidge's condition had continued during the morning to a point which, in the opinion of the physicians, removed any danger in undertaking the journey to Brule. Rise in temperature here and along the whole route to Wisconsin removed danger that Mrs. Coolidge might catch cold on the way.

Since the arrangements which have been made for departure on Monday night have not been disturbed, everything is in readiness for leaving Washington tonight.

President Coolidge has developed a slight abrasion on his right heel. White house physicians declared it was hardly worth notice. President Coolidge, however, as a consequence, is limping slightly.

NEBRASKA TORNADO INJURED TWENTY

McCook, Neb., June 13.—(AP)—The tornado which struck McCook and nearby territory Monday night caused property loss of approximately $1,000,000, it was estimated today after more details of the storm were made available.

Twenty persons were injured, 11 seriously enough to require hospital treatment. Mrs. Charles Vernon was reported to be in a critical condition today and her child also was severely injured.

The stricken area was littered with debris. Trees were torn and crushed to the ground. Repairs to electric light and power lines were rushed to avoid further nights of darkness.

Approximately 50 automobiles and one airplane were wrecked.

Armed guards patrolled the district.

LET THEM ALONE; THEY ARE HAPPY

Hanau, Germany, June 13.—Maybe the moon is that much nearer. A plane propelled by rockets, a method which it is hoped will enable flights beyond the asmosphere, has made a test flight of 300 meters.

CHICAGO BANKER DIES IN FLORIDA

St Petersburg, Fla., June 13—(AP)—C. F. Sommers, aged 64, resident of this city for eight years, died today. Mr. Sommers was associated for 30 years with the National Bank and Trust company, Chicago, and was widely known in financial circles of the country. His widow and son, J. Harold Sommers, survive.

EXCURSION
WRIGHTSVILLE BEACH, N. C.
$15.00 Round Trip, June 16, via SEABOARD; return limit June 26. Sleepers and coaches. Phone WAlnut 5018.—(adv.)

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Congratulations to The Atlanta Constitution

Out of the spoils of war—ruin and devastation everywhere—Atlanta practically a city of ashes—comes The Atlanta Constitution. It has not only grown with Atlanta but it has helped Atlanta grow.

An institution for the people of the South—distributing interest, news and education based on true and sound principles. An institution that Atlanta and and the entire South is justly proud to congratulate on its 60th Anniversary.

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Low Summer Fares and Fine Fast Trains to the High Spots of the West

Summer is here—the gorgeous West is at the height of its scenic beauty. Come West this year. See the vast region from the Rockies to the Pacific, unequaled for the varied grandeur of its scenery. The *cool* Overland Route offers you more of the West than any other line. Bargain summer rates at a little more than half fare. A fleet of fine trains to carry you swiftly, comfortably to your chosen vacation. Rail fares from Atlanta daily—

Yellowstone
$95.05 *Round trip to West Yellowstone*

Denver and Salt Lake City-Ogden at no extra rail fare via Overland Route. Thru Pullmans daily via Salt Lake City.

Zion-Grand Canyon National Parks
$97.15 *Round trip to Cedar City, the gateway*

The most gorgeous of Western vacationlands. See Salt Lake City-Ogden en route. Side trip to Denver at no extra rail charge. Choice of fine fast daily trains.

California
$108.25 *San Francisco, Los Angeles or San Diego and return*

Daily Trains from Chicago:
Los Angeles Limited . . . 8:10 p. m.
San Francisco Overland Limited 8:10 p. m.
Gold Coast Limited . . . . 8:30 p. m.
Continental Limited . . . 2:30 p. m.
California Mail . . . . . 11:59 p. m.
Pacific Limited . . . . . 2:30 p. m.

From St. Louis or Kansas City:

	Lv. St. Louis	*Lv. Kansas City*
St. Louis-Colorado Limited	9:03 a.m.	6:15 p.m.
Pacific Coast Limited	2:00 p.m.	10:00 p.m.
Denver Express	10:02 p.m.	10:40 a.m.

Circle Tour of the West
$130.90

See all the Pacific Coast.

Colorado
$71.85 *Round Trip*

Side trip, Denver to Rocky Mountain National Park, $10.50 extra.

Daily Trains from Chicago:
The Columbine . . . . . 10:30 a.m.
Colorado Express . . . . . 11:59 p.m.
Denver Special . . . . . 6:05 p.m.

From St. Louis or Kansas City:

	Lv. St. Louis	*Lv. Kansas City*
St. Louis-Colorado Limited	9:03 a.m.	6:15 p.m.
Pacific Coast Limited	2:00 p.m.	10:00 p.m.
Denver Express	10:02 p.m.	10:40 a.m.

Grand Canyon, Zion, Yellowstone on one Tour
$101.30 *Rail Fare to Yellowstone, Cedar City and return*

Greatest combination of scenic wonders in America for little more fare than to any one.

Pacific Northwest
$117.55 *Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, Victoria, Vancouver and return*

Open-top observation cars thru magnificent Columbia River Gorge. Faster schedules save two hours.

Daily Trains from Chicago:
Portland Limited . . . . 10:00 p.m.
Continental Limited . . . 2:30 p.m.

From St. Louis or Kansas City:

	Lv. St. Louis	*Lv. Kansas City*
St. Louis-Colorado Limited	9:03 a.m.	6:15 p.m.
Pacific Coast Limited	2:00 p.m.	10:00 p.m.

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500,000 TROOPS TO PEKIN AREA

BY D. C. BESS,
United News Staff Correspondent.

Pekin, June 13.—(United News.)—(By Naval Radio to Washington.)—Announcement that more than 500,000 nationalist troops will be brought into the Pekin-Tientsin district shortly was made here today by General Pai Chung-hsi shortly after he entered the Chinese capital with a bodyguard of 2,000.

General Pai, the terror of the communists of Shanghai and Hankow, where he executed nearly 2,000, took up headquarters in Yang Yu-taog's palace here. He announced he was bringing 120,000 of his soldiers from Kwangsi and Hunan to the Pekin-Tientsin area, which he said will swell the nationalist forces beyond the half-million mark. He credited Feng Yu-hsiang with 140,000, and Yen Hsi-shan with more than 250,000 men. The latter figure was thought by foreign observers to be excessive.

3 Unmasked Bandits Rob Alabama Bank, Escape With $2,800

Birmingham, Ala., June 13.—(AP)—Three unmasked bandits entered the Wahouma Savings bank shortly before the closing hour this afternoon, held up employees and escaped with approximately $2,800. Five employees were forced at the point of pistols to sit on the floor while the bandits scooped up the money from the teller's cage. The men disappeared in an automobile.

SALVATION ARMY WOMEN TO AID ATLANTA'S POOR

Salvation army women, whose lives are dedicated to helping the wives of the men who are "down but not out," held their first city-wide rally at Salvation army headquarters, 54 Ellis street, Wednesday night, to plan summer activity and hear an address by Mrs. William A. McIntyre, head of the Salvation army home league work in 15 southern states.

Organization of four home league units in Atlanta, including leagues in Fulton mill village and Bellwood, and establishment of regular instruction in home-making and child-caring were reported by secretaries. A demonstration of the league work will be held during the late summer, it was decided, to give the general public, which contributes to the support of the Salvation army through the community chest, an opportunity to see what one Salvation army activity is accomplishing among the city's underprivileged.

Locally the work is headed by Mrs. Robert Sandall with Mrs. LeRoy Debevois, Mrs. Fred Ladlow, and Mrs. David Main, wives of Salvation army officers, as leaders of the different leagues.

COURTNEY FINISHES FIRST LAP OF LONG ATLANTIC FLIGHT

Lisbon, June 13.—(AP)—Captain Frank T. Courtney completed today the first leg of a trans-Atlantic air journey when he arrived here after 14 hours' flying from Pisa. He intends to touch at the Azores and Halifax on his way to New York. He said he would rest here until Friday.

College Romance Principals



MR. AND MRS. RICHARD NELSON BLOCK.

TWO MEN FOUGHT IT OUT WITH GUNS; ONE OF THEM LOST

Chicago, June 13.—(AP)—Two men fought it out with pistols under an elevated structure last night and Joseph Lupino, 32, described by police as a "small time bootlegger," lost. His body was found by passersby. His right hand gripped a revolver from which five shots had been fired.

STORY OF COLLEGE ROMANCE REVEALED

Continued from First Page.

more years goes back to the co-ed high school, Doane academy, in Granville, Ohio, where they both attended school.

"Why was the ceremony performed at Christmas instead of following graduation?" Mrs. Block, mother of the groom, was asked.

"Mr. Howard, father of the bride, knowing that they had been engaged for three years and probably would marry immediately upon graduation, was anxious that the ceremony be performed while the bride was here," she said.

Mrs. Block, who was born in Newark, Ohio, was a popular member of the Chi Psi Delta sorority and of the Eta Sigma Phi honorary classical fraternity at Dennison university. She was active in Y. W. C. A. work at the school, a member of the Twentieth Century club, of Newark, Ohio, and prominent in social and church work of that city.

Mr. Block, a native of Columbus, Ohio, has been a resident of Atlanta for the past seven years. He was graduated from Boys' High school, where he was affiliated with the Alpha Sigma Pi fraternity. He is a member of the Kappa Sigma fraternity and of the Phi Delta Phi legal fraternity at the University of Georgia.

RUNOVER PRIMARY ENTRY LISTS CLOSE

Entry lists closed at noon Wednesday for the runover city primary to be held Wednesday, June 20, with eight men qualified to battle for the four offices.

Fred Woodall and J. W. Rountree are opponents in the third ward councilmanic race to fill a vacancy which will be created by resignation of Ben T. Huiet December 1, following his nomination as alderman. Contesting candidates in the runover races are J. Ben Daniel and Steve C. Glass, for city marshal; R. A. McMurray and F. B. Florence, for city tax collector and Joe Berman and F. A. Hollingsworth, for council from the fourth ward.

Joe Berman's friends will hold a political rally in his behalf at 8 o'clock Friday night at the Smillie school.

Renew Your Health by Purification

Any physician will tell you that "Perfect Purification of the System is Nature's Foundation of Perfect Health." Why not rid yourself of chronic ailments that are undermining your vitality? Purify your entire system by taking a thorough course of Calotabs—once or twice a week for several weeks—and see how Nature rewards you with health.

Calotabs are the greatest of all system purifiers. Get a family package, containing full directions. Only 35 cents. At any drug store.—(adv.)

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Saturday, June 16

	Good 5 Days	Good 9 Days
Mobile, Ala.....	$ 8.00	$15.00
Pensacola Fla....	8.00	15.00
Pascagoula, Miss..	10.00	15.00
Ocean Springs, Miss.	10.75	15.00
Biloxi, Miss.....	10.75	15.00
Gulfport, Miss....	11.50	15.00
Pass Christian, Miss.	12.00	15.00
Bay St. Louis, Miss.	12.25	15.00
New Orleans, La..	12.50	15.00

Montgomery, Ala., $3.50 Good 3 Days

Tickets good on trains leaving Atlanta 5:40 A. M., 1:25 P. M., and 4:20 P. M., Saturday, June 16. Make sleeping car reservations now. Phone WA. 2726 or MA. 0800.

THE WEST POINT ROUTE

AIRPLANE CARRIER SHOWS GREAT SPEED

Washington, June 13.—(AP)—The navy department was advised today that the giant airplane carrier Lexington had completed the fastest run ever made by a ship between the Pacific coast and Honolulu and had smashed all existing records for ships by making 770 miles in the last 24 hours.

Arriving at Honolulu at 11:08 Honolulu time yesterday the big ship rounded out a run in which a number of ship speed records fell. She traveled 2,228 nautical miles from San Pedro to Honolulu in 72 hours 34 minutes to break the record held since 1923 by the light cruiser, Omaha, which made the 2,090 mile run from San Francisco to Honolulu in 75 hours 40 minutes and 40 seconds. In the last 24 hours of her fast journey, the Lexington traveled 770 nautical miles, exceeding her two previous day record runs of 700 and 742, respectively, on her three day trip. In the last 24 hours and 34 minutes required to complete the trip, she actually traveled 786 nautical miles, her commander reported to the department. The average speed for the trip was 30.7 nautical miles an hour, the fastest sustained speed ever made by an ocean going vessel.

Defeated Florida Faction To Carry Fight Back Home

BY OLIVER S. MORTON,
Associated Press Staff Writer.

Kansas City, June 13.—(AP)—The Glenn B. Skipper faction was out of the rough and on the fairway tonight at the national republican convention, but George W. Bean, defeated national committeeman, said the fight would go on in Florida and that his state organization would continue to function as before.

Bean's decision not to take the fight to the floor of the convention today left the Skipper delegation with a clear road. A short time previously they had selected Skipper as national committeeman to succeed Bean, who has held the office for 16 years. Mrs. Clara C. Grace, of St. Petersburg, was chosen national committeewoman.

When the balloting begins Florida will cast her 10 votes for Herbert Hoover and likely will follow the Hoover forces ticket throughout. On adjournment they said they would go back to Florida to promote the commerce secretary's cause in the general election.

Meanwhile Bean called his delegates together to discuss their next plan of action in Florida. He said the matter of placing a state ticket in the field would be talked over and plans made.

"We will go ahead just as the regular republican party has been functioning for 24 years," said Bean. "The regular party is with us in the state and will not accept this irregular organization which has been seated here."

Asserting that it was useless to have pressed the case on the floor of the convention, Bean remarked that the balloting in the contest over the Texas delegations today revealed virtually the same proportionate Hoover strength in the convention as was recorded yesterday in the vote of the credentials committee which turned down his appeal from the national committee.

"It was a Hoover landslide," declared Colonel W. C. Brown, of Tampa, secretary of the Bean delegation.

"They were stacked against us and we decided it was of no use to go to the floor."

Colonel Brown said the Texas contest was considered in the light of a test case.

The Skipper forces were little surprised that the Florida matter was not contested in the convention hall, although they had prepared to send two of their delegtes to the speakers' stand to argue the case if opposition developed.

A new insurance law in France will insure against sickness, old age and death every French citizen whose salary is below $700, the insured person paying half the premium and the employer the other half.

UTILITIES ACTIVITY IN TEXAS REVEALED

Washington, June 13.—(United News.)—Delving further into activities of Texas utility publicity groups, the federal trade commission today was told that the power industry has "thoroughly contacted" all Texas colleges and their relations are "very cordial."

Utilities speakers have appeared in classrooms in Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas and Oklahoma, it was disclosed, and professors who attended a utilities meeting had their expenses paid by the power corporations.

C. W. Davis, of the Southwestern Public Service association, was questioned regarding payments to Professor J. E. Waggoner, of Texas Agricultural and Mechanical college. He said Waggoner received a salary from utilities for making a rural electrification survey. In his contacts with the public, it was developed, Waggoner represents himself solely as a college man and has not mentioned the utilities connection.

The association spends about $27,000 each year in its publicity and educational program, records showed. Employees, both men and women, are trained by utilities to speak before schools and other groups, Davis testified.

Another witness was S. J. Ballinger, secretary of the southwestern division of the National Electric Light association as Davis' group.

Schools in Louisiana and Mississippi have been bombarded in recent months with utilities litreature, testimony by Hugh M. Blain, director of the publicity in those states, disclosed. He said 13,000 copies of a publication, "The Miss Lou Review," were placed in classrooms last month. Gas and electric pamphlets, totaling 23,600 copies, have also been put in schools.

Correspondence placed in evidence showed that State Superintendent of Education T. Ham Harris, of Louisiana, has approved Blain's work in the schools. A written indorsement was obtained from Harris to enable Blain to gain confidence of teachers.

MEXICAN AVIATOR TO FLY TO CUBA FROM MEXICO CITY

El Paso, Texas, June 13.—(AP)—El Continental, Spanish language newspaper here, says it has learned that Major Rodolfo Fierro, Mexican aviator who recently made a non-stop flight from Lower California to Mexico City, plans to start next week on a flight from Mexico City to Cuba.

Seven Insurgents Slain in Battle With Mex. Soldiers

Mexico City, June 13.—(AP)—Dispatches from Guadalajara today said seven insurgents, one army officer and one soldier were killed in a battle at Athpihuamo on the Jalisco-Michoacan border. The camp of the insurgents was razed by federal troops under General Rodrigo Quevedo.

El Universal Grafico said that Isaac Jorge, a priest, was brought from Guadalajara and put in jail in Mexico City on charges of being implicated in an insurgent movement.

Klinck Sentenced One to Three Years; Will Appeal Case

Indianapolis, June 13.—(AP)—Earl Klinck, of Evansville, Ind., convicted in criminal court yesterday on a charge of being an accessory in the attesting of a false affidavit, today was sentenced to serve for from one to three years in prison and fined $100. Defense attorneys served notice of an appeal.

Klinck was alleged to have produced a false affidavit repudiating testimony given by William Rogers before the Reed senatorial campaign investigating committee at St. Louis in 1926.

German Aviatrix Denies Giving Up Ocean Hop Plans

New York, June 13.—(AP)—Thea Rasche, German aviatrix, tonight reiterated an announcement she made earlier in the day that she would proceed independently with arrangements for a trans-Atlantic flight, and denied reports that she had abandoned all plans for flying across the ocean.

Miss Rasche, who has been preparing for an ocean flight from Curtiss field for several weeks, today broke off all relations with her financial backers, charging that her associates had failed to go through with their part of the contract and that repeated delays in taking off had exhausted her patience.

"Now I will look around for myself," she told The Associated Press tonight, "and try to find a plane in which I can make the flight. Anything I do now will be on my own, for I have definitely broken the contract with my backers.

"If I cannot find a ship here by August, then I will go back to Germany and fly to America from there. I know there will be no trouble on the other side, but I have wanted to fly first from here to Europe."

MEXIC FLIER TO HOP TO NEW YORK MONDAY

Washington, June 13.—(AP)—Official Washington, led by President Coolidge, Secretary of State Kellogg and Attorney General Sargent, united today to express the nation's felicitations to Captain Emilio Carranza, Mexican goodwill aviator, upon his flight from Mexico City to the capital.

The flier started a busy day with the announcement that he would fly to New York Monday and that he planned a non-stop flight from New York to Mexico City within the 15-day furlough allowed him by the Mexican air service.

A luncheon at the Pan-American union, with the chief executive as host, was the principal event of the day's program, which included also a brief reception at the National Press club, a trip to Arlington cemetery to lay a wreath on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier, a dinner at the Pan-American union given by Secretary and Mrs. Kellogg, followed by a reception at the Mexican embassy.

Conspicuous at Carranza's side throughout the day were his proud father, Sebastian Carranza, of the consul general's office in New York, and Manuel Tellez, the beaming Mexican ambassador, who answered all questions of the flier's plans with the statement that "he must rest."

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Shivar Ale

Pure Digestive Aromatics With Shivar Mineral Water and Ginger

Nothing like it for building rich blood and solid flesh. At druggists and grocers—satisfaction or your money back on first dozen.

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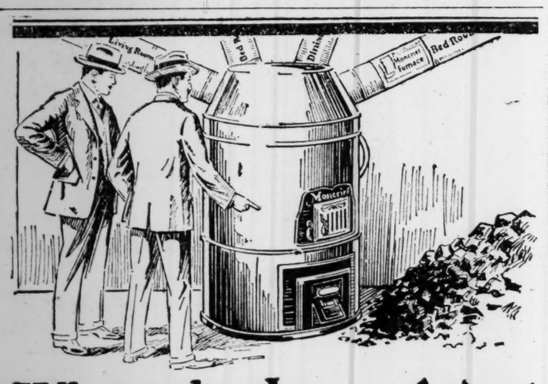


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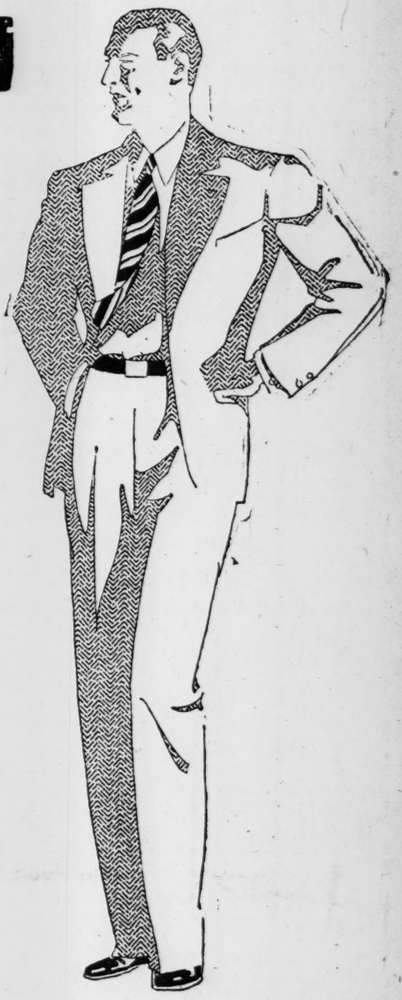
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Blues, tans, greys in an assortment of stylish cool clothes better than you ever dreamed of.

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Rushed from New York to make 300 New Friends today!

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Come Early! These will go out by noon!

Two Specials for Thursday Only!

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RAYON SPREADS

—Special lot of 200 spreads—priced for Thursday! Really beautiful—but for slightly misweaves or stains would be $4! In rose, blue, gold. Scalloped. Seamless—full 80x105 size.

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Full-Fashioned

CHIFFON HOSE

—Irregulars of the kind that always sell at $1.50 and $2 the pair! Silk from top to toe—in variety of colors fresh and lovely for summer! In lovely weave of chiffon. Sizes 8½ to 10.

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1,500 MORE TROOPS GO TO NICARAGUA

Washington, June 13.— United News —One thousand five hundred additional United States troops will be sent to Nicaragua to supplement the force of 3,700 concentrated there now for supervising the November presidential election, the United News learned today.

The decision was reached after a conference today between President Coolidge, navy and marine officials and preparations to mobilize this new force is to begin immediately.

Of the 1,500, a force of 600 will be drawn from guard service aboard battle ships, it was understood, to be sent in advance of others for replacement of an equal number of marines withdrawn from duty in Nicaragua to train as election judges and clerks.

Later the other 900 men, which is expected to include some blue jackets, possibly from the special service squadron in Nicaraguan waters under Rear Admiral Sellers, will be sent to preserve order before and immediately following the election as well as during the voting.

The proposal for sending the reinforcements, it was learned, was laid before President Coolidge by several marine and navy officials, including Major General John A. Lejeune, marine corps commandant. It was a result of a telegram from Brigadier General Frank R. McCoy, United States army, who was appointed by the president to supervise the election, which asked for reinforcements.

McCoy's message said that in a conference with Admiral Sellers in Panama Tuesday, the conclusion was reached that 600 troops would be needed to replace those detailed for election duty and the additional 900 would be necessary for guard duty throughout the republic.

McCoy reached Panama recently en route to Nicaragua after a visit to Washington for a conference with President Coolidge, Secretary of State Kellogg and other officials regarding the Nicaraguan situation.

It could not be learned whether the decision to increase the American force now in Nicaragua by 1,500 men had anything to do with activities of rebels

TROOPS GUARD LEVEES ON ST. FRANCIS RIVER

Kennett, Mo., June 13.—(AP)—Anticipating a rise in the St. Francis river here national guard troops will begin patrol of the levees along the 20 mile front tomorrow. Gov. Baker has authorized the calling of the guardsmen to prevent any break in the dykes which were broken through in three places in the floods last year. One of the crevasses was not permanently repaired. Adjutant General Adams of Missouri spent the day here surveying the situation.

A break in the levees would affect approximately 50,000 acres of farm lands covered with growing crops. Work has already begun on weak places in the levees and sand bags have been resorted to in several places. The crest of the threatened rise in the river is expected here about Friday. National guardsmen will meet in other southeastern Missouri cities tomorrow morning with similar aims in view.

It was pointed out that the localities on the St. Francis river are not in immediate danger but the precautions are being taken to prevent a recurrence of disastrous floods.

FARMERS INVITED TO HOUSTON MEET BY CLEM SHAVER

Houston, Texas, June 13.—(AP)—The army of farmers that marched and threatened to march to the republican national convention in Kansas City was invited today to come to the democratic party's convention here by Clem Shaver, chairman of the national democratic executive committee, and Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the commitee on arrangements.

"Of course," said Mr. Shaver, "we can promise nothing except that the farmers will be given a fair and courteous hearing."

"The farmers will be welcome here," Mr. Jones said. "Any promises that are made to them will be kept."

WOMAN DELEGATE DELAYS SESSION

By MARY BAINBRIDGE HAYDEN
Associated Press Staff Writer.

Kansas City, June 13.—(AP)—Discarding yesterday's jaunty high heels for -Deauville sandals and walking shoes, the women within and without the convention walls settled down today to the serious business of "educating delegates" on pending issues and planning "carry-on campaigns" for others counted by some already lost.

While the packed hall of delegates waited an hour for a woman, Mrs. Walker Willebrandt, chairman of the credentials committee, to open the day's proceedings, and muttered comments of "That's what the women do for us" was heard as the time of waiting lengthened, other members of her sex were hard at work for and against every major issue before the convention.

CARRANZA PLANS NON-STOP FLIGHT TO MEXICO CITY

Washington, June 13.—(AP)—A nonstop flight from New York city to Mexico City will be attempted by Captain Emilio Carranza, Mexican army aviator, as soon as he completes a visit to New York, he announced here today.

Captain Carranza made the announcement after he had laid a wreath on the tomb of the unknown soldier in Arlington cemetery.

The Mexican army officer, who arrived here late yesterday from Mexico City, said that on leaving Washington he would go to New York and take off for Mexico City as soon as he completed his visit.

Captain Carranza was entertained by President Coolidge at luncheon today, in the Pan-American Union building. The white house was considered unavailable partly on account of Mrs. Coolidge's indisposition and partly because it has been to a large extent closed up for the summer.

Secretary of State Kellogg, Ambassador Tellez, of Mexico, and Ambassador Dwight W. Morrow were among those invited.

CORDELE PLANS TO OBSERVE AIR MAIL DAY JUNE 20

Cordele, June 13.—Cordele is making plans for air mail day here June 20. One of the Atlanta-New York mail planes will come here and take mail back to Atlanta on that date, and it is hoped that the local committee in charge will be able to report the final selection of an airport so it can be put into conditon for future use as a permanent landing field in Cordele.

ALABAMA FARMER IS BEING TRIED FOR WIFE'S MURDER

Livingston, Ala., June 13.—(AP)—Fitness of the state's star witness to testify in the trial of D. A. McDonald, Troy dairy farmer, charged with the murder of his wife, will be decided today by Judge B. F. Gilmore and a committee representing the prosecution and the defense.

The star witness, Perry Boatman, a former servant in the McDonald home, testified at the preliminary hearing of McDonald that he helped carry the body of Mrs. McDonald from the home to a point on a highway 300 yards away.

This testimony came after a theory had been advanced that Mrs. McDonald, a confirmed sleep-walker, probably had been slain by a motorist who mistook her for a ghost.

The defense claims that Boatman is mentally irresponsible.

Trial of McDonald started Monday but no testimony has been taken yet, due to delays in obtaining the jury and arguments over admissibility of the servant's testimony.

MEXICAN GENERAL FORMALLY CHARGED WITH SMUGGLING

Laredo, Texas, June 13.—(AP)—General Jose Alvarez, until recently chief of the Mexican presidential staff, has been formally charged with conspiracy to smuggle silks into Mexico from the United States.

The charge was filed yesterday at the conclusion of a three-day hearing before Federal Judge Isauro Villarreal, at Nuevo Laredo. The charge became necessary through expiration of the three-day period for taking testimony allowed by the Mexican constitution. Bond probably may be allowed within the next five days.

All other charges against General Alverez have been dropped. The general's bond, if it is granted, will remain in effect until Judge Villarreal hands down a decision which may be given within the next year.

General Alvarez was arrested on orders of President Calles and ordered held pending investigation of the alleged conspiracy.

NEGRO INSTITUTION GETS CONDITIONAL GIFT OF $500,000

New York, June 13.—(AP)—Talladega college, a negro institution at Talladega, Ala., announced today through the American Misionary association a gift of $500,000 from the general education board on condition that the college raise an equal sum.

The trustees have already launched a campaign to raise the money.

TWO NEGRO SLAYERS DENIED NEW TRIALS

New trials, sought by Cliff Thompson and Jim Hugh Moss, negroes who were jointly convicted on a murder charge in Murray county, were denied by the supreme court in a decision handed down Wednesday. The negroes were sentenced to death in the electric chair and this verdict was affirmed by the supreme court.

The two men were convicted on a charge of killing Coleman Osborne in Murray county in August, 1927. The case will be returned to the lower court where the men will be resentenced.

Lions-Kiwanis Sing.

Waycross, Ga., June 13.—The July song fest between the Waycross Kiwanis club and the Lions club, to be held at the Lyric theater early next month, will feature group songs, quartets, solos and song skits of a varied nature. It will be the first contest of its kind staged in Waycross and will be for the purpose of determining the "singingest" civic club in Waycross. A loving cup will be awarded the winner.

BANK CASHIER'S BODY FOUND IN SHACK

Liberal, Kansas, June 13.—(AP)—Discovery of the body of a man in an abandoned shack near here today left four desperadoes who recently robbed a bank at Lamar, Colo., credited with a fourth murder.

The body was identified as that of E. A. Kessinger, assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Lamar. He was abducted by the robbers May 23, last, when they fled with a large amount of loot, after killing A. N. Parrish, president of the bank, and his son, John Parrish, the cashier.

Located in the bad lands of western Kansas, the shack apparently had not been searched by hundreds of possemen who patrolled parts of four states for several days after the robbery. While there were suggestions that the body may have been placed in the hut recently, this theory generally was scouted.

A school girl member of a picnic party found the body yesterday. The man had been shot to death, apparently more than two weeks ago. A rusty pistol lay on the floor. Identification was made through a large card, a Masonic ring and a hunting license belonging to Kessinger. However, authorities decided it would be necessary to summon relatives of the missing cashier before positive indentity of the body could be announced. Members of his family are enroute.

Although posses, aided by airplanes, searched parts of Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma, they failed to locate the fugitives. The robbers obtained about $10,000 in cash and $76,000 in bonds.

FLORIDA NEGRO IS ELECTROCUTED FOR OLD MURDER

Raiford, Fla., June 13.—(AP)—Robert Carlton Pittman, negro, was electrocuted here today for the slaying nearly two years ago of L. P. Hilton, a Sanford, Fla., barber.

The switch was thrown at 3:45 o'clock by Sheriff C. M. Hand, of Seminole county, and death was pronounced three minutes and two seconds later. The negro went to the chair calmly. He asked for a cigarette, smoking it without the slightest show of emotion.

Pittman was a negro of more than the ordinary intelligence. He attended Harvard university for two years. He maintained his innocence to the last, declaring that he had admitted killing Hilton because he had feared violence at the hands of the friends of the latter.

Hilton was clubbed to death. Pittman was charged with having killed him while attempting to rob him.

The negro's body was claimed by his father, a Valdosta, Ga., preacher.

3 DANISH FLIERS KILLED IN LEAP AS PLANE EXPLODES

Copenhagen, Denmark, June 13.—(AP)—Three Danish aviators were killed today after leaping from a naval seaplane which exploded while they were flying over Copenhagen.

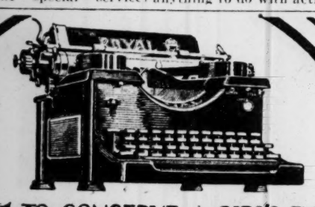
The airmen, a pilot and two cadets, leaped from the plane but their parachutes failed to unfold and they fell on the roofs of houses, being killed outright.

Their machine crashed in a densely populated area and injured a boy.

Fertilizer Convention Considers Improved Practices in Business

Norfolk, Va., June 13.—(AP)—Improved practices in the fertilizer industry were the central feature of consideration before the fourth annual convention of the National Fertilizer association meeting in its second session today at the Chamberlin-Vanderbilt hotel, Old Point Comfort.

Progress in fertilizer utilization was discussed by J. C. Pridmore of Atlanta, director of the southern division of the soil improvement committee of the association, who, with President Smiley, of Washington, director of the Northeastern division, will go to Europe this summer on behalf of the association to study conditions and practices there pertaining to the fertilizer industry.



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Ar. St. Louis L & N	6:56 a. m.	1:10 p. m.
Ar. Chicago C & E I	7:45 a. m.	3:40 p. m.

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Exactly 63 Years for the Southern Shorthand and Business University--- 60 Years for The Atlanta Constitution Today Celebrating Its Birthday

Looking proudly back thru the years of reconstruction when striving Atlanta sought to build her foundation of success, brings us heartily in tune with the feeling that must pervade The Atlanta Constitution upon this celebration of its 60th anniversary. We warmly congratulate them.

Pioneers together — seeking the things of importance to development —setting aside adversity and putting the progress of Atlanta ahead of all else — The Southern Shorthand and Business University and The Atlanta Constitution are as ever before striving to serve Atlanta and the South in a manner befitting to its splendid growth and marked achievements.

The Southern's Policy Has Brought Success

The commercial establishment or educational institution that makes for itself a reputation for fair-dealing, for strict honesty, for courtesy and for a proper appraisement of the patron's rights and privileges, builds the kind of friendship that sends to it people who have never patronized it before, together with their friends.

This has been the policy of the Southern Shorthand and Business University, and the fact that its patronage has increased from a yearly attendance of 100 pupils, when Messrs. Briscoe and Arnold thirty-eight years ago merged the Southern School of Shorthand with the Moore's Business college, to its present enrollment of over 800 pupils every year, overwhelmingly proves that it is wisdom on the part of any concern to pursue such a policy.

The Southern's greatest asset, therefore, is the favorable opinion of others:

High Commendation

Colonel F. J. Paxon, one of the members of one of the south's greatest mercantile establishments, the Davison-Paxon Company, affiliated with R. H. Macy & Co., Inc., New York city, gives his opinion of the Southern.

Mr. L. W. Arnold, President, Southern Shorthand & Business University, Atlanta, Ga.

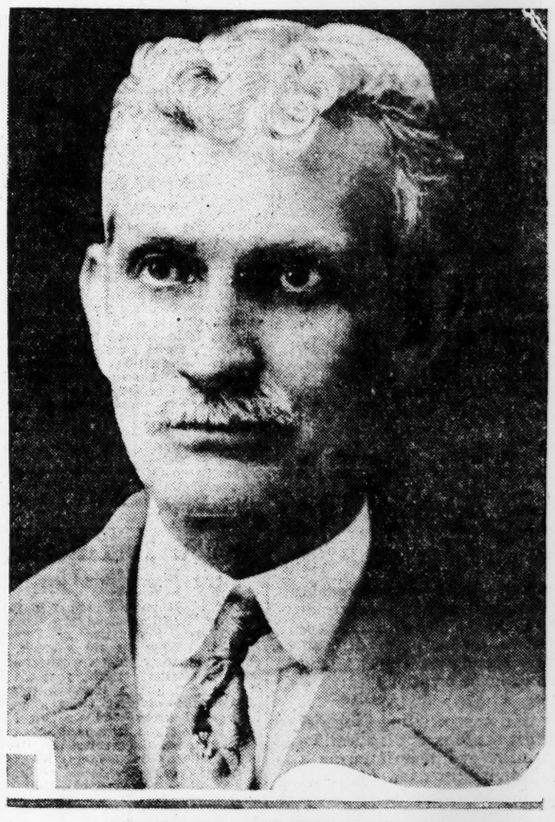
Dear Mr. Arnold: You asked my opinion of the Southern Shorthand & Business University.

It is a pleasure as well as a privilege to state that I know of no business college in the south that stands higher than your university.

Whenever this corporation needs typists, stenographers or bookkeepers we find we can always get just what we want from your organization.

The type of your students is the very highest. We find them uniformly courteous, painstaking, giving satisfaction to us. In addition to giving the fundamental principles of business, you teach them something more, i. e., courtesy and consideration of others.

Yours very truly,
F. J. PAXON.



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Accredited schools are required by this Association to maintain competent teachers, standard courses of study, and adequate equipment. They are also required to follow, in their relations with students and the general public, the very highest ethical business standards.

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The Southern has been fully accredited by the National Association. Your best interests, therefore, will be served at this well known school.

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Third Floor

$1.50 Bath Sprays of Good Rubber, 94c

Good quality red and white rubber bath sprays with five feet of hose. The most useful thing in shampooing one's hair. Makes delightful shower.

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$1.50 Bath Room Bottles, 94c

Colored glass bottles with flower and conventional designs hand-painted. Marked and plain for the medicine chest. These do away with unsightly bottles that mar an otherwise pretty bath room.

Street Floor

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Soft, medium and hard bristles in nail brushes in charming colors. Small . . . convenient for traveling bag or home use. Several different styles.

Street Floor

94c Box Stationery, Cards, 49c

24 sheets of paper and 24 envelopes or correspondence cards and envelopes. Good quality . . . cards have deckled edge. Both may be had in light pastel shades.

Street Floor

59c Scotch Madras Paper, 39c

A splendid chance to get your supply of vacation stationery. Attractive finish in blue, grey, buff, white and lavender. Two packages of envelopes come with each pound of paper.

Stationery Dept., Street Floor

$1.49 Chinz and Silk Pillows, 98c

Our entire stock of pillows, including gay cretonne and chintz for the porch or sunporch and silk ones for the living room. A large assortment of colors and shapes. Marvelous value.

Fourth Floor

25c Men's Imported Linen Hdkfs., 19c

All Irish linen handkerchiefs in white with hemstitched hems. These are very popular and sell usually by the half dozen . . . they are of firm weave. 6 for $1.10.

$2.95 Taffeta and Satin Pillows, $1.98

Such a wonderful assortment that your special wants are sure to be here. Gold, green, blue, orchid, orange, rose and black . . . square and boxed edges, all shapes!

Fourth Floor

89c Stamped Pillow Cases, 69c

Regulation size stamped on good quality pillow tubing. Some hemstitched for crocheting and others stamped for scalloping. Dainty designs you'll find time to do on your vacation.

Fourth Floor

49c Krinkle Dimity Laundry Bags, 39c

Very tailored-looking krinkled dimity bags with colored stripes. Suitable for men or women. Finished with draw strings. A convenient size. Splendid value!

Fourth Floor

35c Imported French Handkerchiefs, 25c

Women's French linen handkerchiefs, white centers and borders of smart French prints. The loveliest colors to match your Summer costumes. Value remarkable! Only 240, don't be late!

Street Floor

6 for 75c All Linen Hdkfs., 6 for 69c

These handkerchiefs are always popular. Lovely quality of Irish linen in colors to match your Summer frocks and a sixteenth of an inch hem. Only 600 to be sold!

Street Floor

$1.25 Women's Chamoisette Gloves, 94c

300 pairs of washable chamoisette gloves in white, doeskin and beige shades. Just the thing for train wear when you take your vacation or automobile driving. Very serviceable!

Street Floor

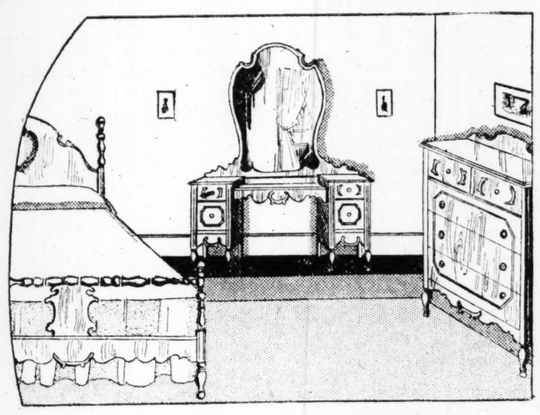
$1.95 Boys' 3 to 8 Yrs. Wash Suits, $1.69

Sturdy little suits of linen and broadcloth in plain white and fancy patterns. Well made in a variety of styles. A splendid Affiliation value!

Second Floor

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Only 50! 3-Pc. Burled Walnut Bedroom Suites



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$79.50

Usual Price Would Be $119

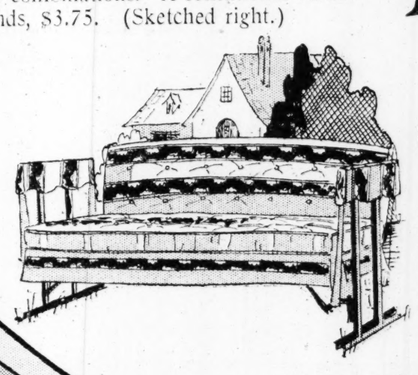
New Hammocks

Usually $19.75 and $22.50

Tufted Hammocks, cotton and fibre filled, shaped backs unusually comfortable with spring base. A new assortment of colors in gay color combinations. A sensational value! Iron Stands, $3.75. (Sketched right.)

$13.75





Summer Gliders

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Gliders in very smart coverings, spring base, cotton and fibre filled with shaped back. A Summer time comfort and a decorative piece for any porch. A special Affiliation Sale value! (Sketched left.)

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40-Inch Pure Dye Crepe de Chine
40-Inch Plain Colored Georgette Crepe
40-Inch Russian Crepe (black only)
36-Inch Men's Wear Pongee Suiting
36-Inch Megil's Novelty Taffeta
40-Inch Brocaded Sport Silk
33-Inch Embroidered Pongee

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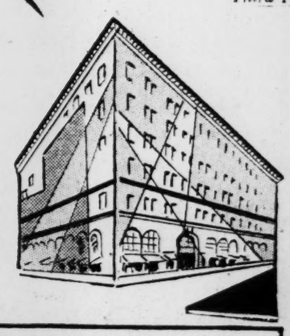
Coolie Coats

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Cornerstone of Atlanta's Shrine Mosque To Be Laid Today; Ceremonial Tonight

George M. Napier Will Be Master of Ceremonies at New Temple at 5 O'Clock This Afternoon.

With two important events occurring within a few hours of each other, today will be a busy as well as a memorable one in the history of Yaarab temple, Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. The cornerstone of the new Shrine mosque will be laid at 5 o'clock this afternoon with appropriate ceremony, and at 8 o'clock tonight a large class of unregenerates will be promenaded across the hot sands to Mecca.

Colonel George M. Napier, past potentate of Yaarab temple and past grand master of Masons in Georgia, will be master of ceremonies on behalf of the temple. He will be assisted by Noble Thomas H. Jeffries, also past grand master of Georgia Shriners. Noble Raymund Daniel, grand master of Masons in Georgia, will preside in his official capacity in the laying of the cornerstone, in the crypt of which will be deposited the official records of the temple.

Before the actual sealing of the cornerstone three sections of a formal ceremony will take place and music by the temple band and by the Yaarab chanters will fill in the intervening parts of the program. Then the most worshipful grand master will close the stone, using for the purpose a trowel which is a replica of the one used in laying the cornerstone of the Washington monument. The trowel is the property of Past Potentate George M. Napier, and an incident in today's ceremonies will be the presentation of this trowel to Yaarab temple.

Immediately following the cornerstone laying the uniformed organizations and the body of nobles will parade to the auditorium for the ceremonial session. A buffet luncheon will be served in Taft hall and the candidates will be checked in by Recorder George E. Argard. Following a concert by Yaarab's "Million-Dollar Band" Illustrious Potentate Tom C. Law will enter with his divan, and the session will begin.

The program for the cornerstone laying follows:

Arrival of grand lodge officials.
First section of formal ceremony.
Music—Selections by Yaarab Temple Chanters.
Second section of ceremony.
Music—Selection by Yaarab Temple band.
Third section—Deposit beneath cornerstone.
Fourth section—Laying cornerstone.
Music—Selection by Yaarab Temple band.
"Star-Spangled Banner"—Yaarab Temple band.
Procession forms. Grand lodge officials return to place whence they came. Uniform bodies of Yaarab temple, officers and nobles march to auditorium for ceremonial session.

Officials of the most worshipful grand lodge of Georgia, who will act at the laying of the cornerstone, are: Grand master, Raymund Daniel; deputy grand master, Thomas H. Jeffries; senior warden, George M. Napier; junior warden, W. S. Richardson; grand secretary, V. O. Kimsey; grand treasurer, Ernest Brown; grand marshal, W. G. Mealor; grand chaplain, Charles L. Bass, and master architect, P. Thornton Marye.



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To the Voters of the City of Atlanta:

Mr. F. B. Florence has been for the past three years the able and efficient Tax Collector of the City of Atlanta. He has properly and efficiently collected for the city over $50,000,000 and every dollar of this money has been ably and honestly handled.

He has been a citizen of Atlanta for forty years and during that time has demonstrated his worth as a citizen and during the past three years has ably demonstrated his worth as a public official. His record insures an honest and capable administration of a very important office. He has had but one term in office and is now offering for a second term. It is an accepted Democratic doctrine that an able Democratic official is entitled to the endorsement of the people. His record doubly entitles him to such endorsement. The people of Atlanta want a business administration of this important office. Mr. Florence is furnishing such an administration.

HIS OPPONENT, MR. R. A. McMURRY, WAS CHIEF DEPUTY IN THIS OFFICE FOR FIFTEEN MONTHS, BUT BECAUSE HIS INEFFICIENCY HAD BECOME SO GLARING AND HIS MISTAKES SO NUMEROUS HE RESIGNED IN A FIT OF ANGER. WE DO NOT FEEL THAT MR. McMURRY IS ENTITLED TO THIS OFFICE SINCE HE VOLUNTARILY RESIGNED AFTER MAKING NUMEROUS ERRORS AND MISTAKES WHICH COST MR. FLORENCE $750.00. WE HAVE IN OUR POSSESSION CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE SHOWING THESE ERRORS WHICH WE STAND READY TO EXHIBIT TO ANYONE WHO DOUBTS THE TRUTH OF THIS ASSERTION.

THE PEOPLE OF ATLANTA WILL DECIDE AT THE POLLS WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20TH, WHETHER AN OFFICIAL WHOSE RECORD IS BEYOND REPROACH SHALL BE REPLACED BY AN INCOMPETENT MAN AND WE APPEAL TO YOU TO GO TO THE POLLS AND VOTE SINCE THE ELEMENT WHICH IS AGAINST MR. FLORENCE NEVER FAILS TO VOTE SOLIDLY.

FLORENCE CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

DESERTION OF WIFE AND HIS CHILDREN LAID TO PREACHER

Evangelist Joseph Blalock, who has been holding services in a tent at Howell Mill and Crooked roads, was arrested Wednesday morning on charges of deserting his wife and three children.

Concluding three weeks' revival services Sunday night, the evangelist met his estranged wife near the tent and an altercation is said to have followed. Blalock said his wife attacked him. She denied the charge. Blalock is being held in Fulton tower in default of $500 bond.

MONTEZUMA IMPROVES DOWNTOWN PROPERTIES

Montezuma, Ga., June 13.—Several important improvements are under way in the business section of Montezuma. The work of remodeling the Citizens National bank is nearing completion. Ed M. McKenzie will begin at once the erection of a modern show room and garage for the Kemp Motor company, local representatives of the Ford Motor company. The Kemp Motor company is a partnership composed of J. L. Strickland, a resident of Cordele, and Mr. Kemp, formerly of Cordele, but now a resident of Montezuma.

The South Georgia Power company has purchased the vacant lot between the Montezuma Chevrolet company and McKenzie & Haugabook stables, upon which will be erected at an early date a cold storage plant. It is understood that the ice plant will probably be moved to this building, which will be modern in every respect.

NEW CHATTAHOOCHEE BRIDGE IS COMPLETED

Thomasville, Ga., June 13.—Thomasville people have been advised of the completion of the suspension bridge over the Chattahoochee river, on the Lone Star route, eight miles from Donaldsonville, Ga. The main span of the bridge is 600 feet in length, and there are 300 feet each additional in two lesser spans, with 760 feet of trestle, making a total length of 1,960 feet.

Besides providing a direct route crossing the river from Savannah through the principal towns of south Georgia to Montgomery, Ala., the new bridge opens direct highways from Atlanta, Columbus and Macon via Marianna, Fla., to Panama City on the Gulf of Mexico. Heretofore east and west traffic along the southern boundary of Georgia has had to go via a round-about route through Blakely, Ga., to cross the Chattahoochee at Columbia, Ala., in order to get into southern Alabama.

The Right Way to Relieve Headache

Why shock your system with harsh laxatives and purgatives when it is most likely that your headache comes from a congested condition of the blood which can be corrected by this simple, harmless remedy?

Years ago, Dr. T. M. Stanback discovered that the majority of people want something to relieve headache quickly, without any bad after effects. So he developed this prescription which has been used by so many throughout the South that it has been called "The South's Standard Remedy." Physicians and dentists use it in their practice to relieve all kinds of pain—neuralgia, backache, toothache, and to check colds and "flu."

You'll be simply amazed at the speedy relief you'll get with Stanback Headache Powders. At the very first sign of headache or pain of any kind, go to your druggist. He'll recommend Stanback—and you will, too, after the first trial.

10¢ 25¢
STANBACK
FOR PAIN

GEORGIA TRUSTEES WILL MEET TODAY

Athens, Ga., June 13.—(Special.)—Disposition of the recommendations concerning the Lumpkin law school and action on the report of the joint committee of alumni and trustees named last year to investigate the needs of the University of Georgia will be among the principal duties of the board of trustees which meets here tomorrow afternoon.

Judge Richard B. Russell, of the supreme court, is chairman of the board. Judge Enoch H. Callaway, of Augusta, is chairman of the joint committee of trustees and alumni, which has met several times since last year to investigate the needs of the university and make recommendations.

Included in the recommendations for the law school's development, adopted by the board of trustees last June, is provision for the election of a "trained teacher of law" as head of the institution. Alumni offered a new law building if the trustees adopted their recommendations.

The joint committee of trustees and alumni is composed of Judge Callaway; S. B. Yow, Lavonia; Dr. Frank K. Boland, Atlanta; Warren Moise, Atlanta; General Walter A. Harris, Macon; H. C. Hatcher, Waynesboro; W. E. Thomas, Valdosta; E. T. Moon, LaGrange; Joseph M. Brown, Marietta; Sanders McDaniel, Atlanta.

Chancellor C. M. Snelling's report as well as that of Dean S. V. Sanford will be presented to the board this afternoon also.

Commencement gets under way officially with the meeting of the board tomorrow. Dr. Neal L. Anderson, of Savannah, will deliver the baccalaureate sermon Sunday.

COUNTY OFFICERS PLAN 42D MEET IN CORDELE

Cordele, June 13.—(Special.)—Local plans have been completed and the program announced for the forty-second annual convention of the County Officers' Association of Georgia which will be held here June 28 and 29. The local provisions are for 300 to 500 people as visitors.

The convention will be called to order at 10 o'clock Thursday morning, June 28, at the Crisp county courthouse. The invocation will be delivered by Rev. C. W. Curry, pastor of the Methodist church here. The welcome will be extended by Judge D. A. R. Crum, of the Cordele circuit superior court. The response will be made by Hon. William L. Grayson, clerk of the superior court of Chatham county. The president's address will follow, this being delivered by Hon. W. C. Walton, clerk of superior court in Bartow county.

The principal address of the first day will then be delivered by Judge Roscoe Luke, of the Georgia court of appeals. In the afternoon session following lunch, the different groups of state officers will hold their sessions and at 6 o'clock the visitors will be guests of the county commissioners of Crisp at a barbecue to be given on the county farm, a mile south of the city. At night there will be an old-time dance at the municipal stadium in which local people will join with the visitors in a most happy social occasion.

Friday's session will be given to reports of officers, selection of officers for another year and the selection of a meeting place for next year.

There will be another luncheon for the visitors at noon to be given in the park adjacent to William's swimming pool and the afternoon will be given to a drive over Crisp county.

Copies of Constitution Wanted by the Shrine For Cornerstone

Officers of Yaarab Temple desire copies of The Constitution of August 6, 1925, and November 24, 1925, which carry accounts of the start on building Yaarab's Mosque to place in the cornerstone today.

Clippings of the particular articles will suffice. Phone Recorder Argard, Walnut 9077.

Rome Delegation.

Rome, Ga., June 13.—(Special.)—A large delegation from Rome will go to Villa Rica Thursday to attend the district missionary conference in session there June 14-15.

Mrs. L. D. Yeargan, Rome district secretary, will give the annual report and the Rev. J. P. Erwin, presiding elder, will take part in the program.

Those attending from Rome include Mrs. Ross Bosworth, Miss Martha McKinney, Mrs. J. A. Gilmer, Mrs. L. L. Avery, Mrs. J. A. Johnson, C. O. Walden, Edward Bosworth, Ansel Swain, Charlie Blackstock.

Ga. Supreme Court

Judgments Affirmed.

Byrd et al vs. city of Alma et al; from Bacon superior court—Judge Reed. A. J. Tuten, T. J. Townsend, for plaintiffs in error. Wilson, Bennett & Pedrick, contra.

Appleby et al vs. Holder et al; from Fulton superior court—Judge Romeros. Ray & Ray, for plaintiffs. Seward M. Smith, Hendersson Hallman, George and John L. Westmoreland, for defendants.

Moss vs. state; Thompson vs. state; from Murray superior court—Judge Pittman. Thomas J. Taylor, Stafford R. Brooke, for plaintiffs in error. George M. Napier, attorney general; John C. Mitchell, solicitor general; T. R. Gress, assistant attorney general, contra.

Maxwell vs. Maxwell; from Habersham superior court—Judge Sutton. Ernest J. Kimsey, for plaintiff in error. Sam Kimzey, contra.

Judgments Reversed.

Jolley vs. city of Macon et al; from Bibb superior court—Judge Jones. Hunter & Daly, James L. Wimberly, for plaintiff. Walter J. Grace, Harry S. Strozier, for defendants.

Wood vs. Wood; from Seminole superior court—Judge Yeomans. P. D. Rich, for plaintiff. W. I. Geer, for defendants.

Berry et al vs. Brunson; from Richmond superior court—Judge Franklin. Fleming & Fleming, for plaintiffs in error. Pierce Brothers, contra.

Interstate Trust company vs. Citizens bank et al; from Colquitt superior court—Judge W. E. Thomas. L. L. Moore, Martin L. Bivins, for plaintiff. Waldo DeLoach, for defendants.

Dismissed, With Direction.

Smith vs. board of education of Floyd county, and vice versa; from Floyd superior court—Judge Maddox. M. B. Eubanks, for Smith. George A. H. Harris, for board of education.

Rehearing Denied.

Napier vs. Adams; from Bibb.

Mortgage Guarantee Company of America vs. Atlanta Commercial bank et al; from Fulton.

Shannon et al vs. Mobley, superintendent of banks; from Twiggs.

McCloud vs. state; from Decatur.

Ga. Court of Appeals

Judgments Affirmed.

Community Oil company vs. Miller; from Fulton superior court—Judge Pomeroy. Neufville & Neufville, for plaintiff in error. Hewlett & Dennis, contra.

Roan vs. state; from Clayton superior court—Judge Hutcheson. Charles H. Griffin, for plaintiff in error. Claude C. Smith, solicitor general, contra.

Ryan, trustee vs. Richardson; from Pulaski superior court—R. M. Daley, judge pro hac vice. Lawson & Ware, for plaintiff. M. H. Boyer, H. E. Coates, for defendant.

Judgments Reversed.

Stevens vs. Varner; from Terrell superior court—Judge Yeomans. R. R. Jones, for plaintiff. E. A. Wilkinson, for defendant.

Prisoner Admits Part in Pay Roll Robbery at Rome

Montgomery, Ala., June 13.—(AP)—Officials of the state convict department said today that Leslie Lohden, serving 20 years for highway robbery at Kilby prison, has admitted taking part in the $2,981 pay roll robbery of officials of the Hanks Stove and Range company in Rome, Ga.

Tom Hamrick, erving a life sentence, who escaped with Lohden and another long-term prisoner, W. D. Smith, was implicated by Lohden in the Rome robbery. They escaped on May 11 and the robbery occurred May 25. Lohden was captured at his home in Norfolk, Va., and Hamrick is still at large.

J. P. Hanks, president of the Hanks Stove and Range company, and A. C. Hogg, official of the company from whom the bandits took the payroll, came to Montgomery and identified Lohden as one of the holdup men. At that time he denied any part in the robbery.

REWARD POSTED FOR LOHDEN'S PALS.

Rome, Ga., June 13.—(Special.)—An official reward has been offered by Rome police for the capture of John C. Smith and T. A. Hamrick, escaped prisoners and whose photographs have been identified by A. C. Hogg and C. C. Strange, of the Hanks Stove and Range company, as the men who held them up on May 25 and took from them the weekly pay roll of the foundry, $2,980.

Leslie Lohden, caught at his home in Norfolk, Va., last week, has already been identified by Mr. Hogg and Mr. Strange.

The state of Alabama has offered $50 reward for the capture of the two men.

SOUTHERN CROSS VISITS MELBOURNE

Melbourne, Australia, June 13.—(AP)—The trans-Pacific monoplane Southern Cross, carrying its crew of four and two passengers flew from Sydney to Melbourne today in six hours, encircling the city and landed perfectly at Essendon airdrome while 80,000 spectators roared a tumultuous welcome.

The crew, Captain Charles Kingsford-Smith and Charles Ulm, Australian pilots; Navigator Harry Lyon and Radio Operator James Warner, Americans, were greeted as they swept over the city by an escort of nine planes.

In the ship were Captain Kingsford-Smith's mother, and Ulm's wife.

The eager crowd of spectators swarmed on the landing field and covered all the hilltops, buildings and every available open space in the vicinity to greet the fliers.

Call Again, Lizzie.

Denver, June 13.—Elizabeth R. Muray, feminist and author, has had a fine time in jail. Confined 24 hours, because the police thought she was wanted for a Florida land fraud, when such was not the case, she enjoyed herself with more experience than all her travels.

THE LAKEWOOD BANK
Growing with Atlanta and Georgia, takes this opportunity to congratulate
THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION
On Its 60th Anniversary
and the steady growth it has maintained
The Lakewood Bank
Lakewood Ave. and Jonesboro Road

Charged With Slaying W. Va. Mine Head Neely Surrenders

Beckley, W. Va., June 13.—(AP)—Cam Neely, a construction worker, surrendered today to face charges of slaying E. A. Simmons, of Charleston, president and general manager of the Glade Creek Coal and Lumber company, and wounding R. E. Hodges, bookkeeper for the company.

Neely made no statement, but county authorities said he shot Simmons and Hodges after demanding money due him from a contracting company which had been given a contract by the Glade Creek company. The shooting occurred Monday at the coal and lumber company offices at Glade Creek.

HANCOCK COUNTY OFFICERS CAPTURE OLD MAN AT STILL

Sparta, Ga., June 13.—Dawson Hardy, 65 year-old white man, was lodged in the Hancock county jail yesterday, charged with operating a still in the swamps of "Town Creek" on the Baldwin and Hancock county lines in the western section of this county.

The still was running in full blast and Deputy J. T. Terry burned one of his hands severely when he grasped one of the hot pipes from the still, it was reported. Hardy waived a commitment hearing before a justice of the peace here and was released on $500 bond for appearance at next term of superior court here.

Give Dad the things he needs—
FATHER'S DAY (SUNDAY) June 17
Make it a "Little Christmas"



Allen M. Pierce's
Specials!

New SHIRTS
All the new Stripes, Checks, also Whites and Solid Colors—with and without collars to match.
$1.79 and $1.95

SMART STRAWS
A wide variety of straws, shapes and colors—Whites, Tans, Grays, etc. Extra big values!
$1.65 AND $1.95

Union Suits
The different lightweight Summer Weaves. Extra good values. Specially priced at
79c and 95c

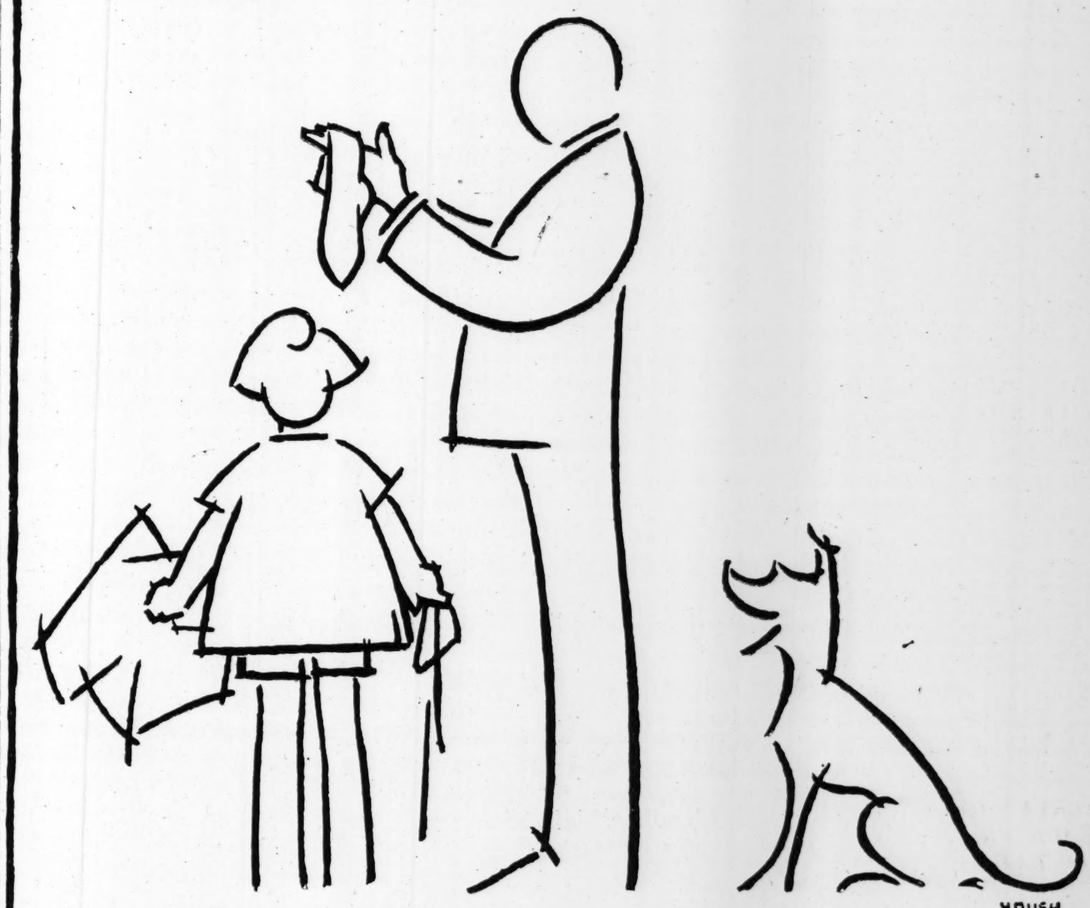
SILK TIES
A fine selection of new patterns. Special summer weights and colors.
79c and 95c

Shorts for Men
These come in separate garments—Pants, also Slip-over Shirts. Prices per garment are:
45c, 68c, 95c

Fine White Broadcloth Shirts with collars attached $1.50

Smart, Cool Summer Suits

ALLEN M. PIERCE
Clothing—Hats—Furnishings
17 MARIETTA ST.



HOUSH
COPYRIGHT INTERWOVEN STOCKING COMPANY

FATHER'S DAY
Inter woven
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
Socks
KEEP HIM YOUNG

CLINICS ATTENDED BY DENTISTS' BODY

Nearly 300 Georgia dentists "went to school" again Wednesday afternoon on the roof of the Ansley hotel, when the clinics of the Georgia State Dental society were begun. They will continue to attend these clinics, some of them conducted by distinguished specialists from far away, through the sessions today and Friday of the sixtieth annual meeting of the society.

Wednesday night's session was devoted to an address by Dr. C. N. Johnson, of Chicago, editor of the American Dental Journal and a man revered by dentists throughout the country as the "father of modern dentistry." Dr. Johnson is known throughout the world as one of the foremost figures in dental science. His address was on "The Responsibilities and Rewards of Professional Life" and he discussed the ethics of the dental profession, its duty toward the public and the importance of maintaining it upon a high plane.

Clinics will be conducted today by several distinguished specialists from other states, including Dr. F. F. Barton, of Hartford, Conn.; Dr. W. I. McNeil, of Chicago, and Dr. E. R. Hart, of St. Louis. Each of these will be conducted in a private room and will be attended by groups interested in the special lines to be demonstrated.

The most important feature of today's program, from a public standpoint, will be the "oral hygiene luncheon" at 12:30 o'clock, when the state-wide program of educating children to the importance of sound teeth will be discussed in detail. The speakers will be Dr. T. F. Abercrombie, state health commissioner; Dr. Bernard W. Carey, director of child health demonstration, Athens, Ga.; Governor L. G. Hardman, Hon. H. G. Michael, Athens; Dr. C. N. Johnson, Chicago, and Dr. Willis A. Sutton, superintendent of the Atlanta schools.

Active work in the "mouth health" campaign was begun by the state board of health a short time ago with the appointment of Mrs. Lucy Kennedy, of Valdosta, as supervisor of oral hygiene for the state. Mrs. Kennedy was a guest of the convention Wednesday and outlined the program for dental work in the state public schools.

Tonight's annual banquet, to begin at 7 o'clock at the Ansley, will be in honor of Dr. S. D. Rambo, for 20 years a member of the state board of dental examiners and a former president of the Georgia State Dental society. Dr. Rambo was a guest of the society Wednesday and to a group of friends he described some of his experiences as a young dentist in Brazil many years ago. At this banquet, too, will be awarded a number of prizes and loving cups to district societies which have achieved especial success.

The convention will close Friday with reports of committees, election of officers and a general business meeting.

PALMER BLACKBURN TRIAL OPENS JUNE 25

The case against Palmer Blackburn, former investment banker, who is charged in indictments with forgery and swindling, Wednesday was set for June 25 in Fulton superior court, according to Lewis Jones, calendar clerk in the solicitor general's office. Blackburn is at liberty under heavy bond.

Blackburn's case has been assigned to Judge Virlyn B. Moore's division. More than 75 cases have been set for the week of June 25 before Judges Moore, E. D. Thomas and G. H. Howard in superior court. The calendar is being arranged with a view to cleaning up as many pending cases as possible before the mid-summer recess, which will take effect immediately after the week of June 25.

Only three men indicted for murder remain in Fulton tower for trial, and these cases already have been set, it was pointed out. The case against H. B. Jones, charged with slaying his wife, will be called this morning before Judge Howard. The murder cases against Timothy Benton and Ed Watkins have been set for June 20, Benton before Judge Moore and Watkins before Judge Howard.

STATE GUARD UNITS WILL EMBARK SOON FOR ENCAMPMENTS

National guard units throughout Georgia soon will begin embarking for various points in the south to hold their annual summer encampments, it has been announced here by Adjutant General Homer C. Parker.

Troops of the thirtieth national guard division, embracing Georgia, Tennessee, North Carolina and South Carolina, will be encamped at Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C., from July 8 to 22, inclusive, General Parker said.

Camp McClellan, Anniston, Ala., will be the camp site for the 122nd infantry, embracing troops of Atlanta and vicinity, from July 15 to 29, inclusive.

The first squadron of the 108th cavalry, consisting of troops from Atlanta, Savannah and Hinesville, will be stationed at Fort Oglethorpe, Chickamauga, Ga., from August 12 through August 26.

ELEVEN DRUGGISTS FACE TRIAL TODAY IN TAX VIOLATIONS

Eleven druggists charged with violating the state cigar tax act will face Judge Jesse Wood in city criminal court this morning, it was announced Wednesday at the offices of Carlton Binns, solicitor.

All but three of the cases on today's calendar will be by jury trial, it was said. The tobacco tax cases to be tried this morning are left over from more than 75 cases which have been disposed of in a [illegible] sale against alleged violations of [illegible] tax act.

BOSWELL PAYS FEE AS CANDIDATE FOR COMMISSIONER

Felix Boswell, of Greensboro, candidate for one of the positions on the state public service commission, has paid his entrance fee to Mrs. Bessie Anderson, secretary of the state democratic executive committee, and has qualified as a candidate in this race. Mr. Boswell will run for the place now held by Walter R. McDonald, of Augusta.

For three terms Mr. Boswell served in the Georgia legislature as representative from Greene county. He was for one year director of the state bureau of markets and also has served as mayor of Greensboro.

Bargains at "The Great Store of the Masses"

Thursday, Wise Shoppers' Bargains At HIGH'S

HIGH'S STREET FLOOR

Men's $2.50 to $5.00
Pajamas
$2.15
One and Two-Piece

HIGH'S STREET FLOOR

Men's $1.50 Athletic
Union Suits
77c
Splendid quality Broadcloth or plain and fancy Madras.

Thursday we will clear out Great Quantities of our Wonderful Merchandise at Prices which will mean the savings of Many Dollars to Every Shopper! Be on Hand!

Aluminum Percolator

Panel Style

$6.95



Splendid aluminum percolators in the desirable panel style. With no-burn handle. Large eight-cup sizes. Special!

Regular $1 Serving Trays

Lovely for gifts—and for your own use! Trays with wood frames and attractive colored glass bottoms. In green, blue and red. Splendid for their usual price of $1.00—wonderful bargains at **79c**

$2 Colored Glass Console Sets



Rose and green glass console sets in three choice patterns — optic., cut and hand-painted. Bowl and two candle sticks compose each set. Specially priced **$1.49**

HIGH'S GIFT SHOP—STREET FLOOR

$3.95 Gate-Leg End Table

(Unfinished Wood)

Very Special Thursday

$1.95



Attractively styled end table with a very smooth unfinished surface. Can be painted to match any suite of furniture you wish!

Unfinished Bedroom or Camp Stool

Regular Price $1.65

This stool will be a most useful addition to your bedroom—or camp! Convenient size and can be easily painted any color you desire..... **75c**

Very Specially Priced Thursday

HIGH'S FURNITURE STORE

RUGS



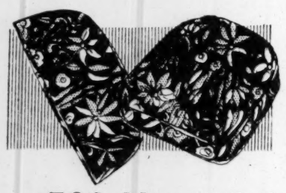
9x12 Wilton Rugs

Usually Priced $127.50

All of you home-makers who have long wished for a handsome Wilton rug—this offering is for you! We are featuring Thursday a superb Wilton that sells usually for $127.50 at a $37.50 reduction! A marvelous quality to go at only **$90.00**

Another Group of About 25 Wilton Rugs

Most of which were $137.50, will be sold Thursday at the low price of..... **$75.00**



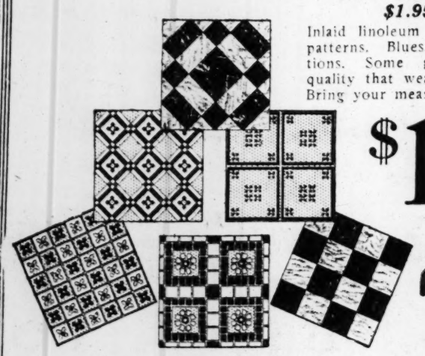
Cushion Sets

Including Seat and Back

Of lovely, gay cretonnes! Tufted with pretty buttons to match and filled with pure white cotton. Ready to tie on! Only **$1.49**

500 Yards Inlaid Linoleums

Much of This Lot Worth $1.95 Sq. Yd.



Inlaid linoleum in the most popular patterns. Blues, grays and combinations. Some gray jaspe. Splendid quality that wears exceptionally well! Bring your measure and buy!

$1.29 Sq. Yd.

HIGH'S STREET FLOOR



100 Wash Silk Dresses

To Be Cleared at Absurdly Low Prices They Are Really Remarkable Values!

Now is the time for wash silk frocks! No others combine so perfectly summer-time coolness, seasonable chic, and tub-able service! 100 will sell Thursday for a mere fraction of their real worth! Checked, striped, novelty silk. Short and long sleeves. Sizes 14 to 46. **$5.95**

One Marvelous Group Priced at $8.95

150 Charming

Linen and Pique Dresses



Neat frocks for office, vacation, picnic wear! Two-piece models of beautiful white and colored linen—and flowered pique. Delightfully youthful in variety of attractive styles. All short sleeves; with and without belts. All becoming neck-lines. Sizes 14 to 20..... **$3.95**

HIGH'S SECOND FLOOR

Smart Hand Bags

1/2 Price

Regular Prices $4.98 to $10.00

Perfectly stunning bags to carry with summer costumes! Many soft homespun in white and light color combinations! Others of charmeen. All sizes and shapes. Lined with silk moire; beautifully fitted.

HIGH'S STREET FLOOR

Toiletries---Specially Priced

Beautiful Novelty Atomizers, Blue, Orange and Flame Color **59c**

Cutex Liquid Polish with Remover ..... **36c** | **Packers' Shampoo.** Specially priced **39c**

Djer Kiss Face Powder and Bottle of Perfume **BOTH** for Only **49c**

HIGH'S STREET FLOOR

Men's $1.95 White Shirts

Go Thursday for Only



$1.33

Here, Men, are the best bargains you could ask for in the way of good-looking white Broad[illegible]th Shirts! Collar attached and neckband styles. Full cut, well tailored, 6-button front.

Sizes 14 to 17

HIGH'S STREET FLOOR

800 Pairs

Ladies' Fine Quality, Full-Fashioned

SILK HOSE

$1.00 Pr.

Every Pair is First Quality— $1.50 Value

Every thread finest pure silk! Fine gauge, service weight hose. Complete array of all the newest and most beautiful shades. Very specially offered Thursday!

1,000 Yds. 25c to 35c Ribbons

All kinds of ribbons, suitable for every possible use! Silk and tinsel ribbons in all colors. Widths ranging from ¼ to 2 inches. Priced to clear out at..... **10c yd.**

500 Assorted Shoulder Flowers

Values 59c to $1.00

Bright, fresh flowers to wear with every costume your wardrobe contains! Single blossoms, clusters, small bunches! Priced for rapid Owl Day selling at.. **29c**

HIGH'S STREET FLOOR

Superior Quality

Wash Goods

at Specially Low Prices

We are listing only a few of the beautiful materials we have for your selections! All fresh, seasonable, remarkably low priced! Materials that will please you with their loveliness and wear!

Peggy Ann Prints

Prints in patterns and colorings that are especially lovely—with a finish that is delightfully smooth! Guaranteed fast colors. Exclusive with HIGH'S.. **49c yd.**

36-Inch Printed Voiles

Cool voiles of closely woven, delightfully sheer quality! Printed in patterns that are decidedly charming; in colors like flowers! Variety of styles. **39c yd.**

45-inch Plain Color Organdie

Sheer, crisp organdie with the exquisite permanent finish. A complete assortment of all the popular plain shades. Decidedly in vogue for summer... **69c yd.**

69c Sooperay Slip Cloth

36-Inch Sooperay slip cloth in a choice range of all the lingerie shades. Beautiful quality material —so desirable for summer slips. Special at..... **48c yd.**

Phone WAl. 8681

Top o' the Morning!

J. M. HIGH CO.

45 Years of Faithful Service and Value-giving

***22x44* Turkish Towels**
28c
$3.00 Dozen
Excellent Turkish Towels with a double thread, heavy weave. All plain white. Fine bargains!

***Fine* Huck Towels**
19c
$1.98 Dozen
Fine, soft, absorbent quality Huck Towels. White or with red, blue, green or helio borders.

HIGH'S STREET FLOOR.

THE CONSTITUTION

CLARK HOWELL
Editor and General Manager.
Clark Howell, Jr., Business Manager.

THE SOUTH'S STANDARD NEWSPAPER — THE CONSTITUTION — ESTABLISHED 1868

Entered at the Postoffice at Atlanta as second-class mail matter.

Telephone WAL 6565.

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R. F. D. and small or non-dealer towns for 1st and 2d zones only.
Daily (without Sunday) 1 yr. $5.00

ATLANTA, GA., JUNE 14, 1928.

J. R. HOLLIDAY, Constitution Building, sole advertising manager for all territory outside of Atlanta.

THE CONSTITUTION is on sale in New York city by 2 p. m. the day after issue. It can be had: Hotaling's News Stand, Broadway and Forty-third street (Times building corner); Shults News Agency, at Bryant Park and Grand Central Depot.

The Constitution is not responsible for advance payments to out-of-town local carriers, dealers or agents. Receipts given for subscription payments not in accordance with published rates are not authorized; also not responsible for subscription payments until received at office of publication.

Member of The Associated Press.
The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to use for publication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited to this paper and also the local news published herein.

SIXTY YEARS OLD.

With this issue The Constitution reaches the sixtieth anniversary of its advent into the journalism of the nation. This occasion is replete with unusual and precious memories and radiant with rich implications for the future.

This newspaper was born, as by a Caesarian operation, from the womb of a prostrate state, pinned to its sterile soil by hostile bayonets, and all its appeals for justice mocked by lawless oppressors. That pen has not yet been grown in feather or fashioned in forge that can indite the true, full story of the political and social conditions of Georgia and the South in that day when The Constitution flamed into the unprecedented scene.

It is a common faith that men and institutions often come into public action with preordained missions. The Constitution came to life as such an institution and the great mission to which it was born has waxed with its years and never waned in its strength. That mission was to revive a stricken people's faith in God and themselves, to strengthen their fainting hearts with freshened hopes, to realign them for victories of peace and industry, and, above all, to challenge the honest patriots of the nation to rebuke and defeat political misrule and social mongrelism.

The high mission into which The Constitution invited itself in answer to the needs and appeals of the white true Georgians offered no prospects of easy-going or present profits. It demanded the whole-souled consecration of men of courage, sympathies and sacrificial spirits. They came together in the opportune hour and set up their standard before the eyes of the hopeful and the hostile, emblazoning "The Constitution" over the legend of the ancient crusaders: "For service or sacrifice."

In other columns of this issue the life-story of The Constitution is graphically told and will be profitably informing to those interested to know the salient events in the history of Atlanta and Georgia for the past sixty years.

History is the applied biographies of the men who have created its chapters. It would be in vain that a history of either this city or state should be attempted without reference to the career of The Constitution. The play of "Hamlet" must needs have its Hamlet. The story of post-bellum Atlanta and Georgia—indeed, of the whole South—must needs be interwoven by the courageous and continuous part that The Constitution has played in all of them.

First of all it essayed the stabilization of the self-serving, home-serving, and state-serving spirit of a war-wasted people. It strongly resisted the impulse of many thousands of discouraged citizens to emigrate to distant and more promising regions, and helped largely to stay that tide. It encouraged native self-reliance in field, and shop, and factory, and commerce. It hotly combated any force that threatened the Anglo-Saxon social system peculiar and characteristic of Southern civilization from its beginnings. At the same time it welcomed the sincere and sympathetic from any direction who wished to aid and share our struggles and successes. Above all it championed the causes of honest government, political integrity, rewarded industry, impartial justice and general education.

It would be a large labor to fully catalogue the movements, enterprises, and public interests that in these six decades have engaged the ardent and liberal labors of The Constitution as a spokesman and savant of the people.

It is no mean attainment in the frank, brusque world of national journalism to have won for The Constitution the awarded title: "The South's Standard Newspaper;" but more satisfying than that is to have established a moral status with the people that leads them to speak of this journal as "the Georgia Bible."

In all its years The Constitution has felt the responsibilities of its public character and the just expectations of its constituents. Through loss and gain, through censure and praise, through public repulses and victories, its eye and its heart have been single to hunt out the best for the people and to fight their righteous battles with unselfish loyalty.

As it enters upon a new period of life and labors it renews its birth-pledge to faithfully serve its public with a spirit wholly unashamed and unafraid.

GEORGIA DENTISTS CONVENE.

The Georgia State Dental society is holding in Atlanta this week its sixtieth annual convention. Many prominent men of the profession from other states are present.

The slogan of the meeting is "Mouth Health Work" and it is probable that with the cooperation of the state educational department the "Sound Teeth for Every Child" movement will be carried into all the schools in Georgia.

This grows out of the remarkable record achieved by the Atlanta schools this year—100 per cent perfect teeth for every child in the public schools.

At a luncheon Thursday Professor Sutton will discuss this, and there will be talks by Dr. T. F. Abercrombie, state health commissioner; Governor Hardman, who is a physician, and others.

It is assured the delegates will cooperate gladly with any statewide movement looking to the improvement of children's teeth.

There is no health work among children more important. The slogan of every school should be "Healthy Minds in Healthy Bodies."

The Constitution extends for the citizenry of Atlanta a cordial welcome to the visitors.

THE MILITANT MOSES!

Sentor George H. Moses, permanent chairman of republican national convention, took the gavel with a gusto of defiance, and with a gesture of belligerency.

While an army of party insurrectionists clamored outside the great Kansas City auditorium against the practically certain nomination of Secretary Hoover, the New Hampshire solon swung his sword in true battlefield fashion, with a whoop-pee "Bring 'em on and we'll lick 'em."

He meant the democrats, and not the fighting farm insurgents.

At any rate, his display of militancy, while "peppery" enough to keep the delegates from going to sleep, as some of them did while the keynoter was keynoting Tuesday, was an advance notice that the republican leaders realize now that it is a real fight ahead, and one that will take more ammunition than mere sophistry to whip.

Senator Moses is well known in Georgia. He has visited here and has said some nice things about the state and about Atlanta. And we like him. He is all right. But his own militant generalship cannot destroy his party's official record, nor perfume, with easy promises and virile claims, the odor it has left.

Even this New England "Moses" of modern times may find it difficult to penetrate the "wilderness" of corruption in high offices.

THE WORLD'S WINDOW

BY PIERRE VAN PAASSEN

Mussolini's Rebuilding.

When Mussolini's great rebuilding schemes for Rome were conceived, he realized that places to put those who would be dispossessed of their homes must be provided. Besides the popular houses which are being built away from the center of the city, three vast hotels for poor families were projected, and one of these is now ready to receive tenants. Besides the staff over a thousand persons will lodge in the first of these houses, which is built to catch all the sun and air possible, with each of the seven stores set further back than the one below. Large airy refectories, luandries, balcoues for drying clothes, hygienic kitchens and dry cellars where the tenants may store their furniture, make these temporary homes schools where the picturesque poor of Rome will learn what modern conveniences, and some of the anemities of civilization mean.Two more of the "hotels for the cast out," as the Italians call them, will be ready for occupation in a few weeks. One of them is designed for the more prosperous type of tenant. Rome has reason to be proud of her solution of a building problem that has baffled many other European great cities.

* * * *

Babel on The Spree.

To be the most cosmopolitan capital in Europe is apparently the ambition of Berlin. If you drop into the international bar, the Olymp, in the Tauenzienstrasse, where there are 50 barmaids of different nationalities, you will hear as many different languages as in any cafe in Paris. Berlin's foreign colonies are not as large as those in Paris, but they are as numerous and as various. Russians, Turks, Chinese, Persians and Brazilians have their quarters or their restaurants, but they mingle with the German population freely. Wireless in the home has furthered the cause of internationalism more than any other factor. British, French and Belgian programs are heard in Berlin middle-class homes daily. The Berliner is above all proud to display his knowledge of French. And when he meets a Frenchman, he tries to outdo the Gaul in politeness and courtesy and often succeeds.

* * * *

Why the Wine Rose.

What damage you can do through lack of knowledge of a country's habits and customs is revealed in an anecdote of Sir Edmund Gosse, which is told by M. Raymond Recouly, a candidate for the forthcoming election of the Academie Francaise. Sir Edmund had just concluded a long excursion in the south of France, in the course of which he had visited favorite scenes at Arles, Aignes-Mortes, Nimes and Carcassonne. He was indignant, says M. Recouly, against certain "stupid compatriots," which had spoiled la douceur de la vie. "You know," he remarked, "that in all your auberges and your provincial restaurants you were served with a petit vin du pays, which had the double advantage of being excellent and costing nothing, as it was included in the tariff. Imbecile Englishmen of recent years had scarcely unfolded their serviettes in these establishments before they were shouting for the 'wine list.' At first the patrons replied that they hadn't one, but, before the insistence of the clients, they manufactured one, and now the price of the meals has doubled." Things are even worse, as it becomes more and more difficult to obtain the petit vin du pays, some of the best wine in France. Try to get Bellet at Nice or Ermitage at Menton, and you will generally give up in despair.

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Appreciates Frank Facts About the Smith Record

Editor Constitution: Mr. Hollomon's very fine article answering some questions as to Governor Smith, of New York, in Monday's Constitution deserves praise. While his characterization of "professional reformers" may be rather too general—like politicians, newspapermen and others, there may be some of them more decent than the others—as a whole his aversion to them is evidently shared by "the rank and file."

The article referred to reminds me of what I trust is the attitude of the common run of fair-minded Americans, whether they be of the vaunted "one-hundred per cent" type, or not—that if Governor Smith, of New York, is nominated by the democrats for the presidency he will receive the consideration of each voter on his merits and on his qualifications for the office.

There are great national and international questions on which his attitude and his sentiments are not nearly so well known as is the attitude of, for example, Mr. Dawes or Mr. Hoover of the republican party; but voters should keep open minds on these if we are to make progress in their solution.

The article referred to giving details as to the repeal of the Mullin-Gage state prohibition law of New York reminds one that we have a law in Georgia the administration of which in different sections is something of a mockery; and that whenever bootlegging and hypocrisy is stamped out locally, in each magisterial district of the whole south, then we will take more seriously some of the political doctrines advanced.

If Mr. Smith is nominated at Houston the resulting situation will call for many articles of the nature of Mr. Hollomon's. If he is not nominated, and unless he should then join with others to bring about an able, sane, harmonious candidate, it is "good-by" to democratic prospects for quite awhile. Meantime, please accept my congratulations on your good work.

C. C. BOWLING.
College Park, Ga., June 12, 1928.

Sermons to Live By

BY ELAM FRANKLIN DEMPSEY.

Text: "Blessed are they that do hunger and thirst after righteousness for they shall be filled." Matt. 5.

The solitary plowman in his quiet field and the hurrying crowds on clamorous city streets are alike in this—they are seeking something that will satisfy.

Riches, fame, sensational pleasures cannot satisfy, they inflame desire until it burns out the capacity for further excitement.

What, then, can satisfy man's infinite yearnings?

God, the Infinite Himself, can alone satisfy man's hunger and thirst of soul.

"Thou hast made us for Thyself, and we are restless until we rest in Thee," said St. Augustine, and the saying is true.

Why feed on chaff when golden wheat is at hand?

"O, taste and see that the Lord is good!"

The Methods That Overcome Diseases Will Overcome Lying

By Robert Quillen

The humble man who conquers himself provides the future with a race of conquerors. The unknown man who overcomes small obstacles becomes the ancestor of a great man who overcomes the world.

It is a law of nature. If the father overcomes a weakness, the son is immune.

The monkey dies quickly of tuberculosis. The first germ gets him because he has no inherited immunity. The negro is an easier victim than the white man because tuberculosis is new to his race.

Savages die quickly of the white man's diseases; one island in the Pacific was depopulated of its handsome natives seventy years after the first white man stepped ashore with his germs.

Army physicians found more tuberculosis among country boys than among city boys. The city boys had developed an immunity. Johns Hopkins found tuberculosis scars in a large percentage of the "Potter's field" bodies examined during a term of years. These had contracted tuberculosis and had overcome it unwittingly by reason of their city-developed immunity.

Fifty years ago—so late as that—cancer of the throat or tongue was not uncommon among men smokers. Now few such cases are reported, but a noted surgeon says women smokers are developing lip cancer. The males, apparently, have developed some immunity peculiar to their sex.

Restricted breeding produced in Europe and the British Isles a class of gentle-folk—a nobility and aristocracy literally superior to common men. How? By developing in these favored ones an immunity to dishonor and vulgarity.

Thus nature develops the race of man.

Alarmists think the race is degenerating, but their eyes are on the present. Development is slow; today should be compared with the fourteenth century.

The mass of humanity has improved almost past belief. By the exercise of honor, it has developed an immunity to dishonor; by the practice of virtue and sympathy, it has developed an immunity to vice and filth and cruelty; by the exercise of reason it has developed an immunity to superstitious fears.

There is a long way to go; but every sane and honest father transmits to his son a greater degree of immunity from folly and knavery.

Some day the race will be fool-proof.

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EVERYDAY QUESTIONS

BY DR. S. PARKES CADMAN

Pittsburgh, Pa.

I read about the theories you sometimes mention in your column. There are quite a lot of them, and some sound good to me; others not so good. How can I tell which to believe or not believe?

By testing them out. If the facts you know contradict the theories you hear about put the latter on probation and keep them there till you have increased your knowledge. If this proves them false forget them. Do not brood over them, nor allow them to interrupt your liberty of thought or of action.

Ever and again an expert investigator throws a brick into some cherished hypothesis which does if considerable damage. Just now we are regaled morning, noon and night with morbid speculations about this age of machines and mannikins, and with doleful predictions of its doom. Man, we are told, has lost his soul, it he has one, and is no longer capable of spiritual aiventures. His temple is a factory, his god a dynamo, his high priest an engineer, his ritual music the roar of a speedy traffic with interludes of jungle jazz which but accelerate his miserable fate. The simple truth is that man can let go of a machine whenever he is tired of it and discard the auto as quickly as he has discarded the ox team. Nothing is essential for him which obstructs his life's current and freedom.

Those who say that this or that idea and invention are absolutely necessary should take a backward glance at the route the race has traveled. It is covered with the debris of gods, goddesses, cults, creeds, material methods and appliances formerly exalted to the skies.

As surely as Lindbergh flew into the air and crossed the ocean as our ambassador extraordinary to smash the prevalent superstitution that American youth is decadent and hopeless, so surely will those who come after us build fairer and larger temples for their souls. All theory is gray and dusty, but bright is life's green, fruitful tree. So subordinate your theories to your actual experiences, and believe that tomorrow will be as prolific of good as today.

Baltimore, Md.

Don't you think that there is a growing difference between men and women which is to be regretted? As a physician I notice it.

Of course you do, since a normal man is a man to the core, and a normal woman is a women to the limit. But there is no eternal, unavoidable antagonism between the sexes such as some psychologists suppose. They are distinct in order that they may be complementary.

Besides, proportional differences are not absolute opposites. On the contrary, they belong to and enrich the individuality of men and women. Who would be without the personified reason of the one or the personified emotion of the other? Yet in specific instances women are as capable of intellectual and balanced judgments as men; and men in their turn are as prone to deep and tender feeling as a woman.

Probably Neitzche was right for once when he said that for all their incompatibility men and women had the same mental and emotional constituents, but that these were adapted to their natural functions.

One hears a great deal about a better understanding between the sexes. Yet how can it be had until they understand themselves more thoroughly? Sex reconciliation is not a one-sided affair. It involves the mutual recognition of each other's rights and privileges, and also of the fact that the trend of evolution accentuates the claim of world womanhood to a place in the sun which primitive man did not even conceive possible.

Youngstown, Ohio.

Why should we say that speech is silver, but silence is golden It isn't true. Without speech we could not convey our ideas or live decently and happily. What do you think?

But silence is more eloquent than speech. The deepest reflecticus and emotions cannot be expressed. Language collapses beneath their sheer weight and movement. The Psalmist says: "I held my peace even from good." St. Paul tells us he has no words to communicate his beatific visions. Dante falls short in his most superb description of what he has seen and felt. Wordsworth's "high hours of visitation" escape his gifts of utterance. In heaven itself, the seat of celestial praise, "there was silence for about the space of half an hour" (Revelation viii, 1).

Great joy, great sorrow and great guilt alike confound us and we sit stricken mute. The master of the tragic drama well understood the significance of those pauses which words would have profaned. Listen to a mighty symphony, watch some sublime wonder of nature, observe the stars which have no language and yet testify to the ends of the earth. You will find no phrases at your command to voice the awe and reverence which they evoke.

Although, as you rightly urge, speech is the passport of human civilization, nevertheless it remains true the profoundest thoughts and the loftiest aspirations or which we are capable flourish in the realm of silence. There they preserve their luster; from thence they prompt the inevitable word which indictes but cannot fully convey their meaning.

YOUR BOY AND YOUR GIRL

BY ARTHUR DEAN, SC. D.

PROM ETIQUETTE.

When a young man invites a girl to his college prom, what should he do about the girl's mother? If she accompany her daughter, should she wait for an invitation? Where should she stay and what should she do after she gets there?

These questions puzzle one mother among my readers and doubtless they may bother others, so let's take a look at them.

The 19-year-old daughter of this particular mother is scheduled to attend a college prom. The boy and girl had everything all settled that she was to go unaccompanied. But you can well imagine that the idea didn't get very far. Now the young escort has found out that mother must go along, too. However, that is as far as it has gotten, for the young man hasn't invited her directly. Nor has he told her even indirectly what accommodations would be made for her or what she would do after she got there. Mother is angry and wonders what she should do about it.

What a gallant young Lochinvar that lad must be! If he wants to step out and do the socially proper thing he had better come to and start, or else he will make not only a breech of etiquette but of common decency as well.

Of course he should invite the mother directly. As soon as it is decided that the mother will accompany her daughter, the young man should send her a written invitation, giving her all the particulars. He should tell where the daughter and mother will stay overnight and the nature of the various functions they will attend, so that mother and daughter may plan clothes for the occasion.

The mother and daughter would stay together, of course, and the young man should make all arrangements for their accommodations beforehand, bearing all the expense himself. Prom guests may be expected to pay for their own transportation, but once they arrive, they should be under no financial obligation whatsoever. No young man would expect his girl to pay for her accommodations, and he should provide no less for her mother. That is the only way to do it right.

As they make the round of the various activities, he should try to give the mother just as good a time as he does the young lady. I don't know that it is necessary for her to attend all the minor festivities. If mother has sense and tact, she will say more than once, "I am very tired. I think I will rest in my room." But mother must go to the prom or else what can she tell the neighbors when she gets home?

At this function, the young man should see that she is well taken care of. He should introduce her to the patronesses and try to provide someone to talk with her whenever possible. He might stay with her himself during two or three dances and maybe persuade one or two of his friends to do likewise, and certainly if the mother cares to dance, he should dance with her himself occasionally.

Then if she prefers to retire before the affair is over, he will leave his girl for a few minutes with a friendly stag and escort the mother back to her room.

P. S.—I showed this to a young senior friend of mine. This is his disquieting remark: "But, believe me, the next time he'll take an orphan!"

OUR CONVERSATION CORNER.

The Lowest Round.

My boy refuses to take a job at less than $75 a month. He says, "What's the use of an education if it doesn't bring any more than 75 per?" He forgets that work is scarce. What can we do?

HARD UP.

ANSWER—It is the fellow who hasn't any education who must strike for a job which pays well at the start, because he cannot go very far anyway, perhaps, and the further he goes when he starts the better off he is. But when a boy has an education and a background he can afford to start at the lowest round of the ladder because he should rise quickly.

Too Serious.

I am only 17 and I am in love with a girl three years older. I work hard in school and out and have no time to fool around with the silly flappers. My girl is modest, neat and refined in every way. But she says she won't marry even if I wait five or six years. She tells me to see other girls. Don't you think I know my heart? SERIOUS-MINDED

ANSWER—There is no age equal to 17 to know your own heart. From the standpoint of a steadying influence a steady girl has value. Nevertheless I think the girl is wiser than you are.

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Down Helping the Farmer Beat Hoover



Health Talks

BY DR. WILLIAM BRADY.

CHILDREN LIKE RAW VEGETABLES.

A mother writes:

My husband and I get many a good laugh out of your column which keeps us happy and well. Our son aged 5 years, weight 42 pounds, height 44 inches, and daughter aged 3½ years, weight 36 pounds, heigh' 41 inches, seem to be happy and healthy enough, but lately they refuse fresh cooked greens and eggs.

They will eat celery, carrots, turnips, string beans and eggs raw with great relish, but absolutely refuse them when cooked.

Is it safe to give them these raw vegetables grated, and raw egg in milk?

It is not only safe but advisable to give children regular daily rations of raw vegetables or fresh raw fruit when fruit is in season. Cooking vegetables or fruits, tends to destroy the vitamins, and young children need the vitamins to grow on.

Old timers, some of whom just naturally wrote guides for amateur mothers, harbored a queer fancy that raw food was bad for kids, mainly, I suppose, because kids often craved raw food. It was like candy and cake and sugar and sweet—the fact that the young 'uns liked these foods utterly condemned the foods in the queer minds of the old timers.

Some of this quaint prejudice exists today amon gthe snappy pediatricians of 1928. Let any fond mother get the child specialist habit and pretty soon you'll find her taking candy away from her own kids and urging all the neighbors to do the same mean thing to their children. The candy doesn't exactly cause "worms" any more—faint rays of intelligence are permeating the darkness about that and the old doctors have to assign some other damaging effect to the candy and sweets, so now any fatuous parent can tell you, if you are polite and pretend you're pretty dumb about children, that sweets in the diet give the child poor teeth or something. Of course you can't come back with any very weighty arguments about that, because, unfortunately—no fault of the tooth brushing rite but just unfortunately, so many children have poor teeth at the time in life when they do like candy so much.

Yes, it is just as well to make believe you're frightfully uninformed when a "scientific" mother preaches the dangers of allowing young children to have raw vegetables or raw fruit. Didn't Dr. Holt once frown on it?

For infants seven months old a few spoonfuls of any such fresh vegetable or fruit pulp (raw or cooked) should be the daily ration. Better than grating or grinding or chopping the vegetable or fruit is running it thru a coarse seive or collender to remove the tough fibrous matter and leave only the tender pulp. By the time the baby is a year old, grind, grate or chop the food, or as soon as he has a half dozen or more teeth and shows an inclination to chew his own, let him have the carrot, turnip, potato or green stuff entire. Occasionaally the baby a year or 18 months old may be upset by a too greedy indulgence in some raw vegetable, green or fruit, but what of it? If the food is not acceptable, nature takes care of it.

This particular boy and girl are both normal specimens, indicating that they have not so far suffered deprivation of the nutriment they need to grow on.

The question of the raw egg is not so important. Cooked egg, cooked to taste, is always more completely digestible than raw egg. But there is no such objection to eating raw egg as there is to eating raw meat—no danger of parasitic infestation.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Infectious Arthritis.

In one of your series of talks you spoke of infectious arthritis. Are all cases of arthritis infectious? My mother has had arthritis for 15 years and no doctor has ever warned her of precautions to take so as to protect those who associate with her. What suggestions would you give about that? (Mrs. E. H. M.)

Answer.—As I have explained several times, but evidently not every time I used the term "infectious arthritis," that means merely that the trouble is due to the invasion of the tissues by germs, and it does not imply that the trouble is communicable to other persons. About half of all cases of arthritis (joint inflammation) are of infectious character. The other half, so far as our knowledge goes, are not of infectious character. No precautions are required in your mother's case. At that, she may have caught the germ originally from some one who had sore throat or an alleged "cold." There is no reason to think that infectious arthritis is communicable to another person.

THE DIARY OF A NEW YORKER

CLARK KINNAIRD

Exclusive Central Press Dispatch to The Atlanta Constitution.

New York, June 13.—New York may be the busiest city in the world, and New Yorkers the most sophisticated folks alive, but it is an easy place to collect a crowd. A broken-down auto long since ceased to be a curiosity in even Hazard, Ky., but it is a never failing source of interest on Broadway. A man applying gold leaf to lettering on a window is certain of an appreciative audience. Flapjack flippers in Child's windows no longer have the powerful attraction they used to possess, but the appeal in the sight of men repairing shoes on machines or making cigars by hand in a window has not diminished.

Hawkers in fake auction rooms on Broadway and Sixth avenue are never without hearers, a few of whom ever seem to buy anything. Excavations, until they reach the stage where everything is boarded up, are big displays. One contractor is thoughtful enough to make the top railings around excavations on Broadway of round, unsplinterable wood, so that the "inspectors" are saved from injury. The other day traffic on both sidewalks on West Forty-second street was blocked by persons gazing at workmen using a sand blast machine to clean a building.

"Pitchmen," whose subtle harangues and dubious wares get little or no attention in Tulsa, Okla.; Ice, Ore.; Bald Knob, Mo.; Jackson, Miss., and Longnose, Maine, find themselves big attractions on Chambers street, New York, N. Y.

The explanation, of course, is that New York is the biggest small town on earth; and I do not set this down as an original discovery. Barnum found it out long ago.

* * *

In most towns, a banker or prominent businessman would be ashamed to be seen following a fire truck. But in New York captains of industry glory in being honorary firemen, in having fire alarm signals in their houses, and in racing after the salvage trucks.

* * *

Restaurants, night clubs and such naturally dislike for customers to bring in liquor. It's against the law, and besides it hurts the business of the house bootlegger. Various methods are tried to force customers to buy their drinks on the premises. One roadhouse owner has trained a dog to silently search under tables for liquor and carry off the bottles.

* * *

What do you want to know about New York? Ask C. K., 2200 Times building, New York, enclosing a stamped, self-addressed envelope for reply.

Timely Views of Noted Americans

MORE INTEREST IN AFFAIRS OF NATION URGED.

BY THEODORE BURTON,
U. S. Representative from Ohio.

(Theodore E. Burton was born at Jefferson, Ohio, in 1851. After completing his studies at various American universities, he was admitted to the bar in 1875 and practiced law in Cleveland, Ohio. He served as member of the fifty-fourth to sixtieth congresses, (1895-1909), from the twenty-first Ohio district. He again was elected to the United States senate for the term 1909-1915. After serving his senatorial term, Burton again was elected as United States representative from the twenty-second Ohio district. He has served as United States delegate to the conference for control of traffic in arms at Geneva in 1925, and is active in the movement for promoting world peace. His home is in Cleveland.)

In the last century many of the most helpful reforms in the political life of nations have been initiated by students in universities or by graduates fresh from their studies. Unfortunately, there has been a most notable decrease in attention to the political currents of the time, and a growing disregard for duties to the public in the last 50 years. This is clearly manifested by the fact that statistics show practically only one-half of those qualified to vote cast their ballots even at a presidential election, and at state and municipal elections the proportion is very substantially less.

This is a reflection upon our political system and a threat to the success of popular government. How is a republic better than a monarchy unless its citizens have constantly in mind their duties and responsibilities to the state? It must be said that in very recent years there has been a pronounced reaction against representative government and popular control, which are the distinctive features of our American system.

In our country, this must be recognized as an age of unparalleled development in which there are opportunities heretofore unknown for the development of the individual in fields of industry and finance and in almost unlimited variety of activities. The whole face of the country is being made new by inventions which rapidly crowd upon each other. This creates a desire to turn away from the uncertainties of political life to the more assured rewards of business, which grip the attention of a majority of the people. Along with this, there is the enjoyment of a larger degree of leisure, which, instead of being devoted to affairs of state, is occupied with recreation, with sports and amusements.

A former head of the institution from which Alexander Hamilton was graduated once declared, on the return of a victorious rowing crew, in a moment of ecstacy, that the members of the crew had brought the institution more distinction than anything else in its history.

There is thus an unbalanced attention to athletics and sports. The development of aviation furnishes constant thrills. We cannot too much admire the poise and skill of our own Colonel Lindbergh, who is today deservedly one of the world's heroes; our sincerest sympathies are awakened for General Nobile and his companions in their daring adventure and for those who, in seeking to cross the seas, have sunk into the deep or have been lost in remote areas. All these, however, tend to the postponement of things of greater moment, taking away that calm, deliberative judgment and regard for the general welfare which should be characteristic of every people.

Sancho

The Pet Horned Toad.

For five years, my little friend Sancho, a pet horned toad, sat at the door of his limestone house and stared out into space, watching the sun and silent stars go by. He took no interest in food or water, but like a Buddhist priest or Christian anchorite, he sat day in and day out and brooded Sphinx-like the mysteries of life.

My home, with a large back yard in Seguin, a suburban town of San Antonio, was on the brow of a small limestone hill, where the rains of the centuries had washed many underground streams and cavities. Sancho had made one of these little sloping cavities his home, retiring into its depths in winter and coming forth from it in spring as silently as the returning equinox.

I spent many an hour trying to unravel the mysteries of this strange and taciturn creature, but he was as baffling as a frieze of Balbek. I could gently place my finger on the end of his nose, without his batting an eye. Pick him up and he would not budge. He seemed to neither eat or drink, breathe or sleep.

An elderly neighbor said that he had been there for years, and as a little Sunday school girl she and others named him Sancho and played with him. She said that he had always been a bachelor. Others said that his wife had died long ago, and that since he had taken no interest in anything. But sat wise and sphinx-like pondering the vanities of life.

STEPHEN F. READE.

FRAUD IS ALLEGED IN BANKRUPTCY CASE

Americus, Ga., June 13.—(Special.) Interesting revelations are expected as the result of a caveat filed in the United States district court here by creditors of the bankrupt estate of W. B. Claude Johnson. Johnson, who resides at Huntington, in Sumter county, is applying for a discharge in bankruptcy and this petition is being contested by a number of creditors, among these being the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of Columbia, South Carolina.

Objection to Johnson's discharge as a bankrupt is based upon the allegation that he secreted $5,200 in currency belonging to his estate shortly before filing a petition in bankruptcy, and that this sum should be brought into court for distribution among his creditors.

Several months ago, before the filing of Johnson's voluntary bankruptcy petition, he reported to Sumter county officers that his home had been burglarized and $5,200 in currency stolen therefrom, the currency, it was stated, was held in a portable iron safe stored in the hall of the Johnson home, and it was alleged this had been stolen while members of the family slept, a store in Huntington being burglarized the same night. The safe, badly damaged, was found by officers in an isolated spot on the road between Americus and Andersonville several days after the alleged robbery, but the money was never recovered. Johnson's creditors now allege the cash should be produced by him and distributed in the payment of claims.

Well, It Is June, Month of Weddings; Where's Our Boys

New York, June 13.—Livia Marraci, the Miss Italy of Galveston's pageant, is sorry that mamma insists she must go home. She likes us. "In Italy girls are restrained till they are married, but here one can have many beaux."

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MB

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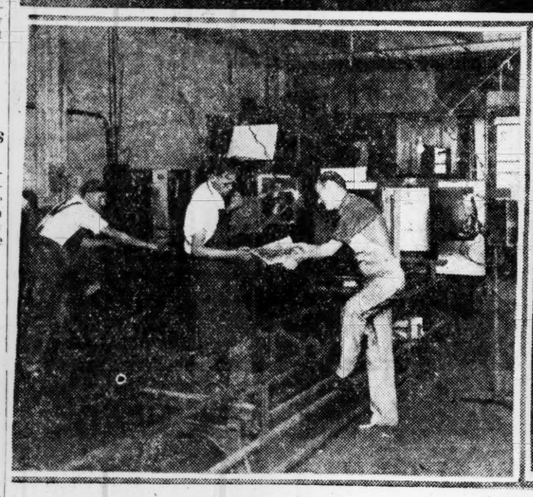
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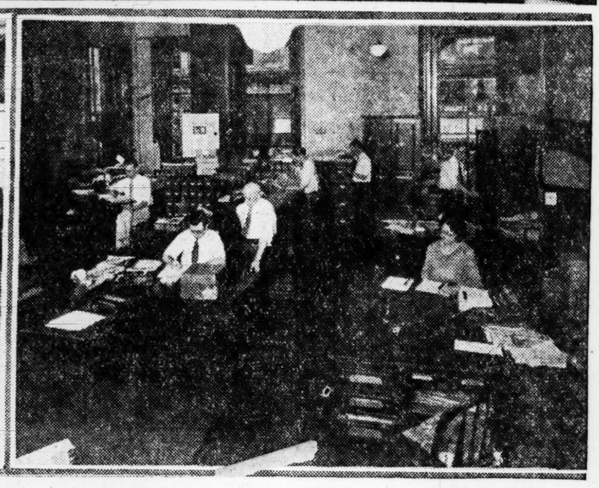
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Trio of Constitution Departmental Activities







Above, the circulation department of The Constitution, officials of which are John T. Toler, circulation manager; C. G. Johnson, country circulator, and J. H. Moye, city circulator. At left, below, a view of the camera battery in the engraving department. Right, the auditing department.

Atlanta's Summer Schools

:: *LEISURE TIME PROGRAM ALSO PLANNED* ::

To Be Opened This Morning

BY HELEN AND OLIVE PARISH.

Atlanta's public summer school will open today for children who desire to make up work in which they have failed, or for those recommended for advanced work by their teachers and principals, it was announced Wednesday by Willis A. Sutton, superintendent of city schools.



In addition to the regular summer school program, the board of education is conducting an organized plan of leisure time activity for those who do not wish to stick to their books during the hot months.

Pupils not in attendance at the close of schools in June are required to get a new registration card at the board of education, 165 Walker street. Today is the last opportunity. Pupils registered before June 1 do not need to reregister.

Credit may be obtained for leisure time occupations as well as for attendance at the summer schools, Mr. Sutton said. Children will be given scorecards, and will be credited with the number of hours they spend reading, acting in or attending plays, studying nature and related subjects, the number of historical places visited and the number of department stores and factories attended and examined in detail. The plan aims to keep the children healthfully and happily engaged through the summer months.

The school board plans to conduct clubs in musical, literary, scientific, historical, civic, aesthetic, and vocational pursuits, and prizes will be given to those showing proficiency and dilligence in these lines. The leisure time plan, in Mr. Sutton's opinion, cooperates with the summer schools in keeping the children busy.

The elementary schools will be operated at English Avenue, Faith, Lee, Smillie, and Key; junior high schools at the Girls' High; senior high schools at the Boys' High-Tech High, and negro elementary schools at D. T. Howard, Washington High, and E. P. Johnson.

The following elementary school subjects will be offered: Reading, arithmetic, language, spelling, geography and history. The regular junior and senior high school subjects will be given, but no classes will be formed unless 20 pupils qualify for the course.

TWO ARE BURNED IN BLAST ON SHIP

Norfolk, Va., June 13.—(United News.)—The coast guard patrol boat Dart was badly damaged and two men were seriously burned today in an explosion of gasoline in the vessel's bilge. Z. V. Peele, Norfolk, and A. Stackhouse, Hampton, Va., formerly of Washington, machinist's mates, who were working on the engine in a boat company plant here, were badly burned about the head, face and body.

The deck of the Dart, a confiscated rum-runner, was blown to pieces. Cause of the explosion was not learned.

U. S. marine hospital authorities said the men were in a serious condition.

FLORIDA'S CHRONIC ESCAPER CAUGHT FOR SEVENTH TIME

Tallahassee, Fla., June 13.—(AP)—Rufus C. Collingsworth, Walton county slayer, made his seventh escape from a state road camp some time ago and has just been recaptured for the seventh time.

Advices reached the prison today that Collingsworth had been taken by the sheriff at Ozark, Alabama, and arrangements were being made to have him returned to Florida. Collingsworth was sentenced to life imprisonment in 1920. He began his numerous getaways on January 1, 1924, only to be returned each time.

Ambassador Resigns.

Santiago, Chile, June 13.—United News.) — United States Ambassador William A. Collier has resigned, it was announced here tonight. The cause of his resignation was given as a desire to attend to personal business affairs in America. Collier is a native of New York.

American Bar Association
SEATTLE JULY 23-27
A LAND CRUISE. YELLOWSTONE PARK, CANADIAN ROCKIES. FOR INFORMATION AND RESERVATIONS SEE JOHN M. BORN, 1108 CANDLER BLDG.

CHEAP EXCURSION—SATURDAY, JUNE 16TH

Wrightsville Beach, N. C.	$15.00 Round Trip—Good	10 days
Charleston, S. C.	6.50 Round Trip—Good	4 days
Beaufort, S. C.	6.50 Round Trip—Good	4 days
Augusta, Ga.	3.50 Round Trip—Good	2 days

WAlnut 3636 GEORGIA RAILROAD WAlnut 2726

CONGRATULATING

The ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

on its record of 60 years of service to the South

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
AT FIVE POINTS
ATLANTA
BRANCHES
West End—Peachtree and North Avenue
Euclid and Moreland—Decatur

Resources More Than Forty Million Dollars

A Factor in Southern Progress Since 1890

SON OF GEORGIA MINISTER IS GIVEN PRISON SENTENCE

New York, June 13.—George Frank Sheffield, of Oakwood, Ga., said to be the son of a Baptist minister in Gainesville, Ga., and Harvey Ball Belcher, of East Weymouth, Mass., today were sentenced to three years imprisonment in the Atlanta penitentiary by Federal Judge Frank J. Coleman, following pleas of guilty to charges of misapplying funds of the National City bank and conspiracy to make false entry in the bank's books. Sheffield and Belcher are 26 and 24 years old, respectively. Sheffield is married.

In 1926, according to assistant United States Attorney Irving Stieler, the two were employed in the Cosmopolitan bank, Freeman street, Brooklyn branch. Then Sheffield secured employment as a bookkeeper in the Forty-Second street branch of the National City bank. Thereafter the two collaborated in a brand new system of "bank bilking." Checks were forged against accounts in Sheffield's ledger. Belcher distributed these in new-ly opened accounts in various New York banks. Sheffield ok'd the signature to each check as it came through in the Forty-Second branch and Belcher withdrew the amounts represented by the checks as speedily as withdrawals were possible. In all, according to Mr. Stieler, the peculations were not "large."

"They amounted to only a few thousand dollars," said the prosecutor, "but for a time the boys lived well, although their salaries were not large. During the period covered by their peculations they owned and sold three automobiles and night clubs were patronized.

ARKANSAS RIVER RAPIDLY RISING; CROPS DAMAGED

Batesville, Ark., June 13.—(United News.)—The White river here was rising 0.6 of a foot an hour late today and a stage of 33 feet was predicted for Thursday.

Growing crops in nearby country have been almost swept away by heavy winds and steady rains, reports here said, while merchants and stock owners near Calico, Ark., were moving to higher ground.

Trains were held up here all day because two bridges were washed out between Batesville and Cotter, Ark., Tuesday night.

While no immediate fears of floods were felt, it was predicted that if the White river continues to rise at its present rate a large part of this section of Arkansas would be inundated.

Over Half a Century of Service

Established 58 years ago, when The Constitution was 2 years old, we have enjoyed the continuous patronage of an exacting clientele for more than a half century.

It has been our privilege to grow up with Atlanta—meeting changing conditions with constantly improved methods.

It is our hope that when another 60 years have passed we shall still be here to serve you.

A. K. HAWKES CO.
Optometrists—Opticians
67 Whitehall St., S. W. Established 1870
Our Store Closes at 1 P. M. Saturdays During June, July, August

Ladies' 69c Felt House Slippers
Trimmed with pom-pon and satin, assorted colors, all sizes. First floor. 29c

Boys' $1.50 White Duck Pants
Lullwater brand. Season weight. Small sizes only. First floor. 89c

STAR VALUE DAY

36-In. 29c Tissue Gingham
Extra good quality, plain colors, only. First floor. 15c Yd.

Ladies' $1.50 Rayon Gowns, Slips
Best quality. All pastel colors. Lace and plain trimmed. First floor. 79c

SPECIAL THURSDAY

STAR VALUE
24x24 $1.49
COMFORT DIAPERS
Already made and ready for use. Packed 12 in a package. Sterilized, absorbent. Limit 1 to customer. Basement. $1.10

42x36 25c
PILLOW CASES
Full bleached, standard count, slightly irregular; reserve the right to limit quantity. Basement. 12½c

★
36-Inch 15c
CURTAIN SCRIM
Good quality, white or checked; limit 10 yards to customer. First floor. 6c yd.

★
3x6 $1.00 Fringed
WINDOW SHADES
Absolutely good quality, all wanted colors; complete with fixtures. Basement. 69c

STAR VALUE
Men's $1.50 Broadcloth
SHIRTS
Collar attached on white, blue and tan. Also stripes. Sizes 14 to 17. First floor. 75c

Children's 49c
UNION SUITS
Good quality Pajama Check Waist Union Suits. Sizes to 12. First floor. 22c

Men's 59c
WORK SHIRTS
Double stitched, 2 pockets. Full cut. Summer weight. Sizes 14½ to 17. 35c

Cretonne
PILLOWS
Good size pillow, just the thing for summer porches. Basement. 39c

★
Boys' $1.25
TENNIS SHOES
White and brown lace to the toe and bal style. Patches on the sides. Basement. 79c

STAR VALUE DAY SPECIAL
81x90 $1.25 Bleached
Bed Sheets
Standard Count Sheets, free from starch or dressing. Basement.
69c

KOTEX
Regular size. Nationally known. First floor. 25c

★
Men's 69c Track Pants
SHIRTS
White Knitted Shirts and fine Jean Pants. All sizes. First floor. 39c

STAR VALUE
Men's 59c Athletic
UNION SUITS
Good quality, well made, with elastic web on back. Closed crotch. First floor. 25c

16x32 19c
TURKISH TOWELS
Good quality run of the mill. Limited quantity to customer. Basement. 8c

★
Mavis 25c
Talcum Powder
Regular 25c size. Limit 2 to customer. First floor. 15c

STAR VALUE
Ladies' $2.00 All-Silk, Full-Fashioned Chiffon Silk
HOSE
All the new wanted colors. Reinforced bottom. All sizes. First floor. 99c

EFFRON'S
THE HOME OF LOW PRICES
47-59 S. BROAD ST Next Door to Rich's

HIGH'S BARGAIN BASEMENT

The Economy Center of Atlanta

SALE TODAY

Smart New Silk Dresses $4.50

$10.00 and $12.75 Values for $4.50

Value-giving such as has made HIGH'S BARGAIN BASEMENT a household word in every home in Atlanta. Here are Fashionable New Dresses for Summer Wear. Every wanted color and style. Materials are Flat Crepes, Georgettes, Taffetas, Silk Prints and Washable Crepes. Regular and extra sizes—assuring every type of figure a perfect fit. Sizes 14 to 20; 36 to 44 and 46 to 50. The price is actually less—MUCH LESS—than half their actual value. Come today and select your new silk summer frock for only.....



ANOTHER GREAT SALE TODAY

Wash Frocks for Street Wear

2 for $1.89

None Sold Single

Today you get TWO for the usual price of ONE! The materials are Prints, Linenes, Dimities. Copies of expensive silk dresses. Every dress guaranteed tub - fast.. Styles for Home and Street. Each of these beautifully finished Home and Street Frocks is an excellent value at $1.89 each! Think of the happy surprise here for you today—TWO for $1.89!



Sizes 16 to 52

Included in This Lot Are Hundreds of Stylish Stouts at 2 for $1.89

100 New Silk Frocks

That Were Made To Sell for $12.75 to $19.75 Are Offered at

$6.95

The materials are Silk Prints, Crepe Romaine, Flat Crepes, Georgettes and Washable Crepes. Many of them are copies of Parisian models. Styles for Street, Business, Parties, Vacation, Evening. All sizes 16 to 44.

Women's Silk DRESSES $1.95

Actual $5.00 Values!

Fresh and new, bought especially for the Progress Sale! Many clever styles for your selection—and they surely are bargains! Sizes 16 to 42. Prices is less than half!

ECONOMY

90c Pair for Ladies' Fine Silk Hosiery

Values Up to $2.98 Pair!

Chiffon and service weight. Every pair full fashioned and all the new colors. Plenty of pointed heels, square heels and picot tops. The Chiffons are ALL PURE SILK FROM TOP TO TOE, with reinforced pure silk foot. Every pair of this fine silk hosiery is GUARANTEED to give satisfaction.

EXTRA SPECIAL! 81-Inch Brown Sheeting 25c yd.

Regular 39c Grade!

Excellent quality sheeting—the very material you'll want now to make sheets and mattress covers. This price today is so extremely low that we place a limit of only 12 yards to any one customer.

Regular 25c Grade

English PRINTS 12½c

36 inches wide and every color absolutely fast. New figured and floral patterns.

High's—Bargain Basement

Regular 29c Grade

Printed Dimities 19c yd.

Full 36 inches wide, and come in a myriad of beautiful new patterns and colors.

High's—Bargain Basement

1200 Prs. Ladies' All-Silk HOSE

Seconds of $1.00 Hose

ALL WITH POINTED HEELS!

ALL SILK FROM TOP TO TOE, and every popular color for your selection. Sizes 8½ to 10. Make the most of this opportunity! Special today..... 25c

Hand-Made Gowns

Regular 98c Quality

59c

Porto Rican gowns. All first quality. All hand-made and hand - embroidered. These come in White and beautiful Pastel shades.

Rayon Undies

Values Up To $1.98

69c

Gowns, Teds, Slips, Bloomers, Step-Ins. Some have slight imperfections, but nothing to affect looks or wearing quality. Tailored and trimmed styles. Pastel shades.

25c Pillow Cases 15c Each

Pillow cases, size 42x36 inches, made from excellent quality casing. Provident housewives will buy a supply for a long time.

High's—Bargain Basement

$1 Bed Spreads 69c

Full-bed-size spreads with colored stripes — the colors absolutely fast. These spreads are SEAMLESS and nicely hemmed.

High's—Bargain Basement

$1.19 Bed Sheets 77c

Size 81x90 sheets—FULL-BED SIZE. These sheets are made from excellent quality sheeting and have wide hems.

High's—Bargain Basement

Regular $1.19 House Dresses 69c

Here is a saving of 50c each today on neatly-made house dresses fashioned of fast-colored Prints and Linene. All with set-in sleeves. Many smart styles for your selection. With the warm season demanding ease and comfort in the home, practical women will welcome this opportunity today. All sizes 36 to 44.

Silk Undies

Regular $1.98 Values

$1.00

Dainty Teddies and Dance Sets of first-quality Crepe de Chine in the most beautiful Pastel shades. A very exceptional bargain.

49c Colored Ruffle Curtains 29c Pr.

These curtains are 2½ yards long, made from excellent quality marquisette, with colored ruffles and tie-backs to match. The 4-piece set for 29c!

HIGH'S—BARGAIN BASEMENT

$1.49 5-Piece Curtain Sets 79c Set

Think of that! The five pieces for only 79c! Curtains are 2½ yards long, with Valance and Tie-Backs to match—in Rose, Blue or Gold.

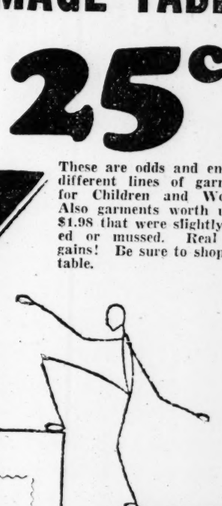
HIGH'S—BARGAIN BASEMENT

6x9 Ft. Felt Base Rugs $1.98

The regular $2.94 grade. Small checks, large plaids, all over floral patterns. Sale in basement.

RUMMAGE TABLE 25c

These are odds and ends of different lines of garments for Children and Women. Also garments worth up to $1.98 that were slightly soiled or mussed. Real bargains! Be sure to shop this table.



Little Tots' Organdie Dresses 49c

Regular 98c values! Clever little styles made of Printed Organdies—easily worth double this price. Sizes 2 to 6 years.

Children's 49c Sport Socks 25c

Novelty socks of good quality Rayon. Beautiful patterns for Boys and Girls. Sizes 6 to 9½.

Children's Socks 12½c

Values up to 39c pair! ALL FIRST QUALITY. Choice of beautiful novelty patterns and solid colors. Sizes 4½ to 9½.

Dainty Undies

Regular 98c Values

49c

Teddies, Step-Ins, Bloomers, Gowns, Slips. Made of Voiles, Muslin, Rayon, Crepe and novelty materials. Tailored and trimmed styles. Pastel shades and white.

Girls' Bloomers

Regular 39c Values

25c

Bloomers that will give most satisfactory wear. They're made of heavy quality satine—in Black, White and Flesh. All sizes for girls of 8 to 12 years.

Silk Princess Slips

Regular $1.98 Values

$1.19

Neatly tailored princess slips of heavy quality Sport Silk in all the newest and most popular shades this summer. Sizes 36 to 44.

Men's Fine Wash Suits

That Sell Up to $15!

Economy Day Sale Price $5

Here is a saving of as much as $10.00! That's exactly what we say and mean every word of it—as you will easily see for yourself today. Fine summer wash suits made of Linen and Lorraine Cloth in a good range of sizes. You are assured of a perfect fit. Your choice today for .....



Men! Buy Your SUIT and Entire Outfit on Our Ten-Payment Plan!

Extraordinary Sale of MEN'S DRESS SHIRTS

Value Up to $2.50! Get Your Supply Today 88c

We've had many tremendous sales of Shirts this season—but we believe the values offered here today far surpass anything you have ever seen in this or any other Atlanta store. Fine Shirts made of Plain Broadcloths, Fancy Broadcloths, Silk-Striped Madras. Every Shirt perfect and well made. Newest patterns and color combinations. Collar-attached and neckband styles. Sizes 14 to 17½. Every Shirt first quality. If you cannot come to this sale yourself, be sure to tell the womenfolk to get you a summer supply.

Men's Linen Knickers, $2.49 to $3.15

They're made of pure linen and other excellent materials, and most of them are worth up to $7.00 a pair! Some have snugtex waist and knees. All sizes 29 to 42. Fine for golf, the drive, vacation, etc.

Men's Two-Piece PAJAMAS 99c

Just the thing for real comfort these warm nights. Two-piece pajamas of Muslin and Broadcloth—in a good selection of colors and novelty patterns. This is an extremely low price for pajamas of this excellent grade and finish. Only 99c today!

Men's Athletic Union Suits 69c

The kind you want now—sleeveless and knee length. Splendid quality union suits made of Broadcloth and Madras. Every garment cut full and roomy. Finished with taped neck and armholes. Flap seat. Sizes 36 to 46. Buy your supply today at 69c.

Boys' Wash Suits, 44c



Values up to $1.25. About 600 Wash Suits in the lot. Nice little suits in one-piece and two-piece styles. Made of Broadcloths, Madras and other good materials. Every suit cut full. Sizes for boys 3 to 8 years.

Boys' Athletic Union Suits 39c

Made sleeveless and knee length—for real comfort. Cut full and roomy. Taped neck. Flap seat. All sizes 12 to 26. Specially priced for our Economy Day Sale .....

Boys's WASH KNICKERS $1.29

Linen Wash Knickers. Made extra full, with pocket and belt loops. Plaids, stripes, checks. Values to $1.95. All sizes. Extra special for our Economy Day Sale today at .....

BOYS' BLOUSES 49c

This sale will be welcome news to mothers. Boys' Sport and collar-attached Blouses in the newest summer novelty checks, plaids, stripes and figures. Also solids. Sizes 6 to 16 .....

DAY

FLAG DAY EXERCISES PLANNED FOR TODAY

The one hundred and fifty-first anniversary of the adoption of the nation's flag by the Continental congress of 1777 will be celebrated in Atlanta today by a colorful display of flags and bunting in the streets, and by exercises on the part of many clubs and organizations of the city. Mayor I. N. Ragsdale has led the populace in the observance of the day, having issued a proclamation calling on every citizen to center his thoughts on the origin and meaning of the country's colors.

The local post of the American Legion has issued a similar statement to impress the significance of Flag day, and asserts that the only guide needed in paying homage to the flag is one's own sense of reverential feeling. The Salvation Army also will mark the day with exercises at the southern territorial training garrison where 56 young men and women are training to become officers in the Army.

The United States army will aid in the celebration of Flag day by distributing throughout the city booklets in which proper rules for displaying the flag are explained. An account of the development of the national colors and an explanation of what the flag stands for also are included in the pamphlet, which can be secured at any of the recruiting stations in the city.

T. C. Bazemore Co.

Funeral Directors
Ambulance Service

We have an ideal location, being situated opposite State Capitol at Capitol Square and Washington Street. Close in, with plenty of parking space for autos.

BAZEMORE SERVICE is always at your command, day or night.

Phone WAlnut 9714

MODERN AUTO EQUIPMENT

Mammoth Chicken Hawk With 6-Foot Wing Spread Is Killed Near Atlanta

A chicken hawk, whose wings measured 6 feet 4 1-2 inches from tip to tip, and believed to be one of the largest ever killed in this section of the state, was brought to The Constitution Wednesday morning by H. H. Bankston, of West Haven. Mr. Bankston shot the bird Tuesday afternoon on Gordon road, he said.

The huge terror of hen yards weighed more than eight pounds, and was about the size of a young eagle. While other birds of prey, such as the rabbit hawk, have been known locally to approach this bird's size, hunters Wednesday said that they had never seen a member of this species as large.

Mr. Bankston will have the bird stuffed and mounted, he said

Lions' Officers.

Waycross, Ga., June 13—The Lions club Tuesday elected E. Kontz Bennett president for the coming six months. Other officers elected are: First vice president, Arthur B. Lott; second vice president, W. D. Rivenbark; third vice president, Love B. Harrell; secretary, H. A. Stallings; directors, J. W. Bennett, Jr., Walter Thomas, Miller Lott, Liston Elkins, Paul Harley, W. C. Parker, George Fesperman and Stafford Moody.

Headache!

To quickly end headache, take one or two Anti-Kamnia Tablets—pain's greatest enemy. Scientific balanced formula insures safety and certain results. Relieve where others fail. Stop pains of all kinds; also end insomnia and nervousness; promote restful sleep. Prescribed by doctors and dentists for over 35 years. 25 millions used annually. Sold by all druggists in vest pocket tins—25 cents. A-K on each tablet.

Anti-Kamnia

Quick Relief from Pains and Aches

LOCAL MAN'S "TIP" CAUSES CAPTURE OF ALLEGED FORGER

Remembering a telephone number he had heard used days before, L. A. Braswell, of 564 Lee street, gave postal inspectors a "tip" that resulted in the arrest in Philadelphia Wednesday morning of John P. Carroll, alias Al Kerbie, alleged escaped convict and money order forger, who left Atlanta Sunday after cashing $375 worth of stolen money orders, according to postal inspectors.

Carroll Saturday night called a long-distance telephone number in Philadelphia from the Lee street residence in the presence of Braswell, who, unconsciously made a "mental note" of the number. Postal inspectors here wired Philadelphia inspectors, who arrested Carroll at the address he called from here.

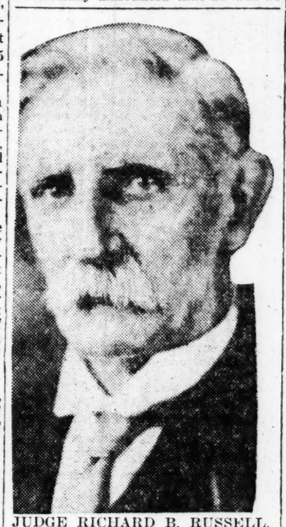
Records in the inspector's office showed that Carroll stole some money order blanks on June 29, 1925, cashing them in various cities throughout the east and west. On March 28, 1926, he was sentenced to a seven-year term in the federal prison at Leavenworth, Kan., on charge of forging money orders. He is reported to have escaped from the penitentiary on February 28, 1927.

FOUR MORE GEORGIANS ORDERED TO TRAINING

Four Georgians are included in the list of 26 additional reserve officers that have been called to active training service by orders issued from headquarters of the Fourth Corps area. The men from this state who have been ordered to report at various times between July and September are: First Lieutenant Harold B. Hodgson, veterinary, of Athens, to Fort Oglethorpe; Major James Trittle, medical, of Senoia, to Fort Screven; Captain George W. Hanks, medical, of Savannah, to Fort Moultrie, S. C.; First Lieutenant Richard B. Weeks, medical, of Augusta, to Carlisle barracks, Pennsylvania.

JUDGE R. B. RUSSELL TO SEEK REELECTION

Judge Richard B. Russell, chief justice of the Georgia supreme court, Wednesday announced that he will be



JUDGE RICHARD B. RUSSELL.

a candidate for reelection, subject to the action of the democratic primary to be held September 12.

For years Judge Russell has served in some of the most responsible judicial positions in Georgia. He is rounding out his first term as chief justice of the supreme court. He was elected to three terms on the court of appeals bench and has served as judge of the western circuit of Georgia.

Judge Russell has been actively identified with Georgia affairs for almost half a century. He was a candidate for the United States senate several years ago and has held many posts of honor and trust. He is chairman of the board of trustees of the Georgia State College for Women, Milledgeville. He is a past president of the Burns club of Atlanta.

During his judicial career Judge Russell has delivered many speeches in Georgia and has written some of the most important opinions handed down by appellate courts. He was born and reared at Marietta but has lived for many years at Russell, Ga., near Winder, in Barrow county.

NATIONAL HIGHWAY PAVING IN CRISP COUNTY NEARS END

Cordele, June 13.—The commissioners of Crisp county have made their plans to have all their National highway paving done by December of the present year in time to link up with Turner and announce the lap of the highway through Georgia in this county as completed.

The Turner county contract has been let and will be completed near the same time. Crisp and Turner are the only counties south of Atlanta with paving yet to do on the highway to the Florida border.

DEKALB DEPUTIES MAKE LARGE HAUL OF ILLICIT LIQUOR

Decatur, Ga., June 13.—(Special.) One man was arrested, 270 gallons of corn liquor was seized and a large touring car held following an exciting chase in the northern part of DeKalb county this morning. The man, who was freed after bond of $1,000 had been posted, gave his name as Roy Johnson and his home as Atlanta.

The chase was begun when the driver of the suspected car ignored the commands of Deputies Walter Carroll and Richard Nash to halt. Several shots were fired at the car near what once was the old army cantonment of Camp Gordon. Near Chamblee one of the shots punctured a rear tire, almost causing the machine to overturn. The driver of the fugitive car was captured after he leaped from the car and headed for a wooded section.

ROAD ASSOCIATION PLACES HANSELL ON DIRECTORATE

William A. Hansell, chief of construction, has just been elected a director of the city officials' division of the American Road Builders' association, which is holding a convention in Washington, according to news dispatches from that city.

Election as a director is considered one of the highest honors which may be bestowed on a city official in this country.

During Mr. Hansell's administration he has pushed road paving projects in Atlanta and 147 miles of paving has been laid in the city in the past five years under his direction. The record is an unusually high one, and is held responsible for the honor which the national association conferred on him, it was said.

The American Road Builders' association is the largest good roads organization in the world. It is devoted to the scientific and general advancement of good roads and streets throughout the western hemisphere. The work of its various divisions are considered of extreme importance in the expenditure of some $1,500,000,000 for roads and streets every year.

NEW LAUNDRY ADDS TO COVINGTON BUSINESS

Covington, Ga., June 13.—Work was started yesterday on the Newton Laundry, a new industry just opened up by W. B. Hancock, of Atlanta, and Dave Bohanon, son of Chief Brad Bohanon, of Covington. They are in the building recently occupied by the Pay Day Bottling company just opposite the large R. E. Everitt furniture store on Monticello street.

New and modern machinery has been installed sufficient to take care of this and adjoining counties.

As an inducement to get the public to see the good work they can do, the proprietors have announced that they will only charge half price for all work done this first week.

POLICE AND FIRE HEADS PROBE FALSE ALARMS

After village cut-ups had sent in two false fire alarms Tuesday night and left red lanterns on the call boxes in lieu of a fire, Fire Chief W. B. Cody and Chief of Police J. L. Beavers Wednesday morning held a conference on methods of curbing this annoying and costly practice to the city.

LAKEWOOD PARK DANCES ARE HELD 3 NIGHTS A WEEK

Dances are being held regularly in the casino at Lakewood park, according to announcement Wednesday by the park management.

The Merry Makers, popular Atlanta dance orchestra, furnish the music for these dances which are held on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday nights of each week. The dances were started with the coming of warm weather and many people are seeking the coolness of the pavilion now that summer weather has set in.

The dances are held from 8 until 11 o'clock each night.

AUGUSTA POWER GIVEN PERMISSION TO ISSUE SHARES

The state public service commission Wednesday approved a petition filed by the Georgia Public Utilities company, of Augusta, asking authority to issue 6,000 additional shares of stock. The company will use proceeds from the sale of 4,800 shares of stock to purchase the Rome Municipal Gas company and the proceeds from the sale of the remaining 1,200 shares for the purchase of the Griffin Gas and Cold Storage company.

Cotillion Leader.

Waycross, Ga., June 13.—R. U. McMillan has been reelected president of the Waycross Cotillion club for the ensuing year and George Atwood has been reelected secretary. Other officers were elected as follows: William Clark, vice president; Ralph Sweat, treasurer; Fred Griffin, sergeant-at-arms.

The Cotillion club has been organized for more than a year, its purpose being the sponsoring of dances among the social set of Waycross.

Montezuma Children Of Confederacy Meet In Annual Conference

Montezuma, Ga., June 13.—The annual conference of the Children of the Confederacy will be held in Montezuma, June 14 and 15, in the Woman's clubhouse, with Miss Bennie Rose Brooks, president of the Marshall Brown chapter, and Miss Russell Brinson, state president, presiding. The visitors will include delegates from the C. of C. chapter of the state and many officers of the C. of C. and U. D. C., all of whom will be entertained in the Montezuma homes. At the opening session Thursday evening welcome addresses will be made by the various organizations of the city and Miss Russell Brinson will respond on behalf of the C. of C. An interesting feature will be the introduction of distinguished visitors and the evening will be concluded with an informal reception.

Cordele Option.

Cordele, June 13.—The city of Cordele through the board of commissioners today secured an option on the Dr. J. A. Ward property in the business section of the city at the corner of Twelfth avenue and Seventh street for use in the building of a city auditorium and municipal building. The price at which the property will change hands will be $20,000. The city commissioners will make final decision on the property transfer on June 19, when the regular meeting of that body is held.

The city commissioners have had in mind the erection of a commodious new city hall and auditorium for some months and have an ideal site in the property which they are planning to secure.

Excursion to Montgomery
Saturday, June 16th
$3.50—Round Trip—$3.50
The West Point Route



Camp Highland Lake

on

The Crest of Blue Ridge 2300 feet elevation near Hendersonville, N. C.

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Food saved for a week
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YOU will be amazed to find that the bite of food which may have escaped notice in a far corner of a General Electric Refrigerator for a week or more is brought out in perfect condition! This alone gives you new ways of menu-planning!

In the old days, a roast or a leg of lamb had to be eaten up in a hurry. Now, with a General Electric Refrigerator, today's left-over meat need no longer be tomorrow's hash! This is a new leeway that proves a surprising help. It reduces the number of trips to market. It makes advantageous buying possible.

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Let us put this electrical servant in your home for only $10 down, with thirty months to pay the balance.

GENERAL ELECTRIC Refrigerator

GEORGIA POWER COMPANY

- A CITIZEN WHEREVER WE SERVE -

For Investment --- Georgia Power Company $6 Preferred Stock!

Atlanta's Oldest Drug Store salutes Atlanta's Oldest Newspaper

For 49 years the history of the Jacobs Pharmacy Company and of The Atlanta Constitution has been the history of Atlanta. Side by side, the three have marched forward to ever-fresh commercial accomplishments. Therefore, it is fitting that Jacobs should felicitate The Constitution upon its sixtieth anniversary today.

Jacobs'

Thursday --- Friday

All Stores — In a Glass Bowl! — All Stores

$1 DUSTING POWDER



A large glass bowl filled with a delightful dusting powder—and a large, luxurious puff in vivid, pastel colors—a matching silk cord adds to its attractiveness.

56c

30c Kolynos Tooth Paste	19c
35c Baby Brand Milk	28c
75c Dextri Maltose	53c
70c Sodoxylin	46c
$1.50 Petrolagar	$1.09
35c Zino Corn Plasters	26c
$1.35 Pierce's Favorite Prescript'n	$1.03
$1 Ironized Yeast	73c
35c Energine Dry Cleaner	26c
50c Durham Duplex Blades	35c
50c Auto Strop Blades	35c
50c Pepsodent Tooth Paste	36c
50c Mennen's Shaving Cream	39c
75c Salter's Dental Tape	46c
35c Mum Deodorant	26c
$1 Azurea Face Powder	69c
50c Nadinola Cream	35c
30c Mavis Talcum	17c

89c Helmet Type

Bathing Caps



In All Colors! **39c** *Just as Sketched!*

A value you'll not soon find again! Of a very superior watered rubber—in a choice of colors and white. Made just as the sketch shows—the type cap you wear with perfect assurance that it will keep your hair dry!

Phone Orders

Phone your nearest Jacobs' Store for prompt and efficient delivery!

Mail Orders

Add 7c to each dollar or fraction thereof for postage and insurance!

TWO OKLAHOMANS DIE IN TORNADO

Poteau, Okla., June 13.—(AP)—At least two persons were killed and several were reported injured at Cauthon, a community 15 miles west of Heavener, as the result of a tornado that swept that section of eastern Oklahoma last night.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Smith, an aged couple believed to be from Texas, were killed.

Shortly after the tornado passed, heavy rains accompanied by high winds were reported at Wister, Shady Fork, Tahona and Panama, leaving the latter three towns in darkness, with much damage to buildings.

STORM HITS OZARK TOWN.

West Plains, Mo., June 13.—(AP)—Numerous persons were injured, two seriously, in a tornado which struck Bakersfield, a small Ozark county town, 25 miles southwest of here at 7 o'clock last night. News of the storm was brought here this afternoon by fishermen.

The two seriously injured are Thomas Cropter and John Howell. The new Consolidated school building and the Baptist and Christian churches were demolished. Stores and residences were badly damaged. The tornado was followed by a cloudburst.

Thomasville, a few miles from Bakersfield, was visited by a cloudburst, causing Eleven Points river to rise to the highest level in 40 years. Farm land was flooded and hundreds of cattle were said to have been drowned.

Roads to Bakersfield were considered impassable from West Plains. The fishermen who told the story of the storm, said they were forced to abandon their automobiles and equipment and dash for nigher ground to save their lives, as the torrential rains set in. The cars were swept away.

ENTIRE TOWN SWEPT AWAY BY STORM.

Harrison, Ark., June 13.—(AP)—A tornado struck Pyatt, 20 miles northeast of Harrison, in northwest Arkansas, early tonight, destroying practically every building in the town and seriously injuring one person, Tom Melton. About 50 buildings were destroyed.

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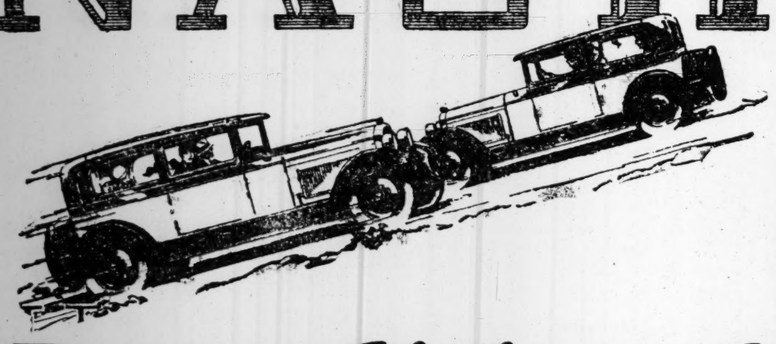
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They should. They are NASH Cars which have delivered but a part of their potential service. Our Nash trained mechanics have gone over every bolt and screw—every inch of the motor and body—tested, inspected and retested, in order that you may get every ounce of satisfaction out of these cars that the NASH company built into them.

From paint work to tires, every Reconditioned Nash is the biggest value of its kind you can possibly find in Atlanta. It offers you more than many new cars at comparative prices. You can get one of these fine Reconditioned Nash models on very convenient terms, and with a service and parts guarantee, right now.

Some Special NASH Values

1926 Nash Advanced 4-Door Coupe.
1926 Nash Advanced Victoria
1927 Nash Standard "6" 4-Door Sedan.
1927 Nash Standard "6" 2-Door Sedan.
1927 Nash Special "6" 4-Door Sedan.
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Real Bargains

"As Is" Cars for the man who wants to choose his make and model. Look them over at your earliest opportunity.

$50 to $250

Martin-Nash Motor Company

R. H. MARTIN, President

594 Peachtree Street, N.E. Used Car Dept. HE. 3474

Highlights and Sidelights Of Big Republican Circus

Kansas City, June 13.—(United News.)—Despite the fact that nine out of every ten persons in this town seem to be looking for convention tickets or some subterfuge by which admission can be gained without tickets, there were vacant seats in all sections of the hall today.

One woman, Mrs. Willebrandt, kept some ten thousand men waiting for an hour this morning while the convention remained inactive awaiting her delivery of the credentials report.

No temporary chairman ever was happier to get relief than Senator Fess when Permanent Chairman Moses took the gavel. Fess had become so hoarse in one day's attempt to make the convention hear him that his voice was scarcely more than a whisper.

An 85-year-old woman, who said she had come from Hastings, N. Y., to see the convention, but hadn't a ticket, had no trouble in persuading a doorman to admit her.

Canes are on sale now on all street corners in the convention district. Delegates who'd never dare to carry them in the home town swing them here with nonchalance.

A page shouted his way through the Muehlebach hotel today calling for "Mr. Sinclair." Someone, suspecting a democratic joke, asked the page the man's initials. "I don't know," the boy replied. "The fellow who asked me to page him said Sinclair was an oil man."

Ludwig Hermann, delegate from New York, is leaving the convention cold tonight and going back to East 76th street. Hermann was against Hoover. "Since the convention already has decided whom it's going to nominate, I don't approve of it," he explained.

An easy way to lose $10—A bookmaker's placard displays the sign, $250 to $10 that Goff is not nominated for president."

Unless they can do two things at the same time all the delegates to the republican convention did not hear all that was said today. Many of them had a lot of talking to do.

The delay in getting down to business may have been responsible. The hum of conversation competed on almost even terms with the band while the convention was waiting for the reports from the credentials committee. When the fireworks finally stared the conversationalists had the habit and almost had the floor.

One delegate may have been listening to Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt's speech but he was not looking at the Californian. So far as he was concerned the eyes had it for a big automobile road map was spread out on his knees. It seemed certain that he was looking for a way home.

The farmers who say that thirty million of their number cannot be wrong were in the main on the outside looking in, but an echo of their protesting shouts reached the delegates' seats. "I don't take any stock in them," one delegate said. "I think they are hired to put on this show. They are not real farmers." Another delegate nearby was dubious. "You can't kid the farmers," he suggested.

Talk of possible nominees for vice president ran up and down the aisles.

One man turned in his seat to reject with two words a tentative nomination of some one whose name could not be heard. "Lightweight," he said scornfully.

Newspapermen circulating about the hall proved puzzles to the ushers.

One of them explained to the director of her section that "I tried to help him find his seat, but he said he didn't have one and I just let him go."

ATLANTA OFFICER FREED BY CORONER

Continued from First Page.

on, abandoned his rod and ran towards Spinks and the companion with whom the river man was arguing. Although on a vacation the policeman was wearing his revolver, which was plainly visible, and he said Spinks, seeing it, drew a pistol and fired twice at him.

Higgins said he then drew his own weapon and shot three times. Two of the bullets found their mark, one penetrating Spinks' arm and the other entering his chest near his heart. He died soon afterwards.

WOMEN'S ATLANTIC RACE IS DELAYED

Continued from First Page.

ficient gasoline for the Atlantic flight. Trepassey is said to be unsuitable for a seaplane takeoff for it is swept constantly by stiff westerly winds.

It is predicted the Friendship will have to be taken to Conception bay, near by, and start with a lighter load.

Miss Boll's Columbia is a land plane—the same in which Clarence Chamberlin and Charles Levine flew to Germany last summer—and little trouble in starting is anticipated.

It is possible, however, that weather conditions will take a turn for the worse and hold both planes on this side of the Atlantic.

NOBILE INJURED IN ITALIA CRASH

Continued from First Page.

suffering from a leg injured below the knee, will recover eventually."

General Nobile said the ice had broken up a little and open leads were showing between the floes. He gave his position last night as 80 degrees 38 minutes north, 26 degrees 85 minutes east.

Radio communication between the Italia's survivors and the base ship Citta Di Milano, which was difficult last night, was good today.

HOPE GROWS FOR RESCUE.

(Copyright, 1928, for The Associated Press.)

Kings Bay, Spitzbergen, June 13. (AP)—Hope grows for the rescue or the relief of General Umberto Nobile and his companions on the wrecked dirigible Italia, as those daring Norwegian arctic fliers, Capitain Riiser-Larsen and Lieutenant Luetzow Holm, make ready aboard the sealer Hobby for flights over the pack ice in the neighborhood of Foyne island.

The Hobby has reached open water to the west of Northeast Land and is forging her way along in the hope of reaching North Cape, where she probably will be halted by the ice. That would put her less than 100 miles from where the Italian explorer and the five others with him comprising what is known as the radio party are believed to be drifting on an ice floe.

The moment conditions permit the aviators will go into the air, and will drop supplies for the castaways. If they are so fortunate as to sight them. Their position as reported by Giuseppi Biogi, radio operator of the Italia, is 80.37 north latitude and 27.34 east longitude. The party was being carried in the drift in a northwesterly direction, which is carrying them slowly toward their would-be rescuers.

UPSHAW VISITOR ON SAM SMALL

Continued from First Page.

pain and said, "Billy, that doctor says I've got to stay here on this blooming bed five or six weeks, but the Lord helping me I'm going to be game."

Right then that genial Atlantan, Eugene Oberdorfer, strolled in, accompanied by O. H. Morton, of the Atlanta staff of the Associated Press, and before the sunshine of their hearty greeting Sam's fractured hip seemed for the moment forgotten.

Verily, the mastery of mind over matter and the comforting triumph of Christian faith in time of trial find an inspiring illustration in Sam Small's beautiful victory over his suffering body. Flat on his back he is looking at the stars.

PAY HIKES DENIED BY FINANCE BOARD

Continued from First Page.

Moore, of the seventh ward, chairman of the committee.

No additional money was appropriated for the library department with the exception of the addition of one assistant. Salary increases, which the committee asked, and funds with which to establish two new branches were denied.

Efforts of the school department to obtain $81,000 additional for school teachers' salaries and repairs at the Henry Grady School for Boys were futile on account of lack of sufficient funds.

A special committee, composed of Alderman J. C. Murphy, of the eleventh ward, chairman; Councilmen Harry York, of the sixth ward, and Frank Callaway, of the tenth, will investigate the feasibility of entering into an insurance agreement in which the city and members of the police and fire departments will share the expense under a group insurance plan.

Confer with Elsas.

James Wells, councilman from the eighth ward and chairman of a special sub-committee of the finance committee, named to confer with Jacob Elsas relative to a tender of $100,000 which Mr. Elsas made to establish a pay ward at Grady hospital, announced he would seek a conference at once in an effort to report to council Monday.

The committee will ask Mr. Elsas to keep the offer open until the people vote on a bond issue this fall.

Mr. Elsas' contribution is contingent on the city providing $200,000 to assist in erection of the ward, and members of the finance committee, although unanimously in favor of erection of the addition, have found on investigation that the city can not provide the money from current funds.

Another special committee, headed by Alderman Murphy, will survey the city's needs with a view of proposing a bond issue for public improvements.

The West End Woman's club, of which Mrs. Chester Johnson is president, Wednesday submitted resolutions passed by that organization urging acceptance of the Elsas tender and also establishment of a branch library in West End.

The resolutions were signed by Mrs. C. F. Cole, chairman, and Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. W. C. Griffith, Mrs. Luther Still and Mrs. G. C. Barrow, members of the resolutions committee.

COMMITTEE ADOPTS HOOVER FARM PLANK

Continued from First Page.

early this morning, but a few of the younger men merely refreshed themselves with baths before going back this forenoon into the session which it appeared would continue nearly all night.

Young Senator "Bob" La Follette, of Wisconsin, who looks like a college boy, took an active part on the farmers' side of tonight's session. He was not a member of the subcommittee and so went into the full committee session this afternoon fresh and eager for the fight. He probably will take a leading part in the floor battle. Murphy was assisted by La Follette, Senator Norbeck, of South Dakota; C. C. Teague, of California; Earl C. Smith, of Illinois, and J. O. Schaff, of Iowa. William Allen White, of Emporia, Kan., writer and newspaper editor, was against the fee, standing upon a recent unanimous vote of his delegation against it.

Alanson B. Houghton, ambassador to Great Britain and former house member, sat back, reserved and dignified, as the battle raged.

Over and over, platform committee members heard all the arguments that have been heard in congress and on the stump all over the country. Borah told Murphy the more he listened to him the more he was convinced that the fee was unconstitutional, though he paid Murphy the tribute of an able and sincere pleader.

There was a prade of people along the hotel corridors outside the chamber of commerce assembly room where the meeting was held. Some of them had been unable to get a hearing at the open sessions, others included such personages as Secretary of Labor Davis and President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, who came to give final advice as to labor planks in the platform.

Representatives of other organizations who sought certain planks also hovered about, desiring an inkling of information as to what the platform might contain.

On watch, through it all, outside the door, were a score or more of newspaper reporters.

Earl C. Smith, of Illinois, announced he would take to the floor tomorrow his plank mentioning the equalization fee. Previously his comrades on the fight for the fee agreed to eliminate from the plank the actual words "equalization fee" in the interest of a compromise without, however, changing its actual advocacy of the fee.

MORE VICTORIES FOR HOOVER.

BY JAMES L. WILLIAMS.
Associated Press Staff Writer.

Kansas City, June 13.—(AP)—The Hoover movement won additional victories today in several directions.

The convention met tonight but found that the platform committee was not ready to report and after being officially in session for one minute adjourned until 10 a. m. tomorrow.

The commerce secretary's followers began the day by showing their power during the morning session by beating back, by a vote of 659 1-2 to 399 1-2 an attempt to seat Texas and Florida delegates unfavorable to him. Then New York caucused and gave him her 90 votes, but tonight, with the convention in session ready to receive the platform, it developed that the battle over farm relief before the resolutions committee was so stubborn that it would be impossible to present the document tonight.

Even after it is presented a fight on the floor is forecast. And there was some doubt tonight that balloting could begin tomorrow.

Hoover managers now claim that he will receive more than 700 votes on the first ballot. They hope to nominate him some time tomorrow if the platform question is settled and the nominating, speeches are not too lengthy. After the presidential nomination adjournment will be taken to look over the field of vice presidential possibilities. Dawes was the man upon whom most of the speculation centered tonight.

The one-minute session tonight found only a few delegates on the floor, and Chairman Moses succeeded in putting through the adjournment motion in such a rapid fashion that few realized what was going on.

Delegates leaving the hall were hard put in getting through doors which were crammed with delegates coming in. But it was apparent that the plan fixed upon by the Hoover people was plenty of action and little talk and there was no flood of oratory let loose to entertain the crowd which had come out for the show.

Enjoy Health

Clean Body Inside With LANE'S PILLS

Ordinary physics and candy chewing gum laxatives may move the bowels but give only temporary relief. Lane's Pills are different. They are liver medicine. They start bile flowing, clean and purify the intestines and gives lasting benefit. Nothing better. Ask your dealer. Only 25c.

SOLD BY JACOBS' PHARMACY



Paint has a hard mission to fulfill. You insist it must look well, wear well, cover much surface, and cost just as little as possible.

Very exacting requirements for paints that are not equal to the Tripod standard of quality.

TRIPOD PAINT CO.
93 N. Pryor St.

RASH FORMED ERUPTIONS

Face and Scalp Itched and Burned. Cuticura Heals.

"My mother's trouble began with an itching and burning of the face and scalp. A rash broke out which later became wet and formed large sore eruptions. She could not sleep at night on account of the irritation. Her face was disfigured, and her hair became brittle and nearly all fell out.

"I read an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment so purchased some, and after using three cakes of Cuticura Soap and three boxes of Cuticura Ointment she was completely healed." (Signed) Mrs. E. E. Wofford, Cleveland, Ga., July 30, 1927.

Use Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum daily and keep your skin clear and healthy.

Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Sold everywhere. Sample each free. Address: "Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. E, Malden, Mass."

Cuticura Shaving Stick 25c.

Piles Disappear

No Cutting or Salves Needed

External treatments seldom banish Piles. Nor does cutting remove the cause. The cause is inside—bad circulation. The blood is stagnant, the veins flabby. The bowel walls are weak, the parts almost dead.

To quickly and safely rid yourself of piles you must free the circulation—send a fresh current through stagnant pools. Internal treatment is the one safe method. Ointments and cutting won't do it.

J. S. Leonhardt, M. D., a specialist, set at work some years ago to find a real internal remedy for piles. He succeeded. He named his prescription HEM-ROID, and tried it in 1000 cases before he was satisfied. Now HEM-ROID is sold by druggists everywhere under guarantee. It is a harmless tablet, easy to take, and can always be found at Jacobs' Drug Stores, which will gladly refund the purchase price to any dissatisfied customer.—(adv.)

Your Eyes Examined and Glasses Fitted Complete as Low as $5.00



DR. JOHN KAHN
Registered Optometrist

Your eyes examined by the most modern and scientific methods known (no drugs).

All Lenses Ground to Order and Doctors' Prescriptions Filled at Lowest Prices

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Jordan's Shop of Quality 235 Auburn Ave.



All-Silk Full Fashioned HOSE $1.39 3 Pairs $4.00

Chiffon and service weight. Square and pointed heels. Silk high up with lisle garter top, also all silk. This is unquestionably the best hosiery value we have ever offered. Made special for our Anniversary Sale. Be here early.

RAYON UNDERWEAR

Teds, Bloomers, Step-ins $1.00 Regular $2.00 Values.

Baronet Satin SLIPS

Regular $3.95 values every one. A full line of colors. Get yours while the supply lasts. $1.89

Crepe de Chine BLOOMERS

Dance Sets and Step-Ins. Regular $4.95 values. Extra fine quality—all the new colors. $2.89

Gloria Silk UMBRELLAS

Just the thing for the summer, sun-rain proof. A good assortment of colors and many new novelty handles. $2.98

Pure Silk UMBRELLAS

If you want the best at a saving get one of these fine all silk Umbrellas. Beautiful colors—new novelty handles. $5.50



Men! Here Are Real Values!

2-Pants Suits $10.95

Here's the value sensation of the season. The season has been late, weather cold and makers of summer suits are "stuck," so we got them cheap. Think of buying a Panama, Coolcloth or Gabardine Suit with 2 pairs of pants for only

Tropical Worsted and Silk Mohairs

Regular $25.00 values and only a limited number to sell at this price. Yes, we can fit you; regulars, slims, stouts and stubs. Save $8.50 right here. $16.50

MEN'S FINE FLANNEL SUITS

Here they are. Those fine Flannel Suits that cost you $35.00 everywhere. Jordan saves you big money on these, as you can buy them during our big Anniversary Sale for only $19.95

Broadcloth Fancy U'SUITS

The kind that you see as "Special at $1.00," but for a few days you can have your choice for only 89c

75c UNIONS

Regular 75c Dimity Suits during this sale at 39c, only 3 pairs to a customer. 39c

Men's Fine Quality SHIRTS

Regular $2 and $2.50 kind, Broadcloths and other fine materials. Collar attached, collar to match or neckband styles. $1.39 3 for $4.00



$3.75 & $5 SHIRTS $1.69

$1.65, $1.95 SHIRTS $1.00

$2.00 and $2.25 PAJAMAS $1.39 3 for $4

All the new colors.

Men's 50c SOCKS 35c 3 for $1.00

Plain or Fancy—all sizes.

Swiss Cut Silk TIES 69c 2 for $1.25

$1.00 value—all new colors.

Reg. $1.50 and $2 TIES 98c

Fine cut silk—also knits.

Leghorn Straw HATS $1.95

Turn and stiff brim—new styles.

JORDAN'S Shop of Quality (COLORED) IVy 8363

235 Auburn Ave.

Children's Tennis SHOES 79c

Just the thing for Summer. $1.25 values.

TWO HOOVER VICTORIES FEATURE DAY IN G. O. P. MEET

ADOPTION OF BONE DRY PLANK GOES LIMIT ON ISSUE

Secretary's Stronghold on Party Nomination Grows Stronger as Situation Develops in Convention.

BY RAYMOND CLAPPER,
United News Staff Correspondent.

Convention Hall, Kasas City, Mo., June 13. — (United News.) — Two smashing, clear-cut victories for the forces of Herbert Hoover today have screwed down tighter his stranglehold on the republican presidential nomination, first clinched two nights ago when Pennsylvania swung to him.

First—by a test vote of 676 1-2 to 395 1-2, the convention refused to oust 22 Hoover delegates from Texas by rejecting the contest brought by anti-Hoover delegates.

Second—The farm policy of President Coolidge was indorsed in a platform plank adopted by the platform drafting subcommittee without a roll call. A proposed plank to support the principles of the McNary-Haugen bill favored by Lowden and opposed by Hoover and the president was defeated, 13 to 3.

A third development of equal importance, although not involving the candidates, was the tentative adoption by the platform committee of a bone-dry prohibition plank, mentioning the eighteenth amendment by name. If the convention sustains this action, the platform will inevitably compel the republican party to take the dry side of any liquor issue that may develop should Governor Smith be nominated by the democrats.

The prohibition plank avoids entirely the question of modification, but pledges the party to sincere enforcement.

The convention scheduled its first night session tonight to consider its platform, including a farm plank, but when time came for the meeting the platform was still being debated in committee. Moreover, the grip Hoover has on the convention made the fight of the farmers seem as hopeless as was their march on convention hall today.

Some 340 of them, headed by a Kansas City band in overalls and hayseed hats, marched to the doors. Policemen stopped them. A spokesman went inside to obtain permission to take his marchers in, but Sergeant-at-Arms Nixon refused to admit them.

"They can't get in here without tickets," he told Edgar D. Bush, former lieutenant governor of Indiana and a candidate for the same office.

"We are Americans and republicans," Bush said. "We promise to be peaceful."

"Sorry, Ed," replied Nixon, "but if we let them in it would demoralize the proceedings."

"Our farmers will resent this," Bush told Nixon as he left with his group.

Party leaders were conferring, chiefly in haphazard fashion throughout the day and night, over the vice presidential nomination. Nothing crystalized, but a strong trend against renominating Vice President Dawes developed among some of Hoover's friends.

Hoover, it was emphasized, is leaning backwards to keep out oft he fight over the vice presidential plum. But his friends are set on taking neither Dawes or Senator Watson, of Indiana. There is considerable feeling against Senator Curtis, of Kansas, because of a statement he isued Sunday saying the party must not nominate a presidential candidate for whom it would have to apologize from now until November—a statement which Hoover forces felt was aimed at their candidate. But this might not be a fatal bar against him. Those thought standing the best chance tonight were American Ambassador Houghton, of New York; Senator Deneen, of Illinois, and Curtis as a bare possibility.

Although tempers have been steadily rising outside of the convention, the formal proceedings inside of the hall have been calm.

Andrew W. Mellon is really the only person around the convention who has drawn spontaneous applause upon entering the hall.

Senator George Moses, when he took the gavel as permanent chairman today, sought to stir the convention to some demonstration of enthusiasm by directing a strong attack at the Democrats, referring to their last convention as "Madison Bear garden" and defying them "to bring on their strongest candidate, he his name Robinson, Jones or Smith."

But after giving him a hand for his efforts the delegates lapsed back into reverie or whatever it is that they are suffering from.

However, the delegates and the spectators are not necessarily to be blamed for this lack of demonstrativeness. First, the republicans seem to be naturally more sedate in their conventions. And secondly, the proceedings up until the night session at least had been as devoid of drama as a convention of undertakers.

Ponderous figures, reading long speeches sonorously into the microphones, clerks calling off endless lists of names, and prearranged technical motions from the floor, composed the chief proceedings of this convention during its first two day-time sessions.

The one spark of fire was struck during the fight over the seating of the Hoover Texas delegates. Here, everyone realized, was something of a strength between Hoover and his opposition. The preliminary debate was followed closely with signs of genuine interest. Hundreds kept tallies of the roll call. There were frequent bursts of applause when importatant states voted on one side or the other — as for instance when Secretary Mellon rose and announced Pennsylvania's 79 votes were cast on the side of Hoover.

Gallery seats have never been fully occupied during the convention sessions—not even at the opening hour. But when the gong rings for the farm relief fight, there may be something doing.

The vote, 676 1-2 to 395 1-2 against the minority report, showed the Pennsylvania and Massachusetts delegations solidly opposed—and therefore backing Hoover—with New York casting 59 ayes and 31 nays. Illinois and Indiana, home of the Lowden and Watson favorite son candidates, voted aye, in favor of the minority recommendation.

Afterward Moses was named permanent convention chairman, relieving Senator Fess, of Ohio, temporary chairman and keynoter, on the central stage.

He plunged into a half-humorous description of the democratic party, attacking its main planks and ending up with a defi to the opposition even if headed by a man named "Smith." There were hearty roars of cheering and laughter at this sally.

When Moses finished he looked around for the platform committee to make its report. Chairman Smoot, of that group, notified him the deadlock was still on over the farm plank, and Moses recessed the meeting until 7:30 o'clock tonight.

Constipation and Biliousness Cause High Blood Pressure

If Alertox fails, call a doctor. 60c and $1.00 at your druggist's or sent direct with descriptive booklet. Alertox Inc. Dept. C, Atlanta, Ga

Georgia G. O. P. Delegation

:: BUT COMMITTEEMAN FIGHT IS MUDDLED ::

Votes 14 to 2 for Hoover

BY OLIVER S. MORTON,
Asociated Press Staff Writer.

Kansas City, Mo., June 13.—Whatever "14 to 2" means, that is the first test of strength revealed on the floor of the national republican convention by the Georgia delegation.

The ballot was cast today against seating of the black and tan anti-Hoover delegation from Texas, which was the only one of many southern contests to reach the floor of the convention.

At that a roll call of the individual members of the delegation was required. When the chairman of the convention boomed out "Georgia 16 votes," some of the Georgia delegates were not in the section because they couldn't get seats and others couldn't agree.

A wave of laughter rippled through the gigantic hall when some Georgian shouted "Give us a roll call." The merriment continued as lusty shouts answered the calling of several names.

While regarded as a certain indication of the Hoover strength of the delegation, it was by no means held to be interpretive of the probable stand of the delegates on the much talked and muddled question of a new national committeeman.

Davis men voted along with Watson boosters to recognize the "Lily White" Hoover Texans, but it was a virtual conclusion that the two favorable votes received by the Texas folks came from Lowden men.

Meanwhile negro lieutenants of the Davis and Watson camps vied with each other in statements of confidence in the outcome of the selection of national committeeman.

The Georgia delegation is the only one that has not reported election of a national committeeman. The matter was being saved for the permanent organization of the convention when each state will give the name of its selection and in the words of one negro delegate "put up or shut up."

B. F. Cofer, Albany negro, asserted that Watson already had been elected national committeeman at a secret caucus by a vote of 10 to 6, but F. B. Rogers, a Davis negro from Atlanta, denied that this was true. The latter declared that all except one of the delegates had come to Kansas City instructed for Davis and said that republican rules would hold them in place.

This conflicted with a statement from Watson that he had obtained instruction favoring himself from a majority of delegates.

"DIRT" FARMERS STORM G.O.P. CONVENTION

Continued from First Page.

defiantly, "you may nominate Hoover but you won't elect him," and then disbanded until night for another demonstration.

It was difficult to determine how many of the long column actually were farmers, but Edgar D. Bush, the republican candidate for Lieutenant governor in Indiana and a leading spirit in the demonstration, declared that all of them were protesting the veto of the McNary-Haugen farm bill and the nomination of Hoover.

Hoover Opponents.

From the badges worn on their coat lapels and hats, it was plain that the throng included supporters of all of Hoover's opponents. Most of the leaders in the demonstration were Watson men but the message they shouted to the crowd that followed them was "we don't care who's nominated so long as it isn't Hoover."

After the attempts to enter the convention hall had been frustrated by police, the throng re-formed its line and followed a band of musician's clad in overalls and straw hats who played Chopin's funeral march. After the strain had ended, the shout of "that's Hoover's funeral march," was taken up and echoed down the main streets in the convention center along which the procession passed.

The first rebuff by police was marked by the raising of fists in the front ranks of the demonstrants but there was no actual clash. After much shouting the crowd found its way to a rear entrance to the auditorium where the second attempt was made to enter.

At this door, L. W. Price, a Los Angeles attorney and a Lowden worker, lifted an admission ticket high above his head and shouted: "Come on, they can't stop us. We've got a right to enter." Bush and W. H. Settle, president of the Indiana Farm Bureau federation, pleaded for quiet and finally convinced the front ranks that it would not be wise to force an entrance.

Better to be Refused.

"Come on boys, come on boys," Settle shouted. "We don't want to do this. It's better to be refused than to get in."

At one point a committee was sent into the auditorium with a petition to let the throng in but Bush came back with word that Leo Nixon, sergeant-at-arms of the convention, had turned down the request.

Unrestrained by the police, the protestors took up their chants of "thirty million farmers won't vote for Hoover," "we want a real republican," and "anybody but Hoover," to the hotels and candidate headquarters, the band alternating with the shouting marchers. Throughout the procession were banners disparaging the McNary-Haugen veto and slogans uncomplimentary to Hoover.

In addition to Bush, Settle and Price, those who led the demonstration included Luke Duffy, Indiana state senator, Bert Aston of Peoria, Ill., and Frank C. Huston of Henry county, Indiana.

When the farmers gathered for their night demonstration Bush announced that "a truce" had been arranged pending the outcome of a conference with Secretary Mellon, at which it was hoped to arrange for a formal protest before the convention.

The protesters were denied admittance to the auditorium today but Bush said that the treasury secretary would be asked to lend aid in geting them in later. Mellon, Bush said, could make it possible for the farmers to gain admittance to the convention hall if he so desired.

Killed by Fall.

Ocala, Fla., June 13.—(AP)—Sam Fowler, an employee of the city light department, was killed when he fell from a pole on which he was working here late today. It was believed Fowler came in contact with a live wire, which precipitated him to the pavement below.

Hoover Quiet But Listens In Upon Radio

Washington, June 13.—(AP)—A temporary lull developed today in the swirl of activities that has centered around Secretary Hoover since his nomination for president at Kansas City became probable.

Early in the morning George E. Akerson, of his scretarial staff, returned to Washington from the convention scene and was closeted immediately with his chief to make a full report upon the situation. Stacks of telegrams of congratulations, coming in advance of the convention's nomination proceedings were received but Mr. Hoover determinedly refused to regard himself yet as a presidential candate.

His expert staff, familiar by long practice with the job, fended off all attacks on his privacy, whether by photographers, newspaper reporters, or would-be callers. He spent the day as he has spent his previous days, within his private office at the commerce department, though a big radio set in an adjoining room and an open telephone line to Kansas City were maintained in service to keep him in touch with the conclave's progress.

So far, Mr. Hoover has refused to give publicly any inkling of his wishes as to a vice presidential candidate, platform planks, or campaign management. He did see today several government officials, all but one of whom, Colonel W. J. Donovon, assistant attorney general, were attached to his own department. Colonel Donovan's brief call made upon the heels of his return from a European tour, was said to have been official rather than political though the department of justice man has been a hearty supporter of the Hoover presidential campaign.

The Washington police department took cognizance of the approaching situation far enough to station a detail of officers around the Hoover residence in Washington, a precaution usual for the protection of celebrated personages in the capital.

Mr. Hoover's early resignation from the cabinet, if nominated, was confidently predicted, though it was said today that there would be no haste about it, and that he might be expected to remain in Washington long enough to interview his campaign leaders on their return from Kansas City. Thereafter his tentative plans are understood to be arranged to take him home to California for the official notification.

DAWES IS SEEN AS HOOVER MATE

Continued from First Page.

Hoover is not a reliable republican or 100 per cent American, and will claim that if there had been any real doubt on either subject he would not have been promoted into this nomination.

Bone Dry Parley.

It is evident more strongly today than last night that this is a bone-dry convention and that if any party is to voice sympathy with the wets it will have to be the democratic party at Houston. These republican bigwigs, led by Borah, are thoroughly convinced that the overwhelming sentiment of the country is dry and dry enough to vote for a republican dry against a democratic wet. For that reason they look with great favor and hope upon the action of the Houston convention in nominating Governor Smith, of New York, to oppose Hoover.

On the subject of picking the vice president, there is considerable variance of opinion as to who the man will be, and from the section he should be taken. The strongest movement in evidence today, backed by men like Mellon and Borah, is to renominate Vice President Dawes.

While some ardent friends of the vice president say he would accept the nomination, he himself has not been heard from on that subject, and there are intimate friends of his here who do not believe that he would take the nomination even if made. If the nomination were made and he accepts it, it would indicate an entire reversal of a statement as to his feelings made in my hearing months ago.

Nevertheless it is quite generally believed that his nomination, provided he will accept, would be the strongest aid that could be given to a Hoover ticket, some of the easterners, lead by Vare, of Pennsylvania, and the New Jersey delegation, are boosting hard today for Senator Edge, of New Jersey, but as Senator Edge is one of the wettest of the wets, he would be a very strange bird on the platform that is being made, when the dry candidate will appear in the person of Herbert Hoover.

My guess is that Edge has no "edge" on that job at all. Senator Curtis, of course, would make a strong running mate with Hoover in the middle west, but since the senator is now the floor leader of the senate and his term in that body will not expire until the end of the next presidential term, March 4, 1934, I doubt very much whether he will give up his potential position as party leader in the highest legislative body in the world in order to be the occasional umpire on the box seat. Having known Senator Curtis for nearly 40 year I cannot see him making any such choice.

Anyhow, this deflated cyclone will soon be over and the administration can begin to figure on what it is up against.

G. O. P. WILL NOT SHIRK FARM DUTY, DECLARES MOSES

Permanent Chairman Asserts Party Will Not Enter Campaign in Posture of Defense.

Kansas City, June 13.—(AP)—Declaring the republican party would not shirk its responsibility toward agriculture, Senator Moses, of New Hampshire, as permanent chairman of the national convention, told the assembly today that the party would enter the campaign "in no posture of defense."

"We come up on the field aggressively militant," he said. "We intend to carry this fight to the enemy. And we challenge them to bring forth their strongest champion.

"The honor which you have conferred upon me is very great," the chairman began, "and I thank you for it. The duties which your generous actions lays upon me may prove to be difficult, but I hope to be able to perform them satisfactorily.

"We come now to the central and most important tasks for which we are essembled. First, we are to formulate a declaration of principles which will embody the essentials of republicanism and with which we shall submit our cause to the people.

Differences of Opinion.

"Inevitably, in a party thoroughly national in its vision and contact as ours is, there will from time to time arise differences of opinion. This is by no means the first occasion when republicans have found themselves at odds regarding a question of cardinal consequence as affecting party policy. Heretofore we have succeeded always in settling our difficulties within our own ranks through that wise spirit of accommodation which must characterize a great and far flung organization like ours, upon which depends so much for the advance and prosperity of our country. So it will be now.

"No one can doubt the essential sympathy with which the republican party has always looked upon the great and diverse interests which make up the fabric of our national existence. This sympathetic viewpoint has not changed. Agriculture and industry and the social order continue to be the prime objects of our solicitude, and in dealing with the the republican party will not shirk its responsibility.

"We shall, however, now as always, chart our course within the limits of the constitution and within the operation of sound economic law.

Fought Paper Money.

"Half a century ago the republican party stood firm against inflation through an intimidated issue of paper money . . . and the people stood with us then.

"A generation ago the republican party stood firm against a debasement of our currency through the free coinage of silver—and the people stood with us then.

"Less than ten years ago the republican party stood firm against the surrender of our national sovereignty through minority membership in a foreign super-state—and the people then stood with us twice by majority of more than seven millions.

"So we shall stand firm again here and now—and in November the American people will again crown our courage and reward our sincerity in a victory as splendidly triumphant as any which we have ever achieved.

"Upon the platform which we shall thus reconstruct we shall place a candidate whose personality fits our principles and the nation's present necessities. We are not barren of presidential timber. However our choice may fall, we know it will not rest in unworthy hands and that the leadership we shall here set up will assure to the country a republican ascendancy which will endure for at least eight years more.

"There are at least five million reasons why this must be so—because there are at least five million more republicans than there are democrats in this country. These millions united, as we know they will be when this convention has concluded its task, and joined by millions more to whom our candidates and our principles will appeal, will sweep on to an overwhelming victory at the polls.

"There is no occasion for the people to distrust our party and there is no occasion for our party to distrust the people. Their sober judgment will rest with us because—

"In seeking for a foreign policy for the United States we know our people will not turn to the party which conceived and matured the League of Nations.

"In seeking for a fiscal policy for the United States, we know our people will not turn to the party which advocated rag money and free silver.

"In seeking for an agency to safeguard the rights of American citizens and American property on foreign soil, we know our people will not turn to the party of which advocates a policy of scuttle.

"In seeking for any instrument to carry forward the still uncompleted recognition of the 60-day defenders of the flag, we know our people will not turn to the party which for sixty years has resisted with unequaled venom, every measure to show gratitude to those defenders of the union who made possible our contribution to the world war.

"In seeking for means to administer the great trust of government for the United States we know our people will not turn to the party which has constantly shown itself ready to barter principles for votes.

Scores Free Trade.

"In seeking for an economic policy for the United States we know our people will not turn to the party which clings to the fetich of free trade.

"In seeking for a policy to make the tariff effective for every interest in the United States, we know our people will not turn to the party whose most recent and most outstanding achievement this year of grace is the revealed grafting of twenty million dollars from a single city.

"In seeking for a policy of law enforcement in the United States, we know our people will not turn to the party which maintains itself in places of its power through nullification of two amendments to the constitution and which openly flouts a third.

"In seeking for a policy to assure honest election everywhere in the United States, we know our people will not turn to the party whose sole title to success has rested upon intimidation and the tissue ballot and which now rest upon the obliterated vote of four million American freemen.

Hits Tammany.

"And in seeking for an agency to carry the program of the social order in the United States, we know our people do not intend to throw our country within the tender embrace of Tammany Hall.

"We enter this campaign in no posture of defense. We come upon the field aggressively militant. We intend to carry this fight to the enemy. And we challenge them to bring forth their strongest champion. Whether he emerge from another spectacle like the one-hundred-and-three-round battle of the Madison Bear Garden, or whether he come from an overpowered convention held spell bound by the glare of the Tammany Tiger, we are ready for him. Bring him on and we will bury him. We welcome him with hospitable hands to a bloody grave.

"And we care not whether his name be Brown,, Jones, Robinson, or Smith."

A. P. RUSHES FIRST PICTURES OF G. O. P. PARLEY BY PLANE

St. Louis, June 13.—(AP)—Racing across Missouri, a Cessna plane piloted by W. T. Ponder, of Fort Worth, Texas, and carrying an Associated Press staff correspondent, brought here the first photographs of today's proceedings in the republican national convention to be sent by telephoto to the far-flung cities in which there are members of the Associated Press.

The flying time from Kansas City to this nearest station for telephonic transmission of pictures was 1 hour and 48 minutes, or an average of more than 135 miles per hour.

HOOVER DOOMED TO DEFEAT, SAYS FARM LEADER

Kansas City, June 13.—(AP)—Any effort to nominate "a friend of agriculture" for the vice presidency cannot "save Hoover from defeat in November," in the opinion of William Hirth, chairman of the corn belt committee.

"As chairman of the corn belt committee, which speaks for more than a million farmers," he said, "I want to say that such an effort even if successful cannot, in my opinion, save Hoover from defeat in November. Furthermore, I feel that I am safe in saying that the responsible farm leaders of the corn belt will not hesitate to repudiate any erstwhile friend of agriculture who lends himself to this scheme of petty politics."

LOWDEN'S CHIEF TO PLACE NAME BEFORE PARLEY

Kansas City, June 13.—(AP)—Clarence F. Buck, Lowden manager, declared after conference with his chief today that "the final and irrevocable decision" is to put Lowden's name in the nomination in the hope he still can win.

"We are much encouraged by the show of more than 400 anti-Hoover votes on the contested delegation ballot this morning," Buck said. "Lowden's name will be placed before the convention for all who want to see a winner nominated to vote for."

VICE PRESIDENT BOOM STARTED

BY FRANCIS M. STEPHENSON,
Associated Press Staff Writer.

Kansas City, Mo., June 13.—A strict "neutrality" signal flashed from the Hoover camp threw the vice presidential race in a mad free-for-all today with Vice President Dawes and Senator Curtis, of Kansas, apparently at the head of the pack of more than 20 candidates.

An active campaign on the floor of the convention for the vice president by Ed Clifford, of Illinois, put the Dawes candidacy well forward but the rumbling noises of candidacies from all sections sent a worried leadership into consultation late today on the problem.

Two propositions are troubling the inner circles attempting to bring order out of the scramble for the vice presidency which began yesterday when it became apparent that Herbert Hoover had a winning margin in the presidential contest. First the leaders want to be sure of nominating a man who will accept, and second they want to determine upon a candidate who matches up with the Hoover candidacy and who is acceptable to him.

Work Is Beseiged.

Secretary Work, one of the high ranking Hoover chieftains, is being beseiged by those seeking his support for candidates and by others wanting to know where to turn their support but he has stood firm against all entreaties.

The word has been sent out from all sections of the Hoover headquarters that he is saying nothing whatever about vice presidents until and if he is definitely nominated by the convention—"and maybe not then."

The opinion prevails that Dawes will accept the nomination if tendered again. Clifford, a former assistant secretary of the treasury and a close friend of Dawes, declares he "feels certain" he will accept.

There seems to be considerable doubt as to whether Senator Curtis, a presidential candidate would accept the vice presidency. Until he is definitely out of the race, Mr. Curtis is not going to discuss it, but he has used pretty strong words in discussing those who are proposing him for second place while the head of the ticket is still to be chosen.

Middle West Man

Out of the confusion there has come the general suggestion that Hoover's running mate should be a middle western man. This is accepted by some Hoover stalwarts in the east, including Senators Moses, of New Hampshire and Edge of New Jersey; Representative Tilson, of Connecticut and Governor Fuller, of Massachusetts.

Desire to find a man in good favor with the middle west farm bloc has turned the spotlight on this section but another problem found in that connection is whether the selection should be a McNary-Haugen advocate or not. A man not actively identified with either side in this controversy is favored by many and here again Dawes stands out. He is regarded as friendly to the vetoed farm bill, at least to the equalization fee but has never been recorded on the subject.

Mellon Favors Dawes.

In his meanderings about the convention floor today, Clifford met with Secretary Mellon who was sitting next to Governor Fisher, of Pennsylvania, himself a candidate. The secretary who has referred to Dawes as a "logical" candidate gave assurance of his friendliness but declared the problem was up to the Pennsylvania delegation which will caucus later. There are indications that Senator Reed, of Pennsylvania, is not so strong for Dawes or a middle western man.

A name was added to the score already in the field today—Judge William Kenyon, Iowa, a former senator from that state. He was proposed by the Wisconsin delegation.

Names came up so fast that it was hard to keep track of them and in many instances as fast as a man was proposed he spiked his own boom. This was true of Senator Deneen, of Illinois, but his friends are hopeful, that he will reconsider. Friends of Senator Fees, of Ohio, believed he would not be favorable to the boom started in Ohio quarters for him because of his approaching campaign for reelection to the senate.

The California delegation gave Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., a good hand when he passed by it today and there is talk of "young Teddy" for the vice presidency.

COOLIDGES START ON WISCONSIN TRIP

Washington, June 13.—(AP)—President and Mrs. Coolidge left tonight for the summer white house in the lake region of northern Wisconsin.

The departure, which was postponed last Monday night because of the illness of Mrs. Coolidge, found her still somewhat indisposed and she immediately retired after going aboard the train.

Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge boarded their private car half an hour before the train's departure. Mrs. Coolidge walked through the station and climbed up the car steps without assistance.

Her condition was deemed by white house physicians to be improved sufficiently for her to withstand the two-day journey without undue danger. A trained nurse, however, traveled on the presidential car.

The president also went to bed after going aboard the private car.

The car of the Coolidges was on a siding and it was attached to the train after the latter had pulled out of the station. Besides providing more comfort for Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge it gave them an opportunity to get to sleep without being disturbed by the noise of the station.

None of the cabinet members was present at the station to bid farewell to the president. Secretary Hoover had been at first reported to be planning to see the chief executive off but did not put in an appearance. The only other two cabinet officials in the capital are Secretary of State Kellogg and Attorney General Sargent.

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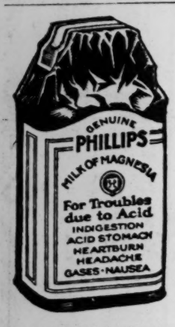
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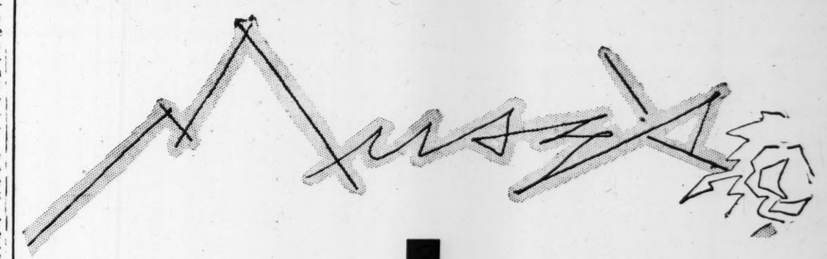
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MUSE'S
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Three Generations

By WARWICK DEEPING

SYNOPSIS.

Old John Pybus, formerly a bookseller in London and later in Winterbourn, is serving as a porter in an inn at Castle Craven when his son, Conrad, sees him there. He's been estranged from both his sons since the beginning of the war and they have lost track of him. Conrad hastens to tell his brother, Probyn, that he has seen their father. Probyn's son, Lance Pybus, had believed his grandfather dead, but he looks him up at the Saracen's Head without telling his parents of the meeting. When Lance finishes at Cambridge he takes a room in London and after gaining his father's reluctant consent and a small allowance he devotes himself to writing. In London Lance meets and is atracted to Olive Gadsden, a manikin.

Mary Merris, a friend of old Pybus, takes care of a blind brother.

INSTALLMENT LII.

A HINT OF MYSTERY.

Lance went down to Castle Craven with the tang of September in his blood. The stale season was over, and the year and its enterprise renewed. He had the Venerable's money in his pocket, and "Rust"—complete save for the last three chapters—neatly tied up in brown paper and packed away at the bottom of his suitcase. He walked up through Castle Craven with the lightness of a young man who had dropped a load of mischief from his shoulders, and to whom the days was a renewal of the great adventure.

"Grandpater!"

"Hello, my dear."

"I've brought you all sorts of things."

"Surprises?"

"Well, there's the book. It's god. I believe it is better than I thought. And this—"

He had the money in his hand.

"I didn't need it after all. But your sending of it, grandpater."

"Was nothing, my dear."

"I think it was everything."

. . . . . .

Old Pybus sat up till midnight, his white head close to the green shade of the lamp. He had read his grandson's novel from chapter 1 to chapter 32, and whe nhe put the book away and lit his candle, his heart was glad in him.

"Good business!"

After turning out the lamp he went slowly up the little steep staircase. He trod softly, and pausing outside his grandson's door stood listening. By all probabilities Lance should be asleep, but the Venerable, full of his own wakefulness, divined a like wakefulness in Lance. He rapped gently at the door.

"Is that you, grandpater?"

"Yes, my dear. Many happy returns of the inspiration."

"You like it?"

"Great stuff, at your age. Had to stop and tell you. Goodnight."

"Goodnight, grandpater. I'm glad. You've had a hand in it.

"Nonsense."

"O, yes, you have."

"A little stirring with a spoon on one occasion. Goodnight, and God bless you."

. . . . . .

On the Sunday Lance went up to his room directly after breakfast. He allowed himself to look at the landscape while he willed a pipe. The Venerable had gone on duty, and from 9 o'clock till 12 the cottage would be a box of blessed silence.

He was on the edge of what he described as "getting off," when he heard the closing of a door, and the sound of two voices, his grandfather's and a woman's. They were in the room below. The sitting room window was open, and Lance could hear what the two voices said.

"I feel that it can't go on much longer."

"Poor child."

"I must talk. Sometimes one must talk."

"I'll shut the window, my dear. My grandson's working upstairs. Don't want to disturb him."

The window was closed, and the murmur of the two voices continued for a couple of minutes and then it ceased. A door opened and shut while Lance sat stiffly attentive. His personal consciousness had come back to him. The moment of inward illumination had passed.

Usually he would have felt some impatience, or like a man on the edge of sleep jarred into sudden wakefulness, but on this Sunday morning he accepted the two voices. They were not fool voices, and his self had been appeased. Moreover, the girl's voice had had an inevitableness. "I must talk. Sometimes one must talk." Of course! And that utterance had had for him the appeal of the first few notes of a violin when some human movement opens. He ceased to feel impersonal. He stood up and looked out of the window, and saw the two figures pass along by the fence at the end of the cottage garden. Mary Merris and his grandfather.

He watched them across the castle field. They disappeared behind a gray wall, and he stood holding the curtain aside, very conscious of the memory of a woman surprised in th midst of her weeping. Why had she wept? What was it that could not go on much longer? What had she to say to his grandfather, and he to her?

He sat and waited, and presently he saw his grandfather come back alone, and looking rather as he looked when he fed his pigeons. His eyes and face has an upwardness.

. . . . . .

Lance and his grandfather dined together at half past twelve. Old Pybus carried the meal down on a tray from the Saracen kitchen; roast beef and Yorkshire pudding, potatoes and kidney beans and two helpings of cold plum tart. They sat down opposite each other, and the silence between them was going to ask him a question, and Lance had that question waiting upon his lips.

"Hope he didn't disturb you, my dear?"

Lance, setting to upon that very English dinner, accepted his opportunity.

"No. I was just casting about. Good of you to think about it, grandpater. Besides—"

Old bybus, knife and fork in hand, cut a potato in half and waited.

"Some things are importunate."

"Things or people, my dear?"

"Both. I'll confess, that before you shut that window—"

The Venerable gave him a quick look.

"You did."

"I couldn't help it. And I don't know whether I wanted to help it. Some things have a kind of inevitableness. I suppose I could not be allowed to know?"

"I'm not at liberty to tell you, my dear. I don't gossip about her. No, not even to you."

"Sorry, grandpater. I did not mean—"

But why was the Venerable making all this mystery about Mary Merris?

. . . . . .

Lance turned from the high road into the lane that led up past Marion's to the Woolshot woods. He had come down from Castle Craven to stretch his legs and to do some thinking. A robin was singing, and Lance idled. He said to himself that this was the lane in which Mary Merris lived, that mysterious Mary Merris into whose wet eyes he had looked for one short moment. But was any woman mysterious? It was a mere sex illusion. And yet, as he went on up the lane he seemed to be pressing more deeply into a stillness, a secrecy, a sadness.

Lance came to the white gate and looking over it saw the white porch flanked by the two yew tres, the green door standing open, and someone's brown raincoat hanging on a peg. The little house seemed to him as shut in by green leaves. It had for him a curious melancholy.

He went on. He became possessed by a feeling that an essentiial something that belonged to that cottage penetrated the hedges like a drifting perfume, and filled the lane with a scented sadness. A melancholy place. And suddenly he paused, becoming aware of a movement on the other side of the Marions hedge. There was a rustling. He saw an apple bough shaken.

Someone began talking, though the murmuring of the voice was almost inward, suggesting a little moaning, a sound produced almost unconsciously by someone who was solitarily busy, and in a lonely mood.

The prongs of a light ladder appeared, and then a hand reaching out for a red apple.

The hand plucked the apple, but even in the plucking of it seemd to hestitate as though the owner of the land had been made aware of that other presence. She turned her head, but very slowly. She saw beyond the hedge Lance's upturned face and watching eyes.

Neither of them spoke. He gave her a quick and self-conscious lift of the hat, and went on up the lane, while she remained motionless for a moment, her bosom pressed against one of the rungs of the ladder.

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Continued Tomorrow.

Aunt Het



"I never reminded Pa of his brother that went to jail except one time, an' that was once when he interfered while I was spankin' our first boy."

(Copyright, 1928, for The Constitution.)

Just Nuts





SALLY'S SALLIES



Prohibition is drying its best to succeed.

THE GUMPS—RING OUT, WILD YELLS



MOON MULLINS—LORD PLUSHBOTTOM SEEMS TO BE FALLING FOR MAMIE



SOMEBODY'S STENOG— Getting Even :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: By Hayward



GASOLINE ALLEY—TREATMENT WHERE NEEDED



Winnie Winkle, The Breadwinner

For the Love of Mike.



LITTLE ORPHAN ANNIE

Talk Little and Live a Lot.



Miss Edythe Carpenter Weds Mr. Shuey in Miami, Fla.

Miami, Fla., June 13.—The dignity of the colonial setting, providing a striking contrast against a tropical background, made a scene of beauty for the marriage of Miss Edythe Carpenter and John E. Shuey, Tuesday afternoon at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George E. Nolan, 1548 Brickell avenue, Coconut Grove. The ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Everett Smith, pastor of the First Christian church, was witnessed by a large group of friends and relatives.

Tall vases filled with white gladioli and asters marked the entrance to the improvised altar which was banked in foliage. Baskets and vases of pink roses were arranged in the rooms. As guests assembled Mrs. Mala Frech played "O Promise Me" and "Because" in a program of nuptial music.

Wedding Attendants.

Carrying out the rainbow-tinted effect of late afternoon, the bride's attendants were gowned in airy frocks in pastel shades. Miss Henriette Nolan, of Miami, and Miss Virginia Peeler, of Cohasset, Mass., were first to enter. They were costumed in similar styles of orchid tulle fashioned with bodices and tiered skirts over foundations of flesh crepe de chine and slips of orchid satin. Their hats were of hair braid with bands of tulle. Slippers and hose were in harmonizing shades of orchid and they carried shower bouquets of garden flowers.

Miss Edythe Coleman and Miss Elizabeth Little, of Atlanta, entered together. Miss Coleman wore yellow tulle over layers of yellow crepe de chine. A wide taffeta girdle with uneven loops draped to one side formed an attractive note. Her satin slippers were of the same shade, and a picture hat of hair braid ornamented with a simple band completed the costume. Miss Little's gown was in the same color and fashioned along similar lines. Bouquets of garden flowers in shower effect were carried by Miss Carpenter and Miss Little.

Miss Helena Hermance, of Toronto, Canada, formerly of Atlanta, was maid of honor. Miss Hermance chose for her costume a smart model of green taffeta combined with tulle. The tight waist terminated in a narrow circular flounce giving a quaint effect. An inset of tulle forming a "V" neck was a graceful variation. The skirt was of tiered tulle over a scalloped taffeta skirt. Her slippers and picture hat were in matching tones and her flowers were pink roses.

Lovely Bride.

Descending the columned stairway, which was unadorned, the bride was a picture of loveliness in her bridal costume of rosepoint lace over flesh tulle and chiffon, fashioned with medium long waist with a bolero giving a smart effect. A graceful side drape fell in uneven lengths and added a note of charm to the skirt modeled in the definite back drooping style. Pink satin pumps and flesh colored hose and a hair braid hat with a georgette band as the only trimming completed the ensemble. Ophelia roses and valley lilies formed the shower bouquet. She entered with her father, H. Clinton Carpenter, who gave her in marriage. They were met at the altar by the groom and his best man, Rush Hickman, of Birmingham, Ala.

Mrs. Carpenter, mother of the bride, wore a handsome gown o. orchid chiffon over lace. Her hat was of hair braid trimmed in small French flowers.

An informal reception followed the ceremony. Assisting at the reception were Mrs. Morgan VanValkenburgh, Mrs. George Nolan, Mrs. Lon Worth Crow, Mrs. Paul Byrley, Mrs. William Powers, Miss Frances Bearden, Miss Mary Shuey, Miss Rosa Shuey and Mrs. M. A. Shuey.

During the evening Mr. and Mrs. Shuey left for a wedding trip to New York, where they will be guests at the marriage of Mrs. Shuey's brother, Ralph Carpenter, to Miss Mary Louise Wilson, of Middleton, N. Y. The wedding will take place at "The Little Church Around the Corner."

The remainder of the honeymoon will include a visit to Washington and Asheville, N. C. They will return to Miami to make their home in five weeks.

Mrs. Shuey was gowned for traveling in a beige georgette ensemble with hat, shoes and accessories to match. Mrs. Shuey has made many friends since coming to Miami two years ago from Atlanta, where she was a popular member of the younger contingent. She was graduated from Washington seminary, Atlanta, and from Agnes Scott college, Decatur, Ga.

Mr. Shuey, the son of Mrs. M. A. Shuey, of Atlanta, is a graduate of the Atlanta Law school and the Georgia School of Technology. He is at present connected with the S. A. Lynch corporation.

Atlanta Art Association Forms Future Plans.

Atlanta Art association plans a worthy schedule of events for its members as arrangements are now being made to bring to Atlanta some of the foremost art exhibitions in America. These exhibitions will be of intrinsic value to members and a social program of unusual brilliancy will precede each showing. It is planned to present guest lectures during the year and continue with the instructive art talks presented by R. J. McKinney, who leaves for Europe June 22, to gain new material for next season's program of lectures.

Members will be advised of events from month to month by a bulletin system. This monthly periodical will not only contain each monthly schedule but will publish interesting bits of news on art and artists. The seasondivision of the Better Films committee of 1928-29 at the high museum is scheduled the most important year of events since the founding of the association.

"Love Harbor" To Be Presented.

"Love Harbor," a thrilling drama of friendship with the sea as its background, centered about the love of a little girl for her grandfather, and the friendship of their old "sea dogs," will feature the children's Saturday matinee at the Howard theater. Pupils of the Nellie Sullivan dancing school will present an unusually artistic prologue, and a news reel and a comedy will be shown. Assisting the matinee committee will be the boy and girl scouts and members of the P.-T. A.

Creating Masterpiece of Low Prices

Usually $9.95 to $19.95!

Miss Junior Frocks

Miss 8 to 14 will be delighted with one of these party frocks! Of white crepe de chine beruffled and be-frilled from shoulder to hem. Some of them are slightly soiled . . . hence the price . . . but a trip to the cleaner will make them fresh and new! Sizes 8 to 14. Limited number. $5

MISS JUNIOR SHOP —RICH'S, THIRD FLOOR



Chiffon Hose, $1.47
—Usually $1.95. All-silk chiffon hose with pointed heels. Variety of popular colors and white. Every pair perfect.
—RICH'S, STREET FLOOR

Children's Sox 3 Pairs, 50c
—Usually 25c pair. Mercerized sox with fancy tops. Assorted colors. Sizes up to 8½.
—RICH'S, STREET FLOOR

Men's Imported Sox 89c
—Usually $1.50. Men's imported lisle sox. Full-fashioned. Popular colors to select from.
—RICH'S, STREET FLOOR

Women's Voile Unions 98c
—Usually $1.95. Novelty voile athletic unions. In both open and closed styles with wide and bloomer knees. Sizes 34 to 44.
—RICH'S, STREET FLOOR



Women's Kerchiefs 6 for 69c
—Usually 25c each. Women's linen kerchiefs. Neat hemstitched hems. Sheer quality. Extra large size.
—RICH'S, STREET FLOOR

Costume Jewelry, 49c
—Usually $1. Assortment of costume jewelry. Compacts, bracelets, necklaces. Novelty styles. Special for 49c.
—RICH'S, STREET FLOOR

Leather Bags, $2.95
—Usually $4.95 and $5.95. Bags of real leather. Pouch and envelope shapes. Top and back straps. Nicely lined and fitted with coin purse and mirrors. Popular summer colors.
—RICH'S, STREET FLOOR

Women's Kerchiefs, 19c
—Usually 50c. Women's linen kerchiefs. Hand-spoked hems. Pastel shades. Of very sheer quality. Special to go for 19c.
—RICH'S, STREET FLOOR

Usually $2.49 to $4.95 Smart

Summer Silks

40-in. Heavy Flat Crepe
40-in. Heavy Pebble Crepe
40-in. Novelty Silk and Rayon Flat Crepes
40-in. Washable Paris Flat Crepe
40-in. Heavy Roma Crepe
40-in. Washable Darbrook Stripes
33-in. Notty Ruff Shantung
40-in. Printed Crepe de Chine
40-in. Printed Chiffons
40-in. Printed Georgettes
36-in. Plain and Changeable Taffeta

$1.58

—RICH'S, SECOND FLOOR

Portfolio Stationery, 29c
—Usually $1. Novelty finished paper. Large single sheets with fancy lined envelopes. Vacations call for handy stationery.
—RICH'S, STREET FLOOR

Telephone Book Covers 49c
—Usually 59c. Telephone book covers. Large assortment of colors. Many attractive designs. Special for Thrift Thursday.
—RICH'S, SECOND FLOOR

Salt and Pepper Sets 79c
—Usually $1. Silver-plated salt and pepper sets. Three attractive designs. Special for 79c.
—RICH'S, SECOND FLOOR

Coolie Coats, $1
—Usually $2.50. Coolie Coats of imported Japanese crepe with Oriental designs. Colors that will tub. Rose, blue and lavender.
—RICH'S, THIRD FLOOR

Rich's Tea Room Thrift Luncheon
50c

Chilled Tomato Surprise
Cold Sliced Chicken
Saratoga Chips
Bread and Butter
Choice of Drink

—RICH'S, SIXTH FLOOR

Creepers and Rompers 84c
—Usually 98c. Of gingham, chambray and prints. Cunning styles! Daintily trimmed. Sizes 6 months to 2 years.
—RICH'S, THIRD FLOOR

Tots' Undergarments 2 for $1
—Usually 65c to 75c. Neat teddies finished with dainty lace and embroidery! Slips and gowns neatly trimmed. Sizes 2 to 6 years.
—RICH'S, THIRD FLOOR

Tots' Hats, 50c
—Usually $1. Poke shapes and roll brims. Trimmed in ribbon. Colors of navy, green, wood, buff and red. Sizes 2 to 4 years.
—RICH'S, THIRD FLOOR

Silk Teddies, $2.88
—Usually $3.50. Of good quality crepe de chine and georgette. Trimmed in imported lace and French flowers. All colors.
—RICH'S, THIRD FLOOR

Crepe de Chine Slips $2.59
—Usually $2.95. Deep shadowproof hems . . . 1-inch hemstitched tops . . . inverted pleats over hips and double shoulder straps. White, pink, tan and navy. 36 to 44.
—RICH'S, THIRD FLOOR

Sub Deb Dresses, $7.95
—Usually $12.50 to $16.50. Lovely little frocks for the Sub Deb's summer! Pastel crepes de chine in youthful styles . . . a few prints and georgettes. Sizes 13 and 15.
THE SUB-DEB SHOP —RICH'S, THIRD FLOOR

Sports Sweaters, $1.95
—Usually $3.95. New sports sweaters of lightweight wool or silk Rayon. Novelty necklines, lovely colors in stripes or checks. Specially priced. $1.95 and $2.95.
THE SPORTS SHOP —RICH'S, THIRD FLOOR

White Uniforms, $2.50
—Usually $3.50 to $3.95. Of the best quality of nurse's cloth, straightline models. U. S. Veteran's style. Removable buttons, pockets, lapel collars. Sizes 34 to 46.
—RICH'S, THIRD FLOOR

Stenciled Spreads, $1.19
—Usually $1.95. Double-bed spread and bolster stenciled in fast colors. Basket design. In blue. Special for $1.19.
—RICH'S, SECOND FLOOR

Modernistic Pillows $1.39
—Usually $1.95. New pillows, square shapes. Modernistic designs in bright colors.
—RICH'S, SECOND FLOOR



Trade-Mark Registered

—Rich's daily creates low prices. But Thrift Thursday reveals the crux of store talent for directing prices that please.
—In a week of offerings dedicated to economy, Thrift Thursday is the MASTER CREATION.

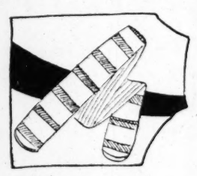
Dollar Specials in

Wash Goods and Linens

SIX $1.25 LINEN NAPKINS. Full bleached, daintily hemstitched.
$1.25 LINEN BREAKFAST CLOTHS. 50-in. Bleached crash, bordered.
FOUR 35c TURKISH BATH TOWELS. 22x44. Attractively bordered.
FIVE 25c HUCK TOWELS. 18x36-in. Extra quality. White—bordered.
$1.48 DOUBLE-BED SHEETS. 81x90. Limit six to customer.
$1.69 COLORED STRIPED SPREADS. 81x105. Blue, rose, gold. Scalloped. Limit 2 to customer.
FOUR 35c HEMSTITCHED CASES. 42x36. Full bleached. Limit 8 to customer.

$1

—RICH'S, SECOND FLOOR



Silk Ties, 29c
—Usually 50c silk four-in-hands and long flowing ties in dots, stripes, floral and conventional designs.
—RICH'S, STREET FLOOR

White Duretta Cloth 25c
—Usually 35c. Fine quality of white Duretta cloth, for blouses, doctors' coats, etc. 36-in. wide.
—RICH'S, SECOND FLOOR

Hinji Dust Mops, 95c
—A most serviceable dust mop—large and easy to handle—reversible—easy to clean.
HOUSE FURNISHINGS DEPT. —RICH'S, FOURTH FLOOR

Mercerized Damask Napkins, $1.34 Doz.
—Usually $1.50 doz. Mercerized damask napkins in five attractive patterns. 18-in. size—neatly hemmed.
—RICH'S, SECOND FLOOR

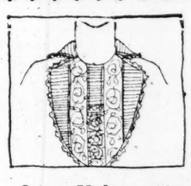
Printed Dimity, 25c
—Usually 39c. Purchase of 2,000 yds. of dimity printed in the daintiest of designs. 36-in. wide. Guaranteed fast.
—RICH'S, SECOND FLOOR

Your Charge Account May Be Used for All Optical Services

Dr. C. D. Benton, O. D.

Every frown means another line. The constant straining to see whithout glasses, causes many a furrow with tragic consequences.

OPTICAL DEPT. —RICH'S BALCONY



Lace Yokes, 49c
—Usually $1. Margot lace yokes in attractive styles and novelty shapes for dresses and lingerie.
—RICH'S, STREET FLOOR

21-Gal. Garbage Cans $1.89
—Usually $3. With warm weather here—can your old garbage can stand perfect sanitary test? Here is a 21-gal. heavy corrugated—best quality, at $1.89.
HOUSE FURNISHINGS DEPT. —RICH'S, FOURTH FLOOR

Handy Kitchen Sets, $1
—Usually $1.50. Kitchen set including dish drainer, soup strainer, tea strainer, egg whip, vegetable brush, and cake turner—all for $1.
HOUSE FURNISHINGS DEPT. —RICH'S, FOURTH FLOOR

Madeira Cloths, $2.95
—Usually $4.50. Madeira lunch cloths beautifully embroidered designs—rose point scallops. 36-in. size.
—RICH'S, SECOND FLOOR

White Dress Linen, 39c
—Usually 59c. Heavy quality dress linen, full bleached. 36-in. wide. Limited number yards—10 yds. to customer.
—RICH'S, SECOND FLOOR

Serving Trays, 69c
—Usually $1. Large trays with glass bottoms. Enamel frames. Assorted colors. Special to go, 69c.
—RICH'S, STREET FLOOR

Pot Holders, 12c Case
—Usually 25c case. Set of three pot holders. Of colorful cretonne. Today, priced 12c a case.
—RICH'S, STREET FLOOR

Special Thrift Thursday Box Assorted Summer Flowers, $1
—Including roses, gladiolus, larkspur, sweet peas and plenty of fern. At a special price for Thrift Thursday only!
THE FLOWER SHOP —RICH'S, STREET FLOOR

Stamped Pillow Cases 49c
—Usually 98c. Pillow cases stamped on 42-inch tubing. Colored organdy borders of blue and gold. Attractive designs.
—RICH'S, SECOND FLOOR

Stamped Buffet Sets 39c
—Usually 59c. Lace-trimmed sets, stamped on oyster-colored crash. Attractive designs.
—RICH'S, SECOND FLOOR

Chiffon Scarfs, $1.95
—Usually $2.95. 40 inches wide in white and pastel shades. Painted borders.
—RICH'S, STREET FLOOR

Pleatings and Bandings 39c
—Usually $1. Of silk-net and georgette, in white and colors. Variety of styles.
—RICH'S, STREET FLOOR

Mercerized Damask, 69c
—Usually 89c. Mercerized damask of fine, heavy quality. 64-in. wide. In floral and convention designs.
—RICH'S, SECOND FLOOR

1,000 Combinations and Brassieres

$3.95 Combinations
—Of a cool fabric—grenadine—that is yet firm and sturdy. Slightly boned. Elastic over hips. Hose supporters. Sizes 32 to 40. $1.95

$1 Brassieres
—600 in this group! In uplift and straight models. Of ribbon, lace, satin sequax and all-over lace. Sizes 30 to 38. 84c



Boys' Khaki Shorts, 95c
—Usually $1.15 to $1.25. Boys' khaki straights, sturdily made. In sizes 4, 5 and 6.
THE BOYS' SHOP —RICH'S, SECOND FLOOR

Boys' Long Trousers $1.98
—Usually $2.95 to $3.50. Longs of linen, striped and plain—and of tan whipcord. Sizes 4 to 16.
THE BOYS' SHOP —RICH'S, SECOND FLOOR

Boys' Wash Hats, 59c
—Usually $2. Boys' wash hats of natural linen, blue linen and pique. Slightly shop handled. Assortment of styles and colors.
THE BOYS' SHOP —RICH'S, SECOND FLOOR

Boys' Duck Knickers 98c
—Usually $1.50 to $1.75. Boys' white duck knickers—sturdily made—to wear. Sizes 11 to 14.
THE BOYS' SHOP —RICH'S, SECOND FLOOR



Men's Pajamas, 95c
—Usually $1.29. Men's cotton pongee and broadcloth pajamas. Solid colors, trimmed in silk loops. Sizes A to D.
MEN'S FURNISHINGS DEPT. —RICH'S, STREET FLOOR

Men's Silk Ties, 79c
—Usually $1. Silk foulard and crepe ties. Newest colors and patterns for summer.
MEN'S FURNISHINGS DEPT. —RICH'S, STREET FLOOR

Golf Hose, 49c
—Usually $1. Men's cotton ribbed golf hose. Good assortment of patterns and colors.
MEN'S FURNISHINGS DEPT. —RICH'S, STREET FLOOR

Broadcloth Shirts, $2.19
—Usually $3. Men's all-white imported broadcloth shirts. Collar-attached and neckband styles. Sizes 13½ to 17.
MEN'S FURNISHINGS DEPT. —RICH'S, STREET FLOOR

Thrift Thursday Offers $3.95

Crepe de Chine Gowns

$2.88

Delicately lovely gowns of a beautiful quality of crepe de chine. With both round and V-necks trimmed in margot lace. Bottoms trimmed in footing! Satin ribbon around waists. In flesh and peach. Sizes 36 to 42.
—RICH'S, THIRD FLOOR

Novelty Laces, 39c
—Usually $1. Chantilly and novelty laces in white, black and cream. Edges and bands—4 to 6 inches wide.
—RICH'S, STREET FLOOR

Silk Umbrellas, $3.65
—Usually $5. 16-rib silk umbrellas with amber tips and handles. Navy, red, green and black.
—RICH'S, STREET FLOOR

Aluminum Ovenettes $1.49
—Usually $2. Just the thing you need for the summer—so convenient to use for baking—without heating the large oven.
HOUSE FURNISHINGS DEPT —RICH'S, FOURTH FLOOR

Ironing Board Pads, $1
—Usually $1.50. Canton Knit covers and pads for your ironing board. Fit perfectly and smoothly and make ironing so much easier.
HOUSE FURNISHINGS DEPT. —RICH'S, FOURTH FLOOR

1,200 Men's Fine

Summer Shirts

White Broadcloth
Fancy Broadcloth
Madrases!
Collars Attached
and Neckband Styles!

Slight Imperfects of $1.50 to $2.50 Quality!

—Judged by the rigid inspectors of the mills—these were judged imperfects—but neither the wear nor the looks are marred! Just the opportunity to stock up with good supply for summer! All sizes.

$1

—RICH'S, STREET FLOOR

Thrift Thursday Masterpieces!

New Summer Dresses

Featuring Navy and Pastel Georgettes! Yo-Sans! Printed Yosans!

$11.50

Printed Chiffons! Savings $5 on Every One! Sizes for Misses and Women.

The celebrated masterpieces of a MASTER THRIFT THURSDAY! Fresh, crisp, cool-as-a-breeze Summer Frocks . . . proclaiming their distinctiveness in every floating scarf and tie! Wonderful dresses, miles ahead of the $11.50 class.

THE DRESS SHOP —RICH'S, THIRD FLOOR

Egleston Hospital Auxiliary Holds Enthusiastic Meeting

That the heart of Atlanta responds quickly to the need of little children, is shown by the interest being manifested in the newly organized auxiliary to the Henrietta Egleston Hospital for Children, which had its second meeting Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the Egleston hall, with Mrs. Frank Holland, president, in the chair.

The auxiliary was formed for the purpose of aiding the trustees in carrying on the work of the hospital, which will be opened some time in August, and which is exclusively a children's hospital, the first of its kind to be established in Atlanta, with the exception of the Crippled Children's hospital.

Among the chairmen reporting Mrs. Dowdell Brown stated that she had secured 27 members from the Sacred Heart church and that the Catholic women would furnish a bed in the hospital and would also make surgical dressings. The needlework guild will furnish garments and linens. Mrs. Houston Johnston reporting from All Saints church, that she was working for 100 per cent membership in her church, reported $248 in cash, $200 of this being for two life members. Mrs. Hopkins made a fine report for the All Saints guild, of which she is chairman. Miss Margaret Nelson, president, and Mrs. William Huger, representing the Junior league, read the report of the sewing circle of the league, Mrs. Turner Jones, chairman. This circle has been meeting twice a week for some time, and reported 883 hospital garments and linens, a bag of gauze sponges and over 1,000 surgical dressings. The Junior league will maintain a ward in the hospital at a cost of $6,000 annually, and already a part of this obligation for the first year has been paid. Mrs. Waldo Mallary is chairman for membership for the league, and expects to enroll the league 100 per cent in the auxiliary.

Mrs. Paul D. Hulfish, chairman of the central sewing committee, reported 916 pieces of linen and hospital garments, and 25 laboratory pads, made by her committee. The personnel of this important committee is: Mrs. Paul D. Hulfish, chairman; Mesdames Charles J. Kelly, J. H. Baughan, R. L. Walker, Edwin Camp, George Flynt, W. G. Rauch, H. L. Holland, J. T. Hancock, Harrison Atkins, W. E. Dobbins, Thomas J. Stokes, Marian E. Bleakley, Hinton Hopkins, Frank Helrigel, Ward A. Chapman, R. P. Hare, Jr., Thomas H. Morgan, John C. Hart and E. N. O'Bierne.

Mrs. Paul Reese, chairman of St. Catherine's guild of St. Luke's church, reported a successful campaign for membership in her church. Miss Green, representing the Smith College club, stated that her club would furnish a bed in the hospital and that she was endeavoring to enroll her organization 100 per cent. Four life members were reported, Mrs. W. R. Prescott, Mrs. Sam Findley, Mrs. Albert Thornton, Jr., and Mrs. Dunbar Roy.

The hospital is non-denominational, it belongs to Atlanta and is for the benefit of all children needing hospitalization and the care of expert physicians. A cordial invitation is extended to all who are interested in this splendid work, to join the auxiliary, either as individuals or as clubs, organizations and church societies. In view of the fact that so much interest is being manifested in the work of the auxiliary, it was decided to drop the name "Woman's Auxiliary" and call it "The Auxiliary to the Henrietta Egleston Hospital for Children," and open the membership to men and women who would like to have a part in the work of healing little children, and also in perpetuating this memorial to a noble mother.

The dues are $1 a year membership, $5 a year sustaining membership and $100 life membership. Mrs. Eugene Harrington is treasurer and anyone desiring to be enrolled as a member may telephone her.

This was the last meeting of the auxiliary for the summer, the next meeting will be held the second Monday in September. Mrs. Frank Holland, the president, will be out of the city during the summer but anyone desiring information about the hospital can get same by telephoning Miss Jessie Candish, the superintendent, Dearborn 2879.

Mrs. Johnson Honors St. Louis Visitor.

Mrs. E. Raymond Johnson will be hostess Saturday afternoon at a bridge luncheon at her home on Brighton road in honor of her guest, Mrs. Raymond H. Flint, of St. Louis, Mo.

Those invited to meet Mrs. Flint include Mesdames W. L. Adair, Scott Candler, Floyd Carmichael, George P. Freeman, Jr., William Garrett, Fletcher Johnson, Nat Kaiser, Joseph W. Hill, Grace Harllee, P. H. Jones, J. E. Kerr, J. B. Kincaid, C. H. Lafferandre, L. H. Parris, Frank Penny, Stilwell Robinson, J. S. Roberts, J. T. Selman, J. A. Snipes, E. L. Tarry, Bonar White, A. W. White, P. H. Winter, Cotton Mather, Charles Verlin and Jean Von Ophem, of Paris, France.

Dr. Rogers Weds New York Belle.

Barnesville, Ga., June 13.—News has been received of the marriage of Dr. William Mitchell Rogers, of Barnesville, and Miss Margaret M. Putnam, June 6, at Corpus Christi church, New York city, Rev. Father F. A. Cowran officiating.

Mrs. Rogers is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Putnam of Sarasota Springs, N. Y. She graduated from Boston university in 1925, taking a master's degree from the same school in 1927. Mrs. Rogers is a direct descendent of General Putnam.

Dr. Rogers is the oldest son of Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Rogers, of Barnesville. He graduated from the University of Georgia in 1921, taught at Gordon in Barnesville for two years, entered Cornell in the fall of 1923 where he was instructor-student. He graduated from Cornell in 1927 with a Ph. D. degree. For the past year he has been on the faculty of the University and Belleview Medical college, New York city, but has recently accepted a position as instructor of gross anatomy at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, which is the medical department of Columbia university. Dr. Rogers was a member of the S. A. E. college fraternity, of the Phi Kappa Phi scientific fraternity, and of the Sigma Zi research fraternity.

Dr. and Mrs. Rogers will visit Barnesville for a month beginning August 15.

Mrs. Gay Honors Miss Jane Lynch.

Mrs. Ewell Gay was hostess at luncheon Wednesday at her home on Seventeenth street in honor of Miss Jane Lynch, of New York, the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Charles E. Holcomb, on Peachtree circle.

Covers were placed for Misses Lynch, Vaughn Nixon, Mamie Raine, Frances Boykin, Mary Birney Alston, Mrs. Charles E. Holcomb and Mrs. Gay.

A Man Among Men!—

whose spirit was crushed through one of the strangest forms of revenge ever plotted by a human brain! Forced to pay a price greater than death until the girl who loved him—but see—

"The Drag Net"

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Marian Davies Features Palace Theater Matinee.

Marian Davies in "The Fair Co-Ed" will feature the junior Saturday morning matinee at 10 o'clock at the Palace theater this week. A thrilling serial detective film, "Blake of Scotland Yard," which will be given in instalments each Saturday morning at the matinee, starting this week, will complete the bill.

This week will be "Edgewood day," with the school trying to take the lead in attendance. Edgewood won the attendance prize, with Mrs F. A. Sheram as films representative from Edgewood, at the Saturday morning matinees at the Howard the past winter. The school will provide the prologue.

The prologue, "The Kitchen Cabinet Orchestra," will be put on by the fifth grade of Edgewood. The musical instruments are kitchen utensils

The chaperoning committee is headed by Mrs. F. W. Burruss, film chairman, of Moreland P.-T. A., and Mrs. B. B. Fuchs, chairman from Highland. Admission is a dime for all children of school age and under, and 20 cents for adults. The matinee starts promptly at 10 and ends at 11:30 o'clock.

Georgia Division Celebrates Birthday.

The Georgia division of the Woman's Missionary union of the Southern Baptist convention celebrated the ruby anniversary Tuesday at the Atlanta Biltmore hotel. This marked the fortieth year of the organization and was in the nature of an inspirational meeting, followed by luncheon served in the Georgian ballroom of the Biltmore.

Mrs. Ben Thompson, of Madison, is state chairman for Georgia, and Mrs. W. J. Neel, of Cartersville, is president. The meeting was presided over by Mrs. Wilbur N. Jones, superintendent of the Atlanta division.

Recital To Be Given By Leffingwell School.

A recital will be given by Leffingwell Violin school and pupils of Mrs. Alma Garrett-Ware and Mrs. William S. Taylor, teachers of piano in the school, at the home of Professor and Mrs. William S. Taylor, 788 Spring street, Atlanta, Friday, June 15, 8:15 o'clock.

Among those taking part on the program are Dorothy Jones, Charles Campbell, Sarah Campbell, Mrs. William S. Taylor, Kathryn Jones, Hayden Carmichael, Dorothy Ingram, Jack Thompson, Edna Lawler and Dorothy Jones. The Leffingwell Violin school will remain open for the summer term.

Miss Lalla Hutchinson Weds Marion Moore.

The marriage of Miss Lalla Hutchinson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Hutchinson, of Atlanta, to Marion Moore, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Moore, of Charleston, S. C., was solemnized Tuesday evening in All Saints Episcopal church.

The Rev. W. D. Memminger officiated while Miss Marian Reynolds, of Atlanta, was maid of honor and Miss Betty Moore, sister of the groom, were bridesmaids. E. Ezell, of Charleston, acting as best man.

The groom's parents; his aunt, Mrs. George R. Luntz, of Charleston, and others motored to Atlanta to be present at the affair.

Miss Hitchcock Weds Howell Ragsdale.

Dallas, Ga., June 13.—The wedding of Miss Ola Hitchcock, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Hitchcock and Howell Ragsdale, eldest son of Colonel and Mrs. S. W. Ragsdale, was solemnized Tuesday evening at the home of the bride, by Rev. Ira D. Harris. Only the immediate families and a few intimate friends being present.

Miss Ruth Marchman at the piano played the wedding march from Mendelssohn, and during the ceremony, "To a Wild Rose."

The bride was gowned in a powder blue georgette crepe model made on straight lines and trimmed with cream lace. Her hat was a French felt of the same shade. Her flowers were a shoulder bouquet of pink bride roses and sweet peas.

At the informal reception following the ceremony, Mr. and Mrs. Hitchcock were assisted in entertaining by their four daughters, Mrs. C. B. McGarrity, Mrs. Howard Crew, Mrs. Roland Rossum and Mrs. John Davis, of Atlanta. Miss Ruth Denton and Miss Zelma Finch served punch.

During the evening Mr. and Mrs. Ragsdale left for a motor trip to points of interest in Florida after which they will be at home in the Earle apartments in Atlanta.

Among the out of town guests were Mrs. Robert Clark, Mrs. Paul Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. John Davis, of Atlanta, Miss Florence Fowler, Mrs. Earnest Thompson, Miss Mary Hammond, of Woodstock, and Earle Hitchcock, of Atlanta.

Miss Nelson And Mrs. Huger Visit In Chattanooga

Mrs. Foskett Brown, of Nashville, Tennessee, national president of the Junior League of America, will be honor guest at the luncheon given Friday by the Chattanooga Junior League at Fairyland, on Lookout Mountain in Chattanooga, Tenn. Two other charming visitors besides Mrs. Brown will make the event interesting. They are Mrs. William Huger, of Atlanta, and Miss Margaret Nelson, of Atlanta, retiring and incoming president, respectively, of the Atlanta branch of the Junior League.

Mrs. Huger, who was Miss Sarah Orme before her marriage, is a cousin of Mrs. Henry King and will be a guest of Mrs. King at her home on Lookout Mountain while here.

Mrs. Brown and Miss Nelson will be guests of Mrs. Lupton at her handsome home in Riverview while here. A number of courtesies are being planned in the visitors' honor.

Mrs. Frederick W. Lupton, president of the Chattanooga League, will preside. Mrs. Paul Steward is general chairman for the luncheon. Her committee includes Mrs. Carter Lupton, decorations; Mrs. August Ferger, program, and Mrs. Robert Frierson, reservations. The largest social entertainment will be a tea which Mrs. Lupton will give Friday afternoon, 3 to 5, at her home in Riverview. At that time Miss Mary Sanford, bride-elect, will share honors.

Atlantans Attend C. of C. Convention In Montezuma

Mrs. Walter Scott Coleman leaves Thursday morning for Montezuma to attend the state convention of Children of the Confederacy, by special invitation as honorary president of Georgia division, U. D. C., and as honorary directress Children of the Confederacy for Georgia, as she will be the guest of Mrs. Oscar McKenzie, vice president general, U. D. C., while in Montezuma.

Mrs. Coleman will be accompanied by a group of Atlanta children who will represent local chapters of the Children of Confederacy at the convention including Helen Herzberg, president of the Margaret A. Wilson chapter; Martha Carmichael, president of the Julia Jackson chapter, and Ann Jeter and Edna Hayes, from the Agnes Lee chapter in Decatur.

The sessions of the convention will be held in the Woman's clubhouse of Montezuma with Miss Russell Brinson, state president, presiding. A number of delightful social affairs will feature the convention at which the Atlanta delegates will be prominent guests.

Miss Montgomery Issues Flag Day Request.

Mrs. John Montgomery, of 240 Sycamore street, Decatur, state chairman of Flag day for Georgia division, D. A. R., requests state regents to observe Thursday, June 14, and introduce a Flag day program at the meeting. This notice was to have appeared on the official D. A. R. page in The Constitution but was unavoidably late in being published.

Miss Lily Allen To Present Pupils.

Miss Lily Allen will present the following pupils in recitals of piano and song at the West End Presbyterian church at 8 o'clock Thursday and Friday evenings including Misses Hazlehurst Deming, Kathryn Ficken, Louise Donehoo, Frances Moore, Maxine Judd, Willmeth Foster, Clyde Dupree, Nell McEachern, Agnes Bettie, Doris Pickens, Frances McReynolds, Roslyn Blumberg, Dorothy Layfield, Ruth Layfield, Kathryn Hitchcock, Imogene Trent, Mesdames Frank Ligon Carl Icenogle. Those assisting are Mrs. Aida de Bray and Miss Helen Allen, who will give readings, and pupils from the violin class of Mrs. Jack Williams.

Ensemble numbers for piano will include the "Arensky Valse" with Miss Kathryn Ficken at the piano. Mrs. Frank Ligon will sing the aria "Sempre Libera" from "La Traviata." The silver cup awards and prizes will be made Friday evening. The public is invited.

Former Atlantan Arrives From Poland For Visit Here

The host of Atlanta friends of Mrs. Ludwick Szpolcman, of Warsaw, Poland, who was formerly Miss Edith Angier, of this city, will be interested to know that she and her young son, Stephen Snowden, will arrive in Atlanta July 1, for a visit to Mrs. Miriam D. Crew, at her home on Myrtle street. Mrs. Szpolcman and her son will land in New York, June 15, aboard the George Washington and will spend two weeks in the metropolis before coming to Atlanta.

Since her marriage, Mrs. Szpolcman has resided in Warsaw for the past three years, and she will be given a cordial welcome by her many friends here on her first return visit. As Miss Edith Angier, this prominent visitor, was numbered among the most popular and most beautiful belles ever to grace Atlanta society. A series of informal social affairs are being arranged in honor of Mrs. Szpolcman, including luncheon, teas, and dinners.

Miss Gladdice Lindsay Honors Bride-Elect.

Miss Gladdice Lindsay entertained at bridge Monday evening at her home in Inman Park honoring Miss Ellinor Lindsay and Howard King Chapman, Jr., whose wedding will be an event of Tuesday, June 19.

The guests included Misses Perdita Collins, Julia Chapman, Eva Collins Jacquenita Lindsay, Ellinor Lindsay, Mrs. Asa Smedley, Mrs. Charles Kendrick, Mrs. T. H. Thompson and Messrs. Cleveland McKnight, Howard Chapman, Bob Mayo, James Carr, T. H. Thompson, Ted Awtry and Charles Kendrick. Miss Lindsay was assisted in entertaining by her mother, Mrs. Paul L. Lindsay, and Mrs. Terris Hagan.

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With the cooperation of our best dressmakers we are able to offer the season's most beautiful fashions at prices that barely cover cost of materials and workmanship alone. Such a remarkable sale cannot be overlooked by the thrifty shopper.

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Hundreds of new models from which to select.

Our Greatest Annual Summer Dress Sale!

Reservations Increase Daily For Opening of Roof Gardens

Indicating interest in the opening of roof gardens of local clubs, reservations are being made daily by the social contingent of Atlanta. The dance Friday evening, June 15, on the roof garden of the Atlanta Athletic club, will be the first of a series of dinner dances to be given Wednesday evening at this popular rendezvous during the summer months.

Tuesday evening, June 19, at 8:30 o'clock the roof garden of the Capitol City club will be opened with a delightful and brilliant affair, the evening dances to be continued there every Tuesday and Thursday evenings following. Sunday evenings will afford a concert here by a well-known Atlanta orchestra.

Reservations for the dance Tuesday evening at the Capitol City club have been made by Mr. and Mrs. James B. Whitten, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Daniel, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Jenkins, T. J. Lyon, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Frederick, T. R. Garlington, R. C. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. McHan, H. P. Woodward, A. R. Pierson, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Roddey, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Le Craw, H. C. Williams, B. A. Ritch and Mr. and Mrs. James B. Nevin.

Evie Trimble Circle Honors Miss Hardaway.

The Evie Trimble circle gave a surprise shower Tuesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. J. D. Campbell on Cleveland avenue, honoring Miss Daisy Hardaway, a bride-elect of June.

Miss Mary Adams Is Honor Guest.

Mrs. W. F. Jenkins entertained Wednesday with a luncheon and matinee party in honor of her niece, Miss Mary Adams, of Eatonton, who is visiting her at 913 Briarcliff Road. The luncheon guests were Misses Jennie Champion, Sara Strickland, Elizabeth Thompson, Martha England, Bettie King and Lillie Pace.

Miss Elizabeth Ellis Honored at Parties.

Miss Elizabeth Ellis whose marriage to Lawson J. Saye will be solemnized Friday, June 29, was entertained Monday at a linen shower given by Mrs. R. G. Powell at her home on Clifford avenue. Mrs. Powell was assisted in entertaining by her mother, Mrs. E. S. Brooks. The bride-elect was presented with the gifts by little Miss Martha Gene Gower, in an attractively decorated unbrella.

The guests included: Misses, Dorothy Toland, Doris Williams, Mary Terry, Geneve Edmondson, Gladdice Lindsey, Daisy Dawkins, Bell Dawkins, Louise Reeves, Grace Piver, Helen Baldwin, Katherine Ellis, Ina Ellis, Mrs. John Sewell, Mrs. J. R. Edmondson, Mrs. J. T. Hagan, Mrs. W. A. Dodge, Jr., Mrs. L. N. Lacy, Mrs. Fred Gibbs, Mrs. R. T. Fountain, Mrs. E. D. Saye, Mrs. E. S. Brooks, Mrs. R. B. Sandiford, Mrs. E. C. Ellis. Mrs. R. B. Staniford will entertain for Miss Ellis Saturday, June 16. Mrs. E. C. Ellis, mother of the bride-elect, will entertain at a trousseau-tea Saturday, June 23, and Mrs. E. D. Saye will entertain at a buffet supper following the wedding rehearsal, Thursday, June 28.

Mrs. Ralph Powell To Entertain Saturday.

Mrs. Ralph Powell entertains at bridge Saturday afternoon at her quarters at Fort McPherson, the occasion assembling a coterie of prominent army matrons including Mesdames H. A. Ripley, Melville Jarvis, Ralph Z. Holliday, William L. Pyles, Samuel C. Harrison, W. L. Mitchell, of Louisiana; Frank Burton and Catharine Smith.

Oratory and Expression Students To Give Recital.

Students of Atlanta School of Oratory and Expression will give a recital this morning at 11 o'clock in Wesley Memorial church building. Among those appearing on the program will be Misses Gene Dodds and Margaret Swan, of Atlanta; Mrs. Joseph M. Spinks, of Louisiana; Mrs. G. H. Duncan, of Texas; Miss Opelie Gray, of Alabama; Mrs. E. L. Harling, of Atlanta; Jerry Clarke, of Atlanta, and J. G. Moore, Jr.

The children's department will be represented by Lane Watson, Jackie Stearnes, Frank Corley, Retta Picklesimer, Robert Watson and Jack Cox. The public is cordially invited.

Tom Thumb Wedding To Be Staged Friday.

Young Matrons' circle of Inman Park Methodist church will sponsor a "Tom Thumb Wedding" to be given Friday evening, June 15, at 8 o'clock in the church auditorium. The public is cordially invited. Admission 25c.

Bridge Parties Feature Society In Marietta, Ga.

Marietta, Ga., June 13.—Miss Glennis Hancock entertains at a bridge party Friday afternoon at the Marietta Golf club in compliment to Mrs. Phillip Holland, of Boston, and Mrs. Everett, of New York city.

Miss Rosomond Field entertained at a bridge party Tuesday afternoon at her home on Church street.

Mrs. Horace Field entertains at bridge Saturday afternoon at the Marietta Golf club in compliment to her sister, Mrs. A. J. Trigg, formally of Memphis, Tenn., now of Marietta.

Mrs. S. H. Sibley entertained the Wednesday bridge club Wednesday afternoon at her home on Kennesaw avenue.

Miss Mary Hodges, who has been a student at Fairfax Hall, Va., for the ensuing year, received the honor medal, which was conferred upon her by the faculty and vote of the active student body. Miss Hodges is touring Europe.

Mrs. Pearce Latimer and Mrs. W. L. Richardson were joint hostesses at their 42 club Wednesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Richardson on Church street.

Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Keeler, of New York city, and Miss Elizabeth Keeler, of Marietta, will motor to Montreal July 4 and spend six weeks touring Canada.

Miss Frances Welsh entertained a group of friends at bridge Saturday afternoon at her home on Whitlock avenue in compliment to Miss Dorothy Thompson, of Pensacola, Fla., who is the guest of Mrs. Bolan Glover, on McDonald street.

Mrs. Mario Cor Boni returned Sunday to her home in New York after a visit with Mrs. M. D. Hodges on Forest avenue.

Dudley Field, of Dublin, Ga., spent the week-end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Field, and attended the Pan-Hellenic hall Monday evening.

Dr. M. D. Hodges returned Monday from Columbus, Ga., where he attended Georgia State Pharmaceutical association.

Peachtree Road Club To Give Festival.

The North Peachtree Road Woman's club will have an old-fashioned ice cream festival at the Masonic temple at Buckhead Saturday, June 16, from 5 until 10 o'clock. Ice cream and homemade cake will be served and there will be music. All friends of the club are invited to attend.

Miss Enid Boyce Is Honored.

Mrs. E. H. Price was hostess at a trousseau-tea Monday afternoon at her home on Virginia avenue in compliment to Miss Enid Boyce, bride-elect. Mesdames George Boyce, Charles Hanson, Misses Helen Hawthorn and Ethel Cott assisted in entertaining.

Atlantans Visit Famous Resort.

Greenbriar White Sulphur, W. Va., June 13.—Mr. and Mrs. Milton Dargan and their daughter, Mrs. H. D. Lowndes, of Atlanta; Mrs. Daniel Gaut, of Memphis, and Mrs. H. A. Drennen, of Birmingham, Ala., are at Greenbriar White Sulphur, W. Va.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Paine, of Atlanta, who passed last summer in Europe, will return and join the cottage colony, which will also include Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Swearengen, of Charleston; Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Randolph, of Shreveport, La.; Mr. and Mrs. George W. Crawford, of Pittsburgh, who are now in Europe; Judge and Mrs. Milton Elliott, of Washington; Mr. and Mrs. L. Frederick Bruce, of Norfolk; Mrs. J. H. Gilman, of Miami; Mrs. Georgia Lee Parker, of Memphis; Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Edrington, formerly of Fort Worth, Texas, and others.

Miss Margaret Prescott Montague, writer and poet, of Richmond, has already arrived and opened her cottage in the Oakhurst section, where Miss Ashton Wilson, the artist, is occupying her summer place after some months in Europe with her niece, Miss Henrietta Lathrop, of Richmond. Others in the Richmond group are Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Branch Scott and Mrs. Thomas W. Rutherford, who will reopen their cottages in Florida and Georgia rows.

DAILY CALENDAR OF SOCIAL EVENTS

Miss Margaret Berry will entertain at a trousseau tea at her home on Norwood avenue.

Miss Ruth Norris will entertain at a bridge-tea in honor of Miss Nanice Corser.

Mrs. Rex Edmondson will entertain at an evening bridge party in honor of Miss Eleanor Lindsay, bride-elect.

Miss Allie Mann will be hostess at an informal buffet supper at her home on Oxford road in honor of the members of the Boyce-Dickson bridal party following the wedding rehearsal.

Miss Elizabeth Steed entertains at luncheon at her home on Moreland avenue, honoring Miss Caroline Bonney, bride-elect.

Mrs. George White entertains at tea at her home on The Prado in Ansley Park, honoring Miss Margaret Thornton, bride-elect.

Mrs. F. O. Powell will be hostess at a luncheon in compliment to her guests, Misses Mary Frances McDearman and Mary Elizabeth Moody and Mrs. F. H. Jeter, of Raleigh, N. C., and Mrs. J. E. Millens, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mrs. James B. Lendhart entertains at tea at her home on Ponce de Leon avenue, honoring Mrs. H. W. DiCristina.

The LaGrange College club entertains at tea from 4 to 6 o'clock at the Druid Hills Golf club, honoring Mrs. Samuel Candler Dobbs, state president of the LaGrange college alumnae.

Miss Lily Allen will present her pupils in recitals of piano and song at the West End Presbyterian church at 8:15 o'clock.

The Pep B. Y. P. U. of the Baptist tabernacle will give a "pound party" this evening at the home of Misses Daisy and Fannie Mae Payne.

Mrs. P. D. Cunningham will be hostess at a silver tea from 3 until 5 o'clock at her home, 1262 Euclid avenue.

Mrs. Arthur Bohm and Miss Catherine Shields will be joint hostesses at a tea this afternoon at the Decatur Woman's club in honor of Miss Joyese Alexander, a bride-elect of this month.

SOCIAL ITEMS

Miss Virginia Turman was among the visiting belles attending the commencement festivities at the military academy at West Point, having gone to New York from Williamsburg, Va., where she was attending William and Mary college. She will visit in New York city and Norfolk, Va., before returning to Atlanta.

***

Mrs. Paul Brooks and her daughter, Miss Mildred Williford, leave next Tuesday for an extended tour of California.

***

Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Humphrey are at the Georgian Terrace.

***

Mrs. M. V. Moore and daughter Mrs. Francis Bourne, motored to Atlanta from Mobile, Ala., and are spending a few days visiting Mrs. Moore's daughter, Mrs. James H. Wood, Jr.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Roger I. Sanders announce the birth of a daughter Friday, June 8, at Wesley Memorial hospital, who has been named Julia Micham.

***

Mrs. R. S. Reeves is visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Davis in the Carolina apartments in Asheville, N. C.

***

Miss Frances Barnett has returned from Sweetbriar college in Virginia to spend the summer with her parents at their home on East Fourteenth street.

***

Miss Josephine Rainwater, of Sherman, Texas, is the guest of her sister, Miss Hattie Rainwater.

***

William Patterson is the guest of relatives in Burlington, N. C.

***

Mrs. Edwin C. Pound, of Forsyth, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Champlin, 1343 Peachtree street, while her husband, Dr. Pound, is attending the convention of the Georgia State Dental society.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Wellhouse are in New York city and will sail Saturday on the steamer Leviathan to spend several months in European travel.

Mrs. Buford Timmons and Miss Lynn Hayes, of Knoxville, Tenn., are among the recent arrivals at the Hotel Georgian Terrace.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis H. Beall have returned from a month's visit to Hot Springs, Ark., having made the trip by motor.

***

Dr. and Mrs. Warren Mosby Seay and family, of Anderson, S. C., are visitors in the city this week.

***

Mrs. Martha Osborn Adams leaves July 1, to spend the summer at Mont Eagle.

***

Dr. and Mrs. George H. Mitchell, of Cleveland, Ohio, arrive Saturday, with their children, for a month's visit with their sister, Mrs. William G. Mills, on Piedmont avenue.

***

Miss Miriam Seay, of Anderson, S. C., is spending a few days with friends in West End.

***

Miss Margaret Mills and Miss Marjorie Orr are the guests of Mrs. B. L. Atkinson in Madison.

***

Mrs. Ed Pritchard and little son, Jimmie, have returned from a visit with relatives in Birmingham.

***

Mrs. John K. Orr is spending the month of June in Madison as the guest of her sister, Mrs. B. L. Atkinson.

***

Mrs. Charles B. Fife is spending a few days in Knoxville, Tenn.

***

Mrs. Anna Hart Webb, prominent southern artist, returned Wednesday to her home in Memphis, Tenn., after spending a few days in Atlanta.

***

Miss Lillian Nichols, missionary for the Southern Methodist church, stationed at Songdo, Corea, arrived in Atlanta Wednesday for a year's furlough, and is visiting Dr. and Mrs. O. O. Fanning, at their home on West Ontario avenue, in West End.

***

Misses Mary and Elizabeth Ramey left Wednesday evening for a trip which will include Washington, D. C., New York and points of interest in Canada.

***

Mrs. John McClure returns Sunday to her home in Washington, D. C., after spending a week at the Biltmore. Mr. McClure, who is a prominent lawyer in the national capital, left Atlanta Wednesday for Washington.

***

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. King, of Panama, spent Wednesday at the Biltmore.

***

Mrs. Roy Dorsey left Tuesday for Dallas, Texas, where she will join Mr. Dorsey for a stay of several weeks.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph D. Moffett, of Lexington, N. C., are at the Biltmore.

***

Mrs. W. L. Southwell has returned from Macon.

***

Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Barrett, who have been at the Biltmore, left Wednesday for their home in Pampas, Texas.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Wade H. Davis have returned to the city after a week-end visit with Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Lowe, in Columbus.

***

Miss Eloise Pittman and her nephew, Lawrence Childs, of St. Petersburg, Fla., are touring the west and will go to Honolulu before returning home.

***

Miss Birdie Shepherd is ill at the Georgia Baptist hospital.

Biltmore Dinner-Dance Assembles Many Parties.

The Wednesday evening dinner dance at the Biltmore hotel was a delightful social event. The largest party of the evening was that given by the Pi Kappa Phi fraternity, who entertained 20 guests. George Gewinner acted as host.

Mrs. W. C. Carson entertained a party of 12 in honor of her guests, Miss Mary Frances McDearman, of Nashville, Tenn.; Miss Mary Elizabeth Moody, of Piedmont, Ala., and Mrs. F. H. Jeter, of Raleigh, N. C., and Mrs. J. E. Millens, of Cincinnati, Ohio, who are the guests of Mrs. Paul Yopp.

J. J. Barker was host at a small party.

Tracy Walker entertained four guests.

Dr. Henry Poer of Cincinnati, Ohio, entertained in honor of Miss Enid Boyce and Dr. Roger Dickson, whose marriage will take place Friday. His guests were Misses Boyce, Miss Ethel Copp, of London, Ontario; Elsie Lee, of Albany; Ruth Mann, Mr. and Mrs. Elgin Price, Dr. E. Y. Walker, Jr., Dr. Russell Burke and Dr. Dickson.

MissMcDearman,MissMoody Are Honored at Parties.

Miss Mary Frances McDearman and Miss Mary Elizabeth Moody, the guests of Mrs. W. C. Carson, have been the recipients of many social attentions this week.

Miss Julia McLendon entertained at luncheon for them at the Junior League Tea Room Wednesday, inviting six friends to meet them. W. A. Elliott was host at an informal luncheon for these attractive visitors Tuesday. Mrs. F. O. Powell will honor them with a luncheon at her home on Thursday.

Miss Enid Boyce Is Honor Guest.

Miss Helen Hawthorne and Miss Anne Neal Howell were hostesses at a luncheon at the Henry Grady hotel Wednesday, complimenting Miss Enid Boyce, a feted bride-elect.

The guests included Miss Boyce, Miss Ethel Capp, Miss Selina Bozce, Mrs. E. H. Price, Miss Anne Howell and Miss Hawthorne. After the luncheon the guests were entertained at a matinee party.

Mr. and Mrs. Brady Honor Bride-Elect.

Miss Margaret Brady Keeney and John Francis Hoffman, whose marriage is to be solemnized June 30, continue to be entertained at many lovely parties. Mr. and Mrs. Michael Brady, grandparents of the bride-elect, will honor this young couple with a bridge party at their home Friday evening, June 15.

The guests will include Misses Margaret Keeney, Mary O'Donnell, Cecil Cullen and Pauline Keeney; Messrs. John Hoffman, John Deihl, Joseph Keeney and Eugene Brisbane; Mr. and Mrs. Philip G. Keeney, Sr., Mr. and Mrs. John Graham, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Slater Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lynch, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Louis Karst and Mr. and Mrs. Allen J. Young.

Miss Kathleen Pierson Honors Miss Corser.

Miss Kathleen Pierson was hostess at a bridge-tea Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, at her home on Oakdale road, in compliment to Miss Nancy Corser of Scranton, Pa., the guest of Miss Emily Malone.

Mrs. Frank Pierson assisted her daughter in entertaining.

The guests included Misses Corser, Emily Malone, Jeanette Staples, Ruth Hendrix, Virginia Boyer, Martha Graves, Pat Murphy, Virginia Brittain, Julia Sanders, Ruth Norris, Martha Buchanan, Mrs. S. C. Dinkins, Jr., Mrs. Oliver Coleman and Miss Pierson.

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SLENDER—PRACTICAL.

Front and back panel combine to give the vertical line so necessary for a slender appearance. The shirring at either side of low waistline, gives a snug fit through the hips. Design No. 495 is practical, inexpensive and chic, fashioned of printed silk crepe, which is equally as smart for sports or afternoon wear. Georgette crepe, washable crepe, wool jersey, kasha, printed silk pique, printed chiffon voile and foulard silks are also adaptable. Pattern in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 yards of 40-inch material with 5-8 yard of 27-inch contrasting.

Our new Fashion Magazine containing over 200 styles, dressmaking articles, embroidery designs, etc., is ready and it would be a good idea to enclose 10c for a copy at the same time you order your pattern.

For this pattern send 15 cents to Annette, Fashion Bureau, care The Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.

Beauty Fashions

A SMART SPORTS COSTUME.

6137. A circular two-piece skirt and a blouse comprise this model.

The pattern is cut in 5 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size will required for the blouse 2 1-4 yards of 32-inch material, together with 3-8 yard of contrasting material for facing on collar,



cuffs, and for revers facing, and 1 1-2 yard of material 54 inches wide for the skirt. The width of the skirt at the lower edge is 2 1-8 yards.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 10c in silver or stamps.

A PLEASING STYLE FOR A SCHOOL DRESS.

5951. Printed voile, gingham, jersey and flannel are all suitable for this design.

The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10-year size will required 2 3-8 yards of 36-inch material together with 1-8 yard of contrasting material for facing on collar, cuffs and belt.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 10c in silver or stamps.

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date spring and summer 1928 book of fashions.

Send orders with 10 cents to Beauty Fashion Department, care The Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.

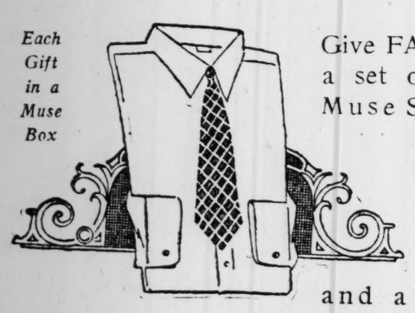
Home Complexion Peeler Beautifies Skin

If you long for a beautiful skin, begin now to give it that daily care—make it clear, smooth and healthy—with pure mercolized wax. Procure an ounce at your favorite beauty counter, and apply to the face nightly, like a cold cream. Gently, day by day, the wax absorbs the skin in tiny, unseen particles, until the entire outer film skin is removed with all such blemishes as freckles, tan, pimples, liver spots, etc. The under skin then uncovered is fresh-looking, fine-textured, radiantly youthful and beautiful. Mercolized wax brings out the hidden beauty. To quickly remove wrinkles and restore youthful contour, use as an astringent, 1 ounce powdered saxolite and 4 half pint witch hazel.—(adv.)

Muse's

We have Mother's Day and Poppy Day And lots of other holidays But almost all are Labor Days For Father!

Give Dad the things he needs.
FATHER'S DAY (SUNDAY) June 17
Make it a Little Christmas!



Each Gift in a Muse Box

Give FATHER a set of new Muse Shirts they're $2 up

and a good MUSE TIE These are $1 up

Shop early.....only 3 more shopping days 'til Father's Day....and it's a little Christmas!

MUSE GIFTS FOR DAD

Neckwear .....$1 up	Cig. Cases
Shirts .....$2 up	Tobacco Pouches
Underwear (Union Suits) .....$1 up	Schick Repeating Razors
Sport Shorts .....$1 up	Bill Folders
Pajamas .....$2 up	Key Cases
Bath Robes .....$7.50 up	Shaving Brushes
Belts .....$1 up	Howard Hair Brushes
Bathing Suits...$3.50 up	Fitted Toilet Kits
Lisle Sox 35c	Sweaters
Silk Sox .....75c up	Muse Hats
Hdks—fancy ....50c up	Muse Knickers
White Linen Hdk..35c up	Muse Suits
Gladstone Bags..$20 up	Muse Shoes
Golf Hose ....$1.50 up	Garters
Dunnhill Pipes & Cig. Lighters	Suspenders
Clark Lighters	House Slippers
	Sheaffer Lifetime Pens and Pencils

Muse's Henry Grady Shop

MUSE'S
The Style Center of the South
PEACHTREE at WALTON - BROAD

Muse's Biltmore Shop

"The Store of Dependability"

Modernism Comes Into Its Own
—In Sterling Silver

Modernism in the American manner is here to stay. Our foremost designers of furniture, draperies, wall paper, rugs, fabrics, potteries—everything that goes into the home—are adapting the basic characteristic of imported modernism to American life and American ideas.

In the Tropical Sunrise, Northern Lights and Ebb Tide patterns we are showing three outstanding examples of this new phase of the silver makers' art.

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Successors to DAVIS & FREEMAN
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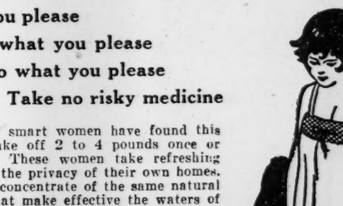
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ATLANTA CONSTITUTION
On Its Anniversary

Binders' Gift Shops
The Ideal Shops for the Selection of Your Anniversary and Wedding Gifts

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Picture Frames Made to Order
117 Peachtree St.—107 Peachtree Arcade

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
"The Store All Women Know"
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PRESENTING



PARISIAN HAND-MADE SANDALS
$10
WOVEN OF SOFT PLIABLE LEATHER
in
CHAMPAGNE WITH BLUE, GREEN, RED AND TAN. ~ WHITE WITH BLACK, GREEN AND RED. ~
Shoe Salon—Street Floor

Now You Can Reduce 2 to 4 Lbs. in a Night

Eat what you please
Wear what you please
Do what you please
Take no risky medicine



Thousands of smart women have found this easy way to take off 2 to 4 pounds once or twice a week. These women take refreshing Fayro baths in the privacy of their own homes.

Fayro is the concentrate of the same natural mineral salts that make effective the waters of twenty-two hot springs of America, England and Continental Europe. For years the spas and hot springs bathing resorts have been the retreat of fair women and well-groomed men.

Excess weight has been removed, skins have been made more lovely, bodies more shapely and minds brighter.

The Hot Springs Are Now Brought to You

Painstaking analyses of the active ingredients of the water from twenty-two of the most famous springs have taught us the secret of their effectiveness. You can now have all these benefits in your own bath. Merely put Fayro into your hot bath. It dissolves rapidly. You will notice and enjoy the pungent fragrance of its balsam oils and clean salts.

Then, Fayro, by opening your pores and stimulating perspiration forces lazy body cells to sweat out surplus fat and bodily poisons. Add Fayro to your bath at night and immediately you will lose from 2 to 4 pounds in an easy, refreshing and absolutely harmless manner.

Your physician will tell you that Fayro is certain to do the work and that it is absolutely harmless.

Fayro will refresh you and help your body throw off worn-out fat and bodily poisons. Your skin will be clearer and smoother. You will sleep better after your Fayro bath and awaken feeling as though you had enjoyed a week's vacation.

Lose Weight Where You Most Want To

Fayro reduces weight generally, but you can also concentrate its effect on abdomen, hips, legs, ankles, chin or any part of the body you may wish.

Results Are Immediate

Weigh yourself before and after your Fayro bath. You will find you have lost from 2 to 4 pounds. And a few nights later when you again add Fayro to your bath, you will once more reduce your weight. Soon you will be the correct weight for your height. No need to deny yourself food you really want. No need for violent exercise. No need for drugs or medicines. Merely a refreshing Fayro bath in the privacy of your own home.

Try Fayro at Our Risk

The price of Fayro is $1.00 a package. Inside each package you get an interesting booklet, "Health and Open Pores."



If each healthful bath of Fayro does not reduce your weight from 2 to 4 pounds, we will refund your money without a question. You risk nothing.

HERE'S PROOF

Read what Fayro Baths have done for others.

"Three Fayro baths reduced my weight 11 pounds in 8 days. I feel better than I have felt for years."

"I weigh 16 pounds less and feel younger and sleep better. Fayro is wonderful."

"My double chin vanished in the magic of Fayro baths."

"My hips were always too prominent until I commenced Fayro baths. I have lost 12 pounds."

"Thank you for Fayro. I lost 14 pounds in three weeks; feel better and certainly look better."

"Since childhood my thick ankles have always been a source of embarrassment. Fayro baths have reduced them beautifully. Thank you very much."

For obvious reasons, names are not quoted, but every letter published has been authorized and names and addresses will be given on request.

For Sale at Jacobs' Drug Stores and at all drug and toilet counters.

Polo Game Scheduled Sunday Afternoon at Ft. McPherson

Fort McPherson, June 12.—A polo game will be played at Fort McPherson Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock between the Governor's Horse Guards and the McPherson squad. This eight-chukker conflict will be the fifth time the two teams have met this season and since victory fell twice to the guardsmen and twice to the Fort team the game Sunday will be a decisive one. After the game the Fort McPherson Polo and Riding club will entertain at a tea to be served from a marquee erected in front of building twenty-seven, with Mesdames Robert Joerg, Jr., David E. Barnett and A. M. Parsons as official hostesses. The guest list will include the club members, the polo players and their guests.

Mrs. Melville S. Jarvis entertained at an informal tea at her quarters in the garrison Thursday afternoon from 4:30 to 5:30 o'clock. She will be assisted in receiving her guests by her niece, Mrs. W. L. Mitchell, who is her charming guest.

Mrs. DeWitt C. Smith and Mrs. David E. Barnett entertain at an elaborate bridge-tea at the Officers' club Thursday afternoon, June 21. The guest list will include members of the army personnel and friends from Atlanta.

Special interest in army circles centers around Robert M. Stevens, son of Colonel and Mrs. Pat M. Stevens, who was awarded the McCall medal by Marist college for the best drilled cadet in the entire student body. Cadet Stevens has won the coveted medal for three successive years thus becoming the owner and the first cadet to be so honored by the college.

Major John Hutchinson Hester left Sunday for Camp McClellan where he will be on duty for six weeks with the C. M. T. C.

Mrs. Walter O. Bowman will leave Thursday for Columbus, Miss., to be the guest of her sister, Mrs. F. R. Simms.

LaGrange College Club Will Honor Mrs. Dobbs at Tea

One of the outstanding social events of Thursday will be the tea at which the LaGrange College club will entertain in honor of Mrs. Samuel Candler Dobbs, state president of the LaGrange College Alumnae association. This interesting affair will assemble a number of prominent out-of-town guests and will take place at the Druid Hills Golf club.

The officers of the Atlanta club, assisted by the state officers, will act as hostesses and all alumnae and former students are invited.

Among the distinguished guests who will share honors with Mrs. Dobbs are: Dr. S. C. Dobbs, chairman of the board of trustees; Mrs. Mildred Howard, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Dobbs, Jr., James Hollomon, of the Atlanta Constitution; Bishop and Mrs. W. A. Candler, Bishop and Mrs. W. P. Beauchamp, Rev. and Mrs. S. P. Wiggins, Judge and Mrs. John Candler, Rev. and Mrs. S. A. Harris, Judge and Mrs. J. B. Ridley, from Atlanta; Colonel and Mrs. Hatton Lovejoy, Mr. and Mrs. William Turner, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Dunson, Mr. and Mrs. C. V. Truitt, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Cleveland, Mr and Mrs. J. E. Dunson, Jr., Mrs. J. E. Dunson, Sr., Mr. and Mrs. Ely Calloway, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Thompson, Miss Maidie Smith, Miss Rosa Meuller, Mrs. Ora Abbott, Mrs. E. C. Herman, Mrs. Thomas G. Polhill, of LaGrange; Rev. and Mrs. R. C. Cleckler and Miss Frances Andrews, of Rome; Mr. and Mrs. James Morton and Dr. and Mrs. W. P. King, of Athens, and Dr. and Mrs. E. F. Dempsey, of Oxford.

Americans Decline To Share in Prizes Of Pacific Flight

Sydney, Australia, June 13.—(AP)—The two American airmen, who flew on the Southern Cross' trans-Pacific flight as navigator and radio operator, Captain Harry W. Lyon and James W. Warner, have declined a share of the money grants to the crew of the plane. They declared themselves satisfied with their salaries of 100 pounds sterling ($500) for each flying day.

The Australian parliament granted Captain Charles Kingsford-Smith, commander of the Southern Cross, 5,000 pounds sterling, and a gift of 5,000 pounds sterling was also made to Lieutenant Charles Ulm.

DAILY CALENDAR OF WOMEN'S MEETINGS

The Sheltering Arms meets at 10:30 o'clock at the Gate City nursery. Follow the College Park car line to Vesta avenue and there turn left.

The state board of Georgia League of Women Voters meets at the home of Mrs. Mary Raoul, on Lullwater road in Druid Hills.

Mary Latimer McLendon W. C. T. U. meets this afternoon at 3 o'clock at Trinity church (Sunday school room). Mrs. R. W. Ross will present a program on "Flower Mission," and a silver medal contest will be given by the children of the Loyal Temperance legion.

The Vacant Chair circle meets this morning at 11 o'clock. Mrs. A. A. Wiseberg will be hostess at her home, 1464 Fairview road, N. E.

Georgia chapter No. 127, O. E. S., meets this evening at 8 o'clock, 193 Georgia avenue, S. W.

Forrest Avenue Baby Health center meets at 1:30 o'clock.

The Writers' club meets at the Atlanta Woman's club this evening.

Baron DeKalb chapter, D. A. R., will unveil a boulder, marking the Hightower Indian trail, which forms the boundary of DeKalb and Gwinnett counties at the intersection of the national highway, near Tucker, Ga., at 3 o'clock.

The students of Atlanta School of Oratory and Expression, in Wesley Memorial church building, will give a recital this morning at 11 o'clock.

The Young People's Missionary society of South Atlanta district meets at St. Paul's church this morning at 10 o'clock.

There will be a called meeting of Fulton chapter No. 181, O. E. S., this evening at 8 o'clock.

Home for the Friendless and Industrial school meets this morning at 10:30 o'clock at The Hut on Courtney drive.

The Hoosier club meets at the home of Mrs. Edwin Reece, 1541 South Gordon street.

Circle No. 3, of the Kirkwood M. E. church, meets with Mrs. J. W. Steele, 2117 Ridgedale road at 2:30 o'clock.

The T. E. L. class of Western Heights Baptist Sunday school meets this morning at the church.

BURGESS CHILDREN'S STORIES



OLD MR. TOAD HAS A FEAST.
Byk Thornton W. Burgess.

One thing for which there is no need,
And never an excuse, is greed.
—Old Mother Nature.

Cubby Bear is greedy. I don't suppose there ever was a little Bear who was not greedy. It is just as natural for a little Bear to be greedy as it is for him to be hungry. Now, you know greedy people are usually selfish people. In fact, I think we may say they are always selfish people. Greediness and selfishness go together.

Cubby was licking up ants at the anthill he had dug open just within the edge of the Green Forest, and he was smacking his lips as he ate them. "Now these are good," said he. "The only trouble is, they are not plentiful enough. I wish this anthill was five times as big. Yes, sir, that is just what I wish. My, my, my, how good they taste!"

And just then Cubby spied Yellow Wing the Flicker, who also was picking up ants just as fast as he could. For a second or two Cubby was too astonished to even speak. You see, he had not known that Yellow Wing was anywhere around, and here was this impudent bird actually taking his ants. Anyway, that is the way Cubby thought about it.

"Those ants belong to me," said Cubby, and jumped toward Yellow Wing.

Yellow Wing simply flew up in the tree over his head. "They don't belong to you!" he snapped. "Ants don't belong to anybody but the one who gets them."

"Well, didn't I get them?" demanded Cubby, glaring up at Yellow Wing.

Yellow Wing chuckled. You didn't get those I got," said he, "and you're not getting those that are running off in all directions now. You're selfish, that is what is the matter with you. You're piggish."

Cubby glared up at Yellow Wing, but he couldn't think of anything to say, so he turned his back and once more went to licking up ants. He hadn't seen Old Mr. Toad off at one side, who was picking up every ant that happened to come his way. Old Mr. Toad said nothing. He flattened himself down so that Cubby would have had hard work to see him, even if he had looked straight at him. Just as soon as Cubby began to pick up ants again, Old Mr. Toad began to pick up those that came his way. He was scared; he was scared all the time. But he just could not leave those ants alone.

It was right then that something happened. There was a sound off in the Green Forrest which drew nearer and nearer. Cubby pricked up his ears. He forgot all about ants. He stood up. He cocked his funny little ears forward. There was no mistaking that sound. It was a whistle. Farmer Brown's Boy was coming through the Green Forest. Cubby looked longingly down at those ants that were still swarming around his feet. He looked to one side. He looked to the other side. Farmer Brown's Boy could be heard very near now. Cubby turned and ran. At the same time Yellow Wing, the Flicker, flew off to a little distance. The only one who did not go was Old Mr. Toad.



"Well, didn't I get them?" demanded Cubby.

Instead of going, Old Mr. Toad hopped forward to where Cubby Bear had been. Then he sighed. It was a long sigh of pure happiness. And after he had sighed, he got right down to business. That little red tongue of his flicked out and in again, flicked out and in again, flicked out and in again, and every time an ant disappeared. He was having that feast all to himself.

(Copyright, 1928, for The Constitution.)

The next story: "Old Mr. Toad's Cousin."

AT THE THEATERS

DRAMATIC PRODUCTIONS—
ATLANTA—"The Noose."

VAUDEVILLE-PICTURES—
CAPITOL — Five acts; "Hangman's House."
KEITH'S GEORGIA—Five acts; "Three Sinners."
LOEW'S GRAND—Five acts; "A Certain Young Man."

PICTURES-STAGE SHOWS—
HOWARD—"The Yellow Lily;" Jack Stanley presents "Merry Widow Revue."

MOVIETONE-VITAPHONE—
RIALTO—"Harold Teen."

VITAPHONE-PICTURES—
METROPOLITAN—"Across the Atlantic."

MOVIES—
ALAMO NO. 2—"High School Hero."

NEIGHBORHOOD MOVIES—
DEKALB—"The Volga Boatman."
EMPIRE—"Gateway to the Moon."
FAIRFAX—"Keeper of the Bees."
MADISON—"Seventh Heaven."
PALACE—"Two Arabian Nights."
PONCE DE LEON—"Silk Legs."
TENTH STREET—"The Gaucho."
WEST END—"Sorrell & Son."

Capitol.

Local amusement lovers are finding intense entertainment this week at the Capitol theater, where the beautiful and impressive act of Jack DeSylvia's Night Club revue is headlining an interesting bill which also includes Charles Irwin, noted monologuist, in addition to other vaudeville acts. The DeSylvia Night Club revue is one of the finest turns of its kind seen here. Victor McLaglen is starred in "Hangman's House," which is adorning the Capitol screen this week.

Keith's Georgia.

A classy little dance and song revue is appearing this week at Keith's Georgia with the Welder sisters as the principals. With them are four fast-stepping boys who dance all over the place. Frances Welder is clever with her whistling, while sister plays the violin. The act moves along with plenty of pep and is well received by the patrons. On the screen Pola Negri is being presented in "Three Sinners."

Loew's Grand.

Loew's Grand theater is offering a well-balanced bill of vaudeville this week headed by Johnnie Berkes, noted comedian. Another act is "Revue Fantasy." Other acts are Bobby and King, comedians and dancers; Bernice and Patsy, two girls harmony singers and musicians, and Nelson's Katland, a novelty act. Ramon Novarro, supported by Marceline Day and Renee Adoree, is starred in "A Certain Young Man."

Howard.

"More than 21,000 people can't be wrong;" that's just how many have seen Billie Dove in "The Yellow Lily," and it looks as though it might be doubled by Saturday night. Clive Brook, who is rated as one of the screen's most romantic lovers, is seen making love to lovely Billie Dove in one of the strangest love stories ever told. "The Merry Widow Revue" is now the talk of the town, and from the comments gathered in the lobby of the theater Joe Griffin is becoming one of the most popular tenors that has been heard in Atlanta.

Atlanta.

Nina Penn, the dainty little ingenue of the Robert Williams Players at the Atlanta, reaches new heights in "The Noose," being presented by that popular company this week. She not only reaches transcendant heights as an emotional actress, but she does an incidental jazz dance with a fire, grace and abandon that has rarely been seen on an Atlanta stage.

Rialto.

One of the most riotously funny pictures the current season has brought to the screen, "Harold Teen," is being shown on the current Rialto program in addition to the regular new issue of Movietone news and three big acts of big-time Vitaphone vaudeville. "Harold Teen" is adapted from the comic strip which has delighted millions and Mary Brian, beautiful younger star of the screen, is featured in the cast.

Metropolitan.

Monte Blue and Edna Murphy, star and featured player in "Across the Atlantic," are the shining stars on the Met's program this week. The picture is a fast-moving story of a wild youngster. John Miljan is featured in "His Night Out," a Vitaphone comedy. Harry Wayburn's debutantes are the headliners on the bill, and Henry Halstead's western jazz orchestra is another "act."

Tudor.

Tom Mix scores new hit and flies to new triumphs in his latest western, "Silver Valley," opening the Tudor today for a three-day run. Tom Mix makes his bow as an aviating cowboy, and he certainly will make you grip your seats as he goes through the breathless stunts the script calls for.

Ponce de Leon.

"Silk Legs," beautiful Madge Bellamy's latest and greatest picture, today opens a two-day run at the Ponce de Leon theater. The shapely little Fox star never exercised greater heart appeal than in this superb picture, which has won the highest praise from critics throughout the nation. The Ponce de Leon management is expecting "Silk Legs" to draw heavy attendance through today and Friday.

Alamo No. 2.

One of the most amusing as well as revealing comedy dramas of many months, Fox Films' feature "High School Hero," is showing at the Alamo No. 2 theater today.

Cameo.

Today is the last chance to see "The Legion of the Condemned" at the Cameo, in which Fay Wray and Gary Cooper are the leading players. "The Legion of the Condemned" is a good, sound, interesting story showing in full detail the hazardous yet romantic life of a group of branded men at the front.

CHURCH AT REDAN TO HOLD SUNDAY SCHOOL REUNION

Redan, Ga., June 13.—(Special.)—Rev. C. V. Weathers and his church here are planning for a great day at the church next Sunday, the occasion to be observed as Sunday school day. A reunion of present and former members of the Sunday school will feature the exercises. Eleven o'clock services will be in charge of the Sunday school, and an interesting program has been prepared, including a Sabbath dinner to be served at the church.

Rev. J. C. Adams, superintendent of rural Sunday school work, will deliver an address during the afternoon. Every one is invited.

Eight Emory Boys Will Build New Sigma Pi Chapter House

YOUTHS TO DO ENTIRE WORK ON $15,000 BUILDING

Freed for a time from their more or less onerous duties as education-seekers, eight members of the Sigma Pi fraternity at Emory university will spend a good portion of their summer vacation period at carpentering, having taken upon themselves the task of erecting for themselves and their brother members a new fraternity house, across from the Emory campus. They plan to do all of the work calling for unskilled labor in the erection of the house, as well as a portion, at least, of the work usually assigned to skilled workmen.

The fraternities at Emory have been living in makeshift houses since the university moved to Atlanta, only three or four of the fourteen chapters having permanent homes. The Sigma Alpha Epsilon and Kappa Sigma fraternities each erected a house last summer.

The Sigma Pi fraternity is a national organization and has had a chapter at Emory for five years. It has an active membership of about thirty, as well as several members on the Emory faculty.

The new home for Sigma Pi will cost around $15,000, according to G. H. Mew, president of the Sigma Pi corporation, and in charge of the funds for the building. Mr. Mew also is treasurer of Emory university.

Ground was broken for the new building last Saturday morning. Plans call for a red brick two-story structure with 14 rooms. The building will be located across Oxford road from the proposed Emory lake, construction of which is to begin soon, and will be across the lake from the Sigma Alpha Epsilon home and next door to the Pi Kappa Phi house. Members expect to be able to occupy the building on the opening of the fall semester.

At all hours of the day the college youths can be seen mixing cement, shoveling sand and engaging in other innumerable tasks required for the construction of their home. Mr. Mew is of the opinion that the work will be more efficiently done and that the boys will take more pride in the completed home, through their participation in its erection.

Three of the boys, William Harper, Johnny Harper and "Tut" Smith, are from Atlanta. The others are Tom Gresham, Prattville, Ala., W. T. Hoard, Griffin; Peter McMath, Americus; Charles Gilespie, Columbus, and Jimmie Napier, Daytona Beach, Fla.

Congratulating

The Atlanta Constitution

on its 60 years of service to Georgia and the South

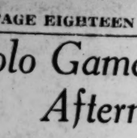
H. A. Lewis & Co

Give Dad the things he needs—

FATHER'S DAY (SUNDAY) June 17

Make it a "Little Christmas"

GIFT SUGGESTIONS



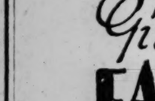
Custom Made Fancy Shirts
2 Collars To Match
$3.50

Manhattan
White Broadcloth And Fancy Patterned Shirts
$2.50 To $5.00

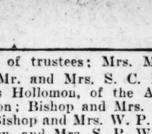
Fancy Pajamas
$2.50 to $5.00

Union Suits
Mansco And Rockinchair
$1.00 To $7.50

Fancy Hosiery
50c To $2.00
Lisles And Silks



Cravats
Beautiful Range Selected Especially For Dad's Gift—
$1.00 To $3.00



Pocket Lighters
What Every Dad Needs—75c To $5.00.
Lighters And Cigarette Case To Match—Sets—$4 To $8.

Imported Pipes
Corsican Briar—$3

Fancy Hand'ch'fs
25c To $1.00
Shop Early

Hickok Sets
Complete—$3 To $5
Bill Folds, $1 To $5
Fitted Traveling Cases
$10 To $20



Examine Dad's Wardrobe, See What He Needs

Parks-Chambers
Inc.

Approved!

the new low price—the correct appearance—the greatest comfort of the IMPROVED KOTEX

Buy it today at any store

FASTIDIOUS women are writing us in thousands, approving the New Kotex. They find the new type of corner (scientifically rounded and tapered) "makes far more exquisite grooming"—"brings a total lack of self-consciousness"—"is so thoroughly comfortable and fits so securely, that it gives a composure never before possible"—"it is truly the most important development in feminine hygiene since Kotex first appeared."

A newly-developed Kotex process provides softer gauze wrapping as well as fluffier filler. The discomforts of chafing and similar skin irritation are now entirely eliminated.



KOTEX

Despite expensive improvements in machinery, great demand and consequent doubling of production have permitted a great permanent reduction in regular prices.

None of the features you have always approved in Kotex has been altered in the slightest. Buy a box today, at the new low price, to discover for yourself its many advantages. You will find the remarkable absorbency and disposability unduplicated elsewhere. At all drug, dry goods and department stores—45c.

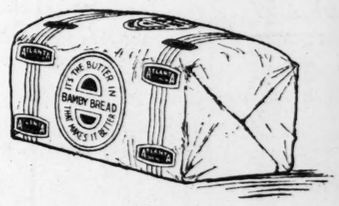


NOW There's Always Fresh Bread In the Bread Box

Bamby bread comes to you fresh . . . and stays fresh. Any bit left over is as temptingly soft and full of flavor tomorrow as today. You can serve every meal the fresh bread your family wants.

Purest ingredients . . . skillful blending . . . baking in ovens as tidy as your own kitchen . . . make Bamby bread brimful of wholesome goodness . . . fragrant . . . appetizing.

Treat your family to this fresh-baked goodness today! There's a loaf for you now at the grocer's.



Oven Fresh
Twice Daily
A Special Service for Those Who Enjoy Good Bread

ATLANTA BAKING COMPANY

BAMBY
Evenly Baked
BREAD

Miss Pearson Weds F. W. Robinson At Beautiful Church Ceremony

The marriage of Miss Constance Pearson to Fred Wedemeyer Robinson was solemnized at 11:30 o'clock Wednesday morning, June 13, at St. Luke's Episcopal church. The Rev. N. R. H. Moor, rector, performed the ceremony. A program of nuptial music was beautifully rendered by Hugh Hodgson, organist. The "Lohengrin" bridal chorus was used as the processional.

The Bridal Party.

First to enter were the ushers, Richard Lewis, of Cornelia; Ernest Pratt, Graham Thomas and Dr. Joseph Fuller. The bridesmaids followed. They wore gowns fashioned alike of chiffon in pastel hues. They were draped at the waistline and caught into a gracefully falling bow. A long scarf drapery finished the neck line. Miss May Robinson wore pink; Miss Jane Robinson wore blue; Miss Frances Robinson wore peach, and Miss Hope Pearson wore orchid.

The maid of honor, Miss Lillian Pearson, entered alone. She was gowned in green. Mrs. James C. Norwood, the matron of honor, wore yellow. She also entered alone. They wore large horsehair hats of matching hues, trimmed with velvet, and carried bouquets of sweet peas and valley lilies.

Preceding the bride came the bride's niece, little Miss Janet Pearson, the flower girl, in a ruffled dress of delicate green and pink, and the little of gray. ring bearer, Jack Pearson, who wore a suit of white satin.

Lovely Bride.

The bride entered with her father, H. J. Pearson, and was met at the altar by the groom and his best man, John Stoney. Her gown was fashioned on moyenage lines. The long semi-fitted bodice was of heavy white satin, with a deep yoke and long sleeves of exquisitely delicate lace. The skirt was formed of a deep flounce of the lace, caught at intervals with jeweled knots of orange blossoms. Her veil was of tulle bound to her head and an elaborate cornet of pearls and orange blossoms.

She carried a large shower bouquet of bride's roses, valley lilies and swainsona.

Following the ceremony breakfast was served at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Pearson, on Sutherland terrace. The guests were the wedding party and about 50 intimate friends of the bride and groom.

After the breakfast the young couple left for an extended tour. Mrs. Robinson's traveling costume was a heavy satin crepe in a delicate shade of gray. She wore a close-fitting hat of handkerchief-weight felt, trimmed with a smoked pearl ornament. Her accessories all were of the same shade

Pretty Dancers To Delight Ritz Country Club Patrons



Above are pictured two beautiful members of the "Dance Paradise" company which will be at the Ritz Country club Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week. The girls pictured above are Kaye Willis, on the left, and Ann White on the right.

Pulchritude and personality is the lineup for the Ritz Country club this week-end, so Bob Jones, manager of the club, announced Wednesday.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday Arthur Dalton will present his "Dance Paradise" company as an added attraction at the night club. The company, headed by Joe Kelly, presents a dance revue in condensed form and is said to be one of the best organizations of its kind touring the country today.

A special feature of the company is the interpretation of the "Varsiety Drag," which was originated by Arthur Dalton when with the "Good News" stage show in New York.

The Ritz club was opened a few weeks ago by a group of local business men and large crowds have been in attendance since its opening. The club was operated last summer as Peachtree Gardens.

The club, so Manager Jones announced, is presenting the "Dance Paradise" company as part of an expansion program in entertainment. The club is now open from 8 until 2 o'clock each night with Dean Bryan's Ritz Harmony Boys furnishing the music.

Included in the "Dance Paradise" company are six young and attractive girls whose dancing has delighed audiences in various cities of the country.

Pat Brown, a funny fat fellow, provides the lighter part of the "Dance Paradise" company's entertainment. A new addition to the company is little Miss Richardine Key Young, of Montgomery, who does several specialty dances.

An Atlanta boy, Bob Caine, has been secured by the club to act as master of ceremonies during the company's stay at the Ritz.

A new dance floor was installed just before the club opened and this, with good music and good food, should combine to give patrons a good time, which is the club's primary object.

Elders Object When Pastor Reads Novel

Omaha, Neb., June 13.—(AP)—The reading of chapters from the pastor's novel, "Voice of Gold," at Sunday evening services has brought a vote of disapproval from elders of the Benson Presbyterian church here. The elders asked the Rev. Albert R. Fiske either to refrain from further reading of "Voices of Gold" or to resign. Fiske said he would silence the "Voices of Gold."

"The book," he explained, "is based on the experiences of a young, unsophisticated minister. Many churches have been trying to maintain interest in their Sunday evening services, and I felt justified in doing this unusual thing. Instead of writing sermons, I wrote a story."

"We want good old gospel sermons, not books," said Gus Getting, one of the elders.

ZONA GALE, AGED 53, WEDS MAN OF 63

Portage, Wis., June 13.—(AP)—Miss Zona Gale, fifty-three-year-old author of "Lulu Bett," the 1920 Pulitzer prize play, and of many books and short stories, was married quietly yesterday to a friend of her childhood, William Breese, 63, Portage manufacturer. Only members of their immediate families witnessed the ceremony, which was performed at the home of the bride's father, Charles Gale.

Breese was a widower, his wife having died five years ago. He has a daughter, Juliet.

CHAIRMAN SHAVER CALLS DEMOCRAT COMMITTEE MEET

Washington, June 13.—(United News.)—Chairman Clem Shaver tonight issued a formal call for a meeting of the democratic national committee on the roof of the Rice hotel, Houston, Texas., June 25 at 10 a. m.

ENGINE TROUBLE HALTS LONG FLIGHT OF FLYING DUCHESS

Bushire, Persia, June 13.—(AP)—The airplane Princess Xenia, in which the Duchess of Bedford is on an eight-day round trip flight to India with Captain C. D. Barnard as pilot, resumed its flight today, but returned to Bushire later because of serious engine trouble.

It was not known how long the plane would be delayed.

CLASS WILL WELCOME MR. AND MRS. SMITH

"Marriages are made in heaven, but are lived on earth," will be the subject used Sunday morning by Platt Young as the welcome talk in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Cleon Smith, at the regular program of the Triple E class, of the Second Baptist church.

Before her recent marriage Mrs. Smith, who was Miss Evelyn Mitchell, was leader in young people's circles. Mr. Smith is an officer in the class.

RADIO-ING The Air Waves.

BY THE DIAL TWISTER.

Blocked by the troublesome farm question, the resolutions committee has failed to agree on a platform for presentation to the republican national convention. And today we radio listeners may expect to hear one of two things—a fight on the floor of the convention over this plank and the possibility of a wet and dry plank fight, or an agreement in Senator Smoot's committee which will enable the convention to get the platform out of the way.

In the latter case, we may see the nomination of Herbert Hoover before the afternoon session comes to a close. But the present outlook doesn't portend balloting until Friday. With Hoover out of the way, the convention will be faced with the problem of nominating a vice president.

Here, the Dial Twister predicts a surprise. From authoritative sources, there have come grave doubts that Vice President Dawes will again accept the nomination. If he does not carry it away, or should be definitely decline to permit his name to be offered, the race will be wide open, with scarcely a favorite. Four years ago, when Coolidge was the only choice for president, Lowden was nominated, and refused to accept the vice presidential nomination. The convention then disregarded the wishes of Coolidge and other party leaders and stampeded to Dawes. It appears that the most exciting time before this convention will be the naming of Hoover's running mate.

* * *

One of the most pretentious programs ever offered on the big chains will come to us tonight when the two-hour Radio Manufacturers' banquet, starting at 9 o'clock, is transmitted. The program will come to Atlanta over WSB, with the Red, the Blue and the Pacific coast networks all hooked in.

Opera stars, comedians, concert singers and musicians of outstanding prominence in radio and other fields will present a special program which will be a mark for other feature broadcasts to shoot at. Names alone did not win a star a place on this program. The particular star under consideration not only had to be good, but also had to possess that intangible something called personality. The gala broadcast is in a measure a goodwill offering from the manufacturers of radio sets to the owners of radio sets.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Programs in central standard time. Add one hour for central daylight time. All time is p. m. unless otherwise indicated. Wavelengths on left of call letters, kilocycles on right.

526—KYW Chicago—570—10:00a—Republican convention; 5:57, Uncle Bob; 5:30, Organ; 6:00, Retold Tales; 6:30, Piano program; 7:00, Maxwell hour; 8:00, Michelin program; 9:00, R. M. A. banquet.

389.4—WHAM Chicago—770—6:00, Orchestra, organ; 6:30, Concert ensemble; 7:00, Nighthawks, tenor; 7:30, Orchestras and vocal.

365.6 — WEBH-WJJD Chicago — 820 — 10:00a, Republican convention; 5:00, Organ; 5:30, Musical program; 6:00, Feature; 6:30, Hoover Sentinels; 7:00, Children of Mooseheart; 8:00, Old Counselor; 8:30, Dance music.

416.4—WGN-WLIB Chicago—720—11:30a, Republican convention; 5:10, Uncle Quin, dinner music; 6:00, Old Fashioned Almanak; 6:30, Waltztime Reverie; 7:00, Recital; 7:30, Feature program; 8:00, Vocal; 8:30, Hal and Del; 9:00, R. M. A. banquet.

344.6—WLS Chicago—870—5:10, Little Glenn and features; 6:40, Supertone hour.

447.5—WMAQ-WQJ Chicago—670—10:00a, Republican convention; 4:15, Topsy Turvy, orchestras; 7:00, Whitney trio; 7:45, Davis program, piano; 8:30, Travel Talk; 9:00, Features and orchestra.

428.3—WLW Cincinnati—700—10:00a, Republican convention; 7:00, Maxwell hour; 8:00, Michelin program; 9:00, R. M. A. banquet.

201.2—WSAI Cincinnati—830—10:00a, Republican convention; 6:00, Feature; 6:30, Hoover Sentinels; 7:00, Talk, entertainers; 7:30, Minstrels.

389.8—WTAM Cleveland—750—6:00, Feature; 6:30, Hoover Sentinels; 7:00, Studio program; 8:00, Cavaliers.

374.8—WOC Davenport—800—6:00, Juvenile program. Sentinels; 7:00, Maxwell hour, Old Counselor; 8:00, Waikiki entertainers; 9:00, R. M. A. banquet.

535.4—WHO Des Moines—560—5:30, Orchestra; 6:30, Hoover Sentinels; 7:00, Maxwell hour; 8:00, Old Counselor; 8:30, Dance music; 9:00, R. M. A. banquet.

440.9—WCX-WJR Detroit—680—6:00, Retold Tales; 6:30, Orchestra; 7:00, Maxwell hour; 8:00, Michelin program; 8:30, Soldiers; 9:00, Serenaders, organ, review.

352.7 — WWJ Detroit—850—10:00a—Republican convention; 6:30, Hoover Sentinels; 7:00, Gypsy Barons; 8:00, Old Counselor.

228.9—WOWO Ft. Wayne—1310—10:00a, Republican convention; 7:00, Musical programs; 8:00, Chamber of Commerce; 9:00, Hoosier hour.

422.3—WOS Jefferson City—710—7:20, Department of Education, talk.

370.2—WDAF Kansas City—810—10:00a, Republican convention; 5:30, School of the Air; 6:00, Feature; 6:30, Hoover Sentinels; 7:00, Maxwell hour; 8:00, Old Counselor; 8:30, Feature program.

293.9—WTMJ Milwaukee—1020—10:00a, Republican convention; 7:00, Maxwell hour; 8:00, Old Counselor; 8:30, Soldiers; 9:05, Want Ad club.

405.2—WCCO Minneapolis-St. Paul—740—10:00a, Republican convention; 6:00, Dinner concert; 7:00, Talks; 7:45, Accordion orchestra; 8:20, Soldiers show; 9:00, Musical programs.

508.2—WOW Omaha—590—10:00a, Republican convention; 6:30, Hoover Sentinels; 7:00, Maxwell hour; 8:00, Old Counselor; 8:30, Pennsylvanians.

545.1—KSD St. Louis—550—10:00a, Republican convention; 6:00, River chorister; 6:30, Hoover Sentinels; 7:00, Maxwell hour; 8:00, Old Counselor; 9:00, R. M. A. banquet.

348.6—KVOO Tulsa—860—6:30, Hoover Sentinels; 7:00, Maxwell hour; 8:00, Old Counselor; 8:30, Soldiers show; 9:00, Piano, baritone.

344.6—WCBD Zion—870—7:00, Commencement exercises.

EASTERN.

491.5—WEAF New York—610, 10:00 a. m., republican convention; 6:00, River chorister; 6:30, Hoover Sentinels; 7:00, Maxwell hour; 8:00, Michelin program; 9:00, R. M. A. banquet.

389.4—WTAM Chicago—770—6:00, Orchestra, organ; 6:30, Concert ensemble; 7:00, Nighthawks, tenor; 7:30, Orchestras and vocal.

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348.6—KVOO Tulsa—860—6:30, Hoover Sentinels; 7:00, Maxwell hour; 8:00, Old Counselor; 8:30, Soldiers show; 9:00, Piano, baritone.

344.6—WCBD Zion—870—7:00, Commencement exercises.

EASTERN.

491.5—WEAF New York—610, 10:00 a. m., republican convention; 6:00, River choristers; 6:30, Hoover Sentinels; 7:00, Maxwell hour; 8:00, Michelin program; 9:00, R. M. A. banquet.

454.3—WJZ New York—660, 10:00 a. m., republican convention; 6:00, retold tales; 6:30 orchestra; 7:00, Maxwell hour; 8:30, soldiers; 9:00, slumber music.

422.3—WOR Newark—710, 10:00 a. m., republican convention; 7:00, Candy Dandies; 7:45, interviews; 8:00, choir invisible; 9:05, Lopez orchestra.

302.8—WGR Buffalo—990, 10:00 a. m., republican convention; 8:30, dance music; 9:00, R. M. A. banquet.

315.6—KDKA Pittsburgh—950, 10:00 a. m., republican convention; 5:30, Flag day banquet; 7:00, Maxwell hour.

379.5—WGY Schenectady—790, 10:00 a. m., republican convention; 7:30, Mohawk valley history; 8:00, Old Counselor.

468.5—WRC Washington—640, 10:00 a. m., republican convention; 6:30, Hoover Sentinels, studio; 9:00, R. A. M. banquet.

SOUTHERN.

461.3—KRLD Dallas—650, 7:00, vocal; 9:00, music; 11:00, program of music.

545.1—WFAA Dallas—550, 10:00 a. m., republican convention; 6:30, Hoover Sentinels; 8:00, Old Counselor; 8:30, soldiers.

499.7—WBAP Fort Worth—600, 6:15, orchestra; 7:00, Maxwell hour; 8:00, Music Masters.

499.7—KTHS Hot Springs—660, 9:00, dance; 10:00, organ music.

293.9—KPRC Houston—1020, 6:00, NBC program, studio; 9:00, studio, Amos 'n' Andy.

340.7—WJAX Jacksonville—880, 6:00, dinner music; 7:00, Maxwell hour; 8:00, studio features; 8:30, soldiers' show; 10:00, dance music.

322.4—WHAS Louisville—930, 10:00 a. m., republican convention; 6:30, Hoover Sentinels; 7:00, Maxwell hour; 8:00, Old Counselor; 9:00, R. M. A. banquet.

516.9—WMC Memphis—580, 10:00 a. m., republican convention; 6:30, Hoover Sentinels; 7:00, Maxwell hour; 8:00, Old Counselor.

336.9—WSM Nashville—890, 10:00 a. m., republican convention; 6:30, Hoover Sentinels; 7:00, Maxwell hour; 8:00, dinner concert; 8:30, soldiers' show; 9:00, studio program.

206.9—WSMB New Orleans—1010, 8:30, two hours of dancing.

280.2—WOAI San Antonio — 1070, 8:00, Old Counselor; 8:30, soldiers; 9:00, Kelvinator program.

WESTERN.

325.9—KOA Denver—920, 10:00 a. m., republican convention; 7:00, Maxwell hour; 9:00, R. M. A. banquet.

468.5—KFI Los Angeles—640, 10:00 a. m., republican convention; 8:00, quartet, studio; 10:00, California program; 11:00, Dodge presentation.

336.9—KNX Los Angeles—890, 9:00, organ; 10:00, violin and piano; 11:00, features; 12:00, dance music.

384.4—KGO Oakland—780, 10:00 a. m., republican convention; 9:30, studio concert; 10:00, Calpet program; 11:00, presentation feature.

491.5—KGW Portland—610, 10:00 a. m., republican convention; 8:00, concert; 9:30, concert, feature; 11:00, Dodge presentation.

422.3—KPO San Francisco—710, 10:00 a. m., republican convention; 8:00, Reologue, features; 9:30, recital, studio program; 11:00, NBC program.

WSB PROGRAMS FOR THURSDAY

9:30-10 a. m.—Correct time; weather and market news; homemakers' chat by Mrs. R. F. Whelchel, home advisor of the Sears-Roebuck agricultural foundation; music.

10 a. m.—Republican national convention, NBC network feature from Kansas City.

Georgia State College of Agriculture at 12:30 o'clock; University of Georgia at 1 o'clock; markets at 2:30 o'clock and baseball at 3:30 o'clock contingent upon republican convention broadcast from Kansas City.

6-6:30 p. m.—Elyea-Victor program of pre-released records.

6:30-7 p. m.—Hoover Sentinels, NBC network feature.

7-8 p. m.—Maxwell House concert, NBC network program, featuring Franklin Baur, tenor, as guest artist.

8-8:30 p. m.—Halsey Stuart, NBC neawork feature.

8:30-9 p. m. — Flit Soldiers

9 p. m.—Radio manufacturers' banquet, NBC network feature from Chicago, presenting the Sylvania Foresters, Atwater Kent quartet, Caesare Sodero, orchestra leader; Phil Cook and Abe Mitchell, blackface comedians; Allen McQuhae, tenor; Charles Marshall, Chicago Civic opera tenor; Margery Maxwell, Chicago Civic opera soprano.

10:45-11:45 p. m.—Organ recital by Charles A. Sheldon, Jr., city organist, relayed from the First Presbyterian church.

FEATURE PROGRAMS ON AIR THURSDAY

6:00—Retold tales; Adventures of Jeff and Andy—WJZ, KDKA, KYW, KWK, WJR.

6:30—Hoover Sentinels; popular program — WEAF, WRC, WGY, WTAM, WWJ, WSAI, WEBH, KSD, KVOO, WOC, WHO, WOW, WDAF, WFAA, WHAS, WSM, WMC, WSB.

7:00—Musical hour; Franklin Baur, tenor—WJZ, KDKA, WLW, WJR, KYW, WTMJ, KSD, WRHM, WOC, WHO, WOW, WDAF, KVOO, WBAP, KPRC, WHAS, WMC, WSB, WJAX, KOA.

8:00,—Michelin program; orchestra and quartet—WJZ, KDKA, WLW, WJR, KYW, KWK, WREN.

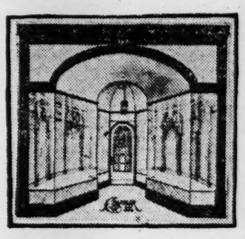
8:00—Old Counselor; Advice and music—WEAF, WRC, WGY, WGR, WWJ, WEBH, WTMJ, KSD, WRHM, WOC, WHO, WOW, KVOO, WFAA, KPRC, WOAI, WHAS, WMC, WSB, WDAF, KOA.

9:00 — Radio Manufacturers' banquet; entertainment program (2 hours)—KYW, WEAF, WJZ, WRC, WGY, WGR, WGN, KSD, WOC, WHO, WHAS, KOA, WLW.

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TETLEY TEA

When summer suns are scorching down



Our PEACHTREE STORE

One of America's most beautiful shops—brimful with exquisite slippers at just $6.

If not convenient for you to visit our Whitehall Street Store (corner Alabama), then welcome to our new Peachtree St. Shop, where a remarkable array of fashion's prettiest slippers will greet you.

$6

The Price That Chandler's Made Famous

CHANDLER'S Exquisite SHOES

OPPOSITE HOWARD THEATER

Byck Bros. Company Congratulate The Atlanta Constitution on its 60th Birthday

We Are Now in the Midst of our 43d Anniversary

S-A-L-E

Savings of 10 to 35% on Shoes

Very Special! Imported Deauville Sandals $5.85

Four Different Combinations



I. Miller and Byck's Beautiful Slippers	Byck's Main Floor offers 100 styles Smart Slippers	Byck's Children's Dress or Play Shoes
$9.85, $10.85, $14.85	$4.85, $5.85, $6.85, $8.85	Sizes 0 to 3, 89c
Values to $22.50	Values to $10.50	Sizes 1 to 5, $1.35
		Sizes 5 to 8, $1.95

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Byck Bros. Co.

"Foot Coverers to all Mankind"

61-63 Whitehall St. S.W.

Send Mail Orders

Hosiery Greatly Reduced

Will Make-Up Harm?

That depends on how you remove it



Use cosmetics if you wish but remove them with this gentle soap of palm and olive oils. Safeguard natural loveliness.

NEARLY every woman today uses powder and rouge to some extent. But the effectiveness of their make-up depends largely on one factor—the *natural beauty* of their underlying complexion. For make-up, without a good complexion, cannot but be artificial.

Natural charm is the urge today. And natural charm comes from natural methods.

The soothing, unguent lather of Palmolive Soap comes from the famous beauty oils of which it is blended. To them are largely due the beautiful complexions you see wherever you look.

Wash your face gently each night with Palmolive. Gently work its rich lather into the pores with your two hands, cleansing and massaging at the same time. Do not hurry. After all, a few extra moments are well repaid in lovely natural results.

Then rinse the face thoroughly with warm water, followed by cold, until the face tingles with the stimulation. Dry carefully by patting—then add a touch of good cold cream before retiring. That is all, yet no better method has been found than Nature's.

Just be sure you get genuine Palmolive—that's the chief thing. Imitations are not the same. The Palmolive-Peet Co., Chicago, Ill.

—(adv.)

"56 Years in Atlanta"

"Regenstein's Smart Styles"

Every department owned and operated by Atlanta capital and Atlantans for the past 56 years.



COOL SUMMER FROCKS

for Sports and All Summer Time

FROCKS you'll want for tennis, golf, for the promenade, at the beach, at home or on your vacation. They're unusual values—every one. A large variety of attractive styles and fabrics.

Prints, Polka Dot in an abundance of versatile designs. Or light pastel tones; white and flesh. Models for every one. Sizes for women and misses.

GROUP 1.

Printed Crepes --- Flat Crepes

Georgettes --- Floral Georgettes

$13.75

Regular Prices to $19.75

Sale Today—on Second Floor

GROUP 2.

Flowered Chiffons --- Prints

Georgettes --- Crepe de Chines

$19.75

Regular Prices to $29.75

Sale Today—on Second Floor

REGENSTEIN'S

Mooney, Grant, Halverstadt in Semi-Finals at Greenville

Hard Matches Feature Play In Tournament

Halverstadt, Atlanta Youth, Defeats Veteran in Big Upset of Meet.

Greenville, S. C., June 13.—Four brilliant tennis matches that went three sets each were played here today to finish the quarter finals of the twenty-third annual Carolinas tournament. Bryan Grant, of Atlanta, was returned winner over Julian Robertson, of Salisbury, 5-7, 6-4, 6-3; Jack Mooney, present champion, won over Bob Crossland, veteran Charlotte entry, by 5-7; 6-4, 6-2; Teddy Burwell, plucky young man from Charlotte, who has been playing sensational tennis here for the last two tournaments, lost the hardest-fought match of the day to Gus Feuer, University of Florida boy, and James Halverstadt, Atlanta youth, who ought to be in the junior division, defeated the veteran Cothran Graves, by 0-6, 6-3, 6-4, who knocked out Malon Courts yesterday.

The singles matches were all forced into three sets, the eight men being so evenly matched and the play kept the gallery that lingered at the Country club in constant suspense. Nobody was conceded victory until the last point was counted. The most beautiful match of the finals was the Burwell-Feuer singles. Young Burwell was a favorite to win, but the brilliant net work of the red-haired Miami boy counted for point after point. Burwell was steady all the way and drove many placements out of reach but Feuer, the "dark horse" of the tourney, played to the net time after time to see his opponent. His foot-work was sure and the fastest in the tournament.

The real upset of the day's play came when James Halverstadt, after losing the first set to Graves by 6-0, won the next two by scores of 6-3, 6-4. Graves played as good a game as yesterday when he eliminated Courts, runner-up last June, but the steady returns of the Atlanta boy continued until Graves wasted his points into the net. Halverstadt was pressed hard, Graves chasing him from side to side, and at the close was tired.

Jack Mooney, a fovorite to beat Crossland, did not find it so easy, especially in the first set. Probably the most interesting affair next to the Burwell-Feuer match was Grant's victory over Robertson. Young Grant was considerably off at first but his consistent defense finally tired out the North Carolina entry.

In the doubles Robertson and Owens ran true to form and eliminated Poteat and Grier by 9-7, 6-4. Burwell and Crossland had no trouble beating Henderson, of Charlotte, and Crawford, 6-2, 6-2. Owens and Robertson later defeated Hewell and Morgan by 6-3, 6-2.

Feuer will play Jack Mooney in the semi-finals today, and young Halverstadt will cross racquets with Grant. The latter match should be one of the best in the tourney. The Atlanta youths both play somewhat the same type of game.

The SPORTLIGHT by Grantland Rice

HEENEY'S PUNCHING.

"Just why is it," asks R. L., "that a big, broad-shouldered two-hundred-pound fighter like Tom Heeney, strong and rugged, is rated a weak puncher?"

There is more to punching than weighing 200 pounds and being strong and rugged. If the target stood still with an open chin and let Heeney take his wind-up he might knock down a cow. But there isn't one boxer in ten or twenty who knows how to mix up boxing and punching, how to time his punches and how to get his weight back of a wallop.

There is no particular reason why Heeney shouldn't be a first-class puncher. But the evidence is pretty plain—

Uzcudum 25 rounds, Delaney 15 rounds, Sharkey 10 rounds, Risko 10 rounds—60 rounds all none of his opponents badly jarred or at any moment in the slightest distress. This is pretty fair evidence collected from his five leading contests. He may have learned to hit since he fought Jack Delaney and some of the others, but he wasn't hitting when he took them on.

Heeney has shown gameness, stamina and good boxing ability hooked to aggressiveness. But in his elimination battles against the four men named he showed no punch of any sort except a fair right to the body, which did no great damage.

If he learns how to back up a glove with his right or left shoulder and get some of his bulk in support he may become a puncher—but the evidence to date is all the other way.

Stars in the U. S. Open.

NO. 2—WALTER HAGEN.

When Francis Ouimet was chasing Vardon and Ray at Brookline in 1913 there was a young professional still in the hunt with only six or seven holes left. A wild brassie shot at this stage killed his chance where he was going for all or nothing, and a year later he came bounding along to win at Midlothian and beat Chic Evans by a stroke. This young pro was Walter Hagen. Fifteen years after his open debut at Brookline he is still a formidable figure at Olympian fields, where he comes wearing two crowns—the British open and the P. G. A. championship. Hagen has won three British opens in the last six years, but it has been nine years since he won his last U. S. open at Brae-Burn, where he caught Mike Brady on the home green and won next day in the play-off. Hagen has always played Olympia fields brilliantly and he is coming to this course full of confidence.

Hagen's winning temperament consists in unbroken determination, his acceptance of a penalty as part of the game and his ability to keep relaxed in the most critical moments. Hagen's main golf strength consists in his fine iron play and especially in his short pitches to the pin and his superfine putting. His wooden club play is good, but it is not up to the standard of his long irons, his short pitches and his putting. He is extra good at emerging from trouble, because he refuses to let trouble discourage him or lure him on to any spiritless effort. In his lexicon there is no hopeless chance.

He will be a dangerous factor at Chicago, although the odds against him will be 6 or 7 to 1. Hagen is often at his best before a big gallery, and he will face a few of the largest galleries in his career next week in his desperate effort to break through once more and regain his old place at the top of American golf.

Godfrey and Risko.

(Tomorrow—Tommy Armour.)

No one has annoyed Johnny Risko yet to any great extent. He went 12 rounds with Gene Tunney in 1925 when Risko was only a novice. He has outboltered Sharkey and Delaney and Paulino in turn and lost only by a shade to Heeney.

He will have to spot Godfrey about five inches in height and 40 or 45 pounds in weight.

But Godfrey will find he isn't playing with any tame kitten when the Clevelander begins wading in.

Godfrey has looked like the man who could whip the world—but he hasn't. He barely got by against Paulino. Risko beat the latter by a much larger margin than Godfrey did. But on the coast many of them still believe Godfrey can stop any fighter now in the business if he decides to go and get his man. Godfrey has a great chance in this next fight to prove just how good he actually is.

Infield Combinations.

"You are all wrong about Bottomley and Frisch being the strongest infield combination on the right side of the diamond," writes F. H. "Gehrig and Lazzeri have the St. Louis pair beaten a block."

The comparison at the time was intended for the National league. Now they have another pair of rivals in Hornsby and Sisler. Hornsby is the most valuable player in his league. Sisler has come back on the jump. Hornsby as he now is and Sisler as he used to be would make the strongest combination baseball has ever known on that side of the diamond—not even barring McInnis and Collins, Chance and Evers, Tenney and Lowe, Stovall and Lajoie.

Today's Golf Menu.

The main idea is to make up your mind definitely what you think the distance is and what club you need on any approach to the green. Having gotten that far, go through with it, right or wrong. Those who are still guessing when they swing are almost sure to take a quick head-lifting look to see whether the guess was right. In case of doubt take the club you can play firmly without any thought of sparing the stroke.

Commission Is Named To Pick Best Player

Chicago, June 13.—(United News.) President E. S. Barnard, of the American league, announced today the commission to choose the most valuable player for the 1928 baseball season as follows:

Paul Shannon, Boston Post; Harry Neily, Chicago American; Ed Bang, Cleveland News; Harry G. Salsinger, Detroit News; William B. Hanna, New York Herald-Tribune; James G. Isaminger, Philadelphia Inquirer; J. Ed Wray, St. Louis Post-Dispatch, and Denman Thompson, Washington Star.

The rules governing the award are unchanged and the player selected will receive $1,000 in addition to the souvenir diploma. Playing managers who as players have received the award previously are ineligible.



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Yanks Defeat Chisox; Hold Lead Over A's

Huggins' Crew Pounds Out 8-to-6 Victory Over Chicago White Sox.

BY UNITED NEWS.

The New York Yankees maintained their nine-and-a-half-game-lead over the second-place Philadelphia Athletics Wednesday by defeating the Chicago White Sox, 8 to 6, to gain an even break in the four-game series.

The Yankees made 15 hits off Ted Lyons, but there was not a home run among them. Babe Ruth hit two singles, his first one in the third inning being his first single on the western trip. Gehrig, Durst and Lazzeri led the Yanks' attack with three hits each.

Pounding three Detroit pitchers for 14 hits, the Philadelphia Athletics beat the Tigers, 12 to 5, making it three out of four.

Joe Shaute's triple in the seventh started a five-run rally and the Cleveland Indians broke their eight-game losing streak by beating the Washington Senators, 8 to 7. Although Shaute yielded 14 hits, he lasted out the game, stopping a Washington rally in the ninth.

The St. Louis Browns beat the Boston Red Sox, 9 to 8, in ten innings. There were six home runs hit in the game, three by each team.

The Box Score.

NEW Y.	ab.	h.	po.	a.	CHI.	ab.	h.	po.	a.
Combs, cf	4	0	3	0	Mostil, cf	5	1	4	0
D'her, ss	5	1	0	3	Clancy, 1b	5	3	13	0
Ruth, lf	4	2	3	0	Metzler, lf	5	1	3	0
Gehrig, 1b	5	3	14	0	Reynolds, rf	5	1	2	0
Durst, rf	5	3	3	0	Kamm, 3b	4	1	0	1
Lazzeri, 2b	5	3	3	6	McCurdy, c	4	1	2	0
Dugan, 3b	4	2	0	4	Redfern, 2b	3	0	0	5
G'bowski, c	4	0	1	0	Barrett, 2b	1	0	0	0
Hoyt, p	4	1	0	1	Cissell, ss	3	1	2	4
					Lyon, p	4	0	1	4
Totals	40	15	27	14	Totals	39	12	27	14

Score by innings: R.
Chicago .....011 101 200—6
New York .....402 000 110—8

Summary: Runs, Durocher, Ruth, Gehrig 3, Durst 2, Lazzeri, Clancy 2, Metzler, Kamm, McCurdy, Cissell; errors, Durocher, Lazzeri, Clancy, Cissell; runs batted in, Lyons, Reynolds, Mostil, Metzler, Durst 2, Lazzeri 3, Dugan, Grabowski, Gehrig; two-base hits, Reynolds, Cissell, McCurdy, Gehrig; three-base hits, Metzler, Lazzeri 2; double plays, Lyons to Clancy, Lyons to Cissell to Clancy, Dugan to Grabowski, Durocher to Lazzeri to Gehrig; left on bases, Chicago 8; bases on balls, off Lyons 2, off Hoyt 1; struck out, by Lyons 2. Umpires, Guthrie, Hildebrand and Ormsby. Time, 1:39.

The Box Score.

BOST.	ab.	h.	po.	a.	ST. L.	ab.	h.	po.	a.
Roth'k, 1b	4	1	11	0	McNeely, rf	5	2	0	0
Myers, 3b	5	2	3	1	Brannon, 2b	4	2	3	4
Flagst'd, rf	4	1	3	0	Manush, lf	5	2	3	0
Williams, lf	4	2	3	0	Schulte, cf	5	1	3	0
Regan, 2b	5	2	1	6	Kress, ss	5	1	3	3
Taitt, rf	3	1	3	0	Bue, 1b	5	2	10	0
Gerber, ss	2	0	1	3	Bottn'berg, 3b	4	0	2	1
Bradley, p	0	0	0	1	Schang, c	3	1	4	0
Sett'mr, p	1	0	0	0	Ogden, p	2	1	0	2
Morris, p	0	0	0	0	Streleck, p	0	0	0	0
Berry, c	4	2	2	0	Wiltse, p	0	0	0	0
Russell, p	1	0	0	0	Coffman, p	1	0	0	0
Simmons, p	1	0	0	0	xSturdy	0	0	0	0
Rogell, ss	3	0	1	3					
xRollings	0	0	0	0					
xxHeving	0	0	0	0					
Totals	38	11	y28	14	Totals	39	12	30	10

Score by innings: R.
Boston .....600 213 200 0—8
St. Louis .....101 000 060 1—9

yOne out when winning run made.
xBatted for Gerber in sixth.
xxBatted for Bradley in seventh.
zBatted for Bettencourt in tenth.

Summary: Runs, Myers, Flagstead, Williams 2, Regan, Taitt 2, Berry, McNeely 2, Brannon 2, Schulte, Bue, Bettencourt, Schang, Ogden; error, Gerber; runs batted in, Ronnis, Brannon 3, Williams 2, Taitt, Bue, Berry 3, Manush, Ogden 2, McNeely, Regan, Schang; two-base hits, Manush, McNeely, Berry, Schulte; tree-base hit, Ogden; home runs, Brannon 2, Williams, Taitt, Blue, Berry; stolen base, Manush; sacrifice hits, Rothrock, Rollins, Streleckl, Williams; double play, Regan to Gerber to Rothrock; left on bases, Boston 7, St. Louis 7; bases on balls, off Russell 1, off Ogden 2, Bradley 2, off Settlemire 1, off Wiltse 2; struck out, by Russell 1, by Ogden 1; hits, off Russell 7 in 3 2-3 innings, off Simmons 2 in 1 1-3 innings, off Bradley none in 1 inning, off Settlemire 2 in 3 1-3 innings, off Morris 1 in no inning (pitcher to one batter), off Ogden 7 in 5 2-3 innings, off Streleckl 2 in 2-3 inning, off Wiltse 1 in 1-3 inning, off Coffman 1 in 3 1-3 innings; wild pitches, Russell 2, Wiltse; winning pitcher, Coffman; losing pitcher, Settlemire. Umpires, Barry, Connally and McGowan. Time, 2:12.

The Box Score.

WASH.	ab.	h.	po.	a.	CLEVE.	ab.	h.	po.	a.
Rice, rf	5	0	5	0	Jamieson, lf	4	0	0	0
Harris, 2b	4	1	0	3	Lind, 2b	4	2	3	6
Hayes, 2b	1	1	2	1	Morgan, 3b	3	1	1	2
Barnes, cf	5	2	1	0	Langford, cf	2	0	2	0
Goslin, lf	4	2	4	0	Fonseca, 1b	3	1	13	1
Judge, 1b	4	0	9	2	J. Sewell, ss	4	2	0	3
Reeves, ss	4	4	0	2	Summa, rf	4	0	2	0
Bluege, 3b	4	2	1	2	L. Sewell, c	3	0	5	1
Kenna, c	4	1	1	0	Shaute, p	3	2	1	2
Lisenbee, p	2	1	1	0					
Marberry, p	0	0	0	0					
Brown, p	0	0	0	0					
xRuel	1	0	0	0					
Totals	38	14	24	10	Totals	30	8	27	15

xBatted for Brown in ninth.

Score by innings: R.
Washington .....000 013 102—7
Cleveland .....200 001 50x—8

Summary: Runs, Hayes, Barnes, Goslin, Judge, Reeves 2, Kenna, Jamieson, Lind 2, Morgan, Fonseca 2, L. Sewell, Shaute; runs batted in, J. Sewell 3, Fonseca 2, Lind, Morgan, Shaute, Reeves 3, Harris; two-base hits, Lind, Fonseca, Barnes; three-base hits, Morgan, Shaute, Hayes, Barnes; home runs, Reeves; stolen base, Shaute, sacrifices, Morgan, Fonseca, Lisenbee; double play, J. Sewell to Lind to Fonseca; left on bases, Washington 7, Cleveland 5; bases on balls, off Shaute 2, off Lisenbee 3, off Marberry 1; struck out, by Shaute 5; hits, off Lisenbee 5 in 6 innings (none out in seventh), off Marberry 1 in 1, off Brown none in 1; hit by pitcher, by Lisenbee (L. Sewell); losing pitcher, Lisenbee. Time, 1:49. Umpires, Vangraflan, Nallin and Dineen.

The Box Score.

PHILA.	ab.	h.	po.	a.	DETROIT	ab.	h.	po.	a.
Bishop, 2b	3	0	4	2	Sweeney, 1b	5	2	11	1
Cobb, rf	3	0	0	0	Rice, cf	3	1	3	0
Speaker, cf	1	0	1	0	Gehrin'r, 2b	3	1	3	3
Cochrane, c	6	2	3	1	F'gill, lf	2	0	0	0
Simmons, lf	5	2	3	0	McManus, 3b	4	0	0	2
Foxx, 3b	4	2	1	3	Heilmann, rf	4	1	1	0
Hauser, 1b	2	1	8	0	Gal'way, ss	4	2	2	2
Miller, cf-rf	4	3	4	0	Shea, c	2	1	5	0
Boley, ss	3	2	2	5	Billings, p	2	1	0	2
Quinn, p	4	1	0	1	Smith, p	0	0	0	1
Dykes, 1b	2	1	6	0	Hargrave, c	2	0	1	0
					Sorrell, p	0	0	0	1
					zE'ling, lf	1	0	1	0
Totals	37	14	27	12	Totals	32	9	27	11

zBatted for Sorrell in seventh.

Score by innings: R.
Philadelphia .....002 230 500—12
Detroit .....120 000 200— 5

Summary: Runs, Bishop 2, Cobb 2, Cochrane 2, Simmons, Foxx, Miller 2, Boley, Dykes, Sweeney, Heilmann, Galloway, Shea, Easterling; errors, Foxx 2, Shea, Sorrell; runs batted in, Billings 2, Fothergill, Rice, Gehringer, Foxx 2, Bishop 3, Simmons 2, Boley, Quinn, Cochrane; two-base hits, Miller 2, Cochrane, Boley; three-base hit, Billings; sacrifices, Rice, Gelringer, Fothergill, Simmons, Quinn, Bishop, Dykes, Boley; double play, Bishop to Boley to Dykes; left on bases, Philadelphia 10, Detroit 6; bases on balls, off Quinn 3, off Billings 3, off Sorrell 4; struck out, by Quinn 3, by Billings 1, by Smith 1; hits, off Billings 7 in 4 innings, off Sorrell 6 in 3 innings, off Smith 1 in 2 innings; wild pitch, Billings; losing pitcher, Billings. Umpires, Geisel, Campbell and Owens. Time, 2:07.

Brooks Sold to Portland.

Mobile, Ala., June 13.—(AP)—Manager James Hamilton, of the Nashville club, announced today that Mandy Brooks, outfielder, who has been on the suspended list as the result of an injury suffered in an automobile accident, has been sold to the Portland club of the Pacific Coast league. In the deal Nashville gets a catcher named Bool, who will report at Nashville Sunday. Hamilton also signed Outfielder Turner Barber, who was with Birmingham this spring, but who later quit the game owing to a severe case of flu. Turner is in good shape and will report to Hamilton at Nashville Friday.

Stage Is Set For Legion Golf Tourney

Large Crowd of Legionnaires Expected Friday at West End for Tournament.

The stage is all set at the West End golf course for the big American Legion one-day golf tournament that is to decide the champion for 1928 by medal play of 36 holes.

The veterans will be out bright and early Friday morning for the 18-hole round, which will fix handicaps for the event.

At noon the legion auxiliary will serve a delightful picnic lunch, which will undoubtedly prove a considerable additional drawing card.

The 18-hole event in the afternoon will decide the champion legionnaire golfer, with first, second and third prizes to be awarded.

As an additional prize for the champion Wallace Lindquist, professional at the Piedmont park course, has offered the choice of any golf club, with a handmade shaft to be fitted by him.

Indications were Wednesday that a large number of legionnaires will try for the prizes. A nominal registration charge will be made for each contest, this charge, however, will include greens and caddy fees and will include the sumptuous noonday feast.

Scrappy O'Sullivan, chairman of the athletic committee, points out that today is the last day for registration, and all members of the legion who expect to enter the tournament should get in touch with the American Legion offices at 224 Palmer building immediately.

Southern League

PELS DOWN LOOKOUTS.

New Orleans, La., June 13.—New Orleans bunched hits in the third and the seventh innings today to take the final game of the series from Chattanooga 7-3. Kloza, Lookout right-fielders, injured his knee while making a sensational catch in the seventh. Collins pitched good ball throughout. The Pelicans take the road tomorrow for 12 games, opening the trip at Mobile.

The Box Score.

CHAT.	ab.	h.	po.	a.	N. O.	ab.	h.	po.	a.
Clayton, ss	5	1	3	2	Gardner, ss	3	1	1	5
Lenihan, 2b	5	2	1	6	Palgett, 2b	4	1	4	3
Taylor, lf	4	0	3	0	Miner, lf	3	1	2	0
Kloza, rf	3	0	1	1	Tucker, rf	4	1	2	0
Irwin, rf	0	0	1	0	Elebrod't, cf	3	0	3	0
Shaner, cf	4	0	4	0	McCarren, 3b	4	1	0	0
Baker, lf	4	2	0	1	Anderson, c	2	1	8	1
Minerree, c	4	2	2	1	Collins, p	4	2	0	0
Weaver, p	2	1	0	1					
xElmore	1	0	0	0					
Totals	36	10	24	12	Totals	31	9	27	9

xBatted for Weaver in ninth.

Score by innings: R.
Chattanooga .....002 000 010—3
New Orleans .....003 010 30x—7

Summary: Runs, Clayton, Moore, Minerree, Gardner 2, McCarren 2, Anderson, Collins 2; errors, Lenihan, Padgett; runs batted in, Gardner, Jadgett 3, Miner 3, Lenihan 2, Baker; two-base hits, Clayton, Gardner; stolen base, Moore; sacrifice hits, Anderson, Miner; double plays, Gardner to Padgett to Davis, Lenihan to Clayton to Moore, Lenihan to Moore; left on bases, Chattanooga 8, New Orleans 5; bases on balls, off Weaver 2, off Collins 2; struck out, by Weaver 2, by Collins 7; hit by pitcher, by Weaver (Elebrod't); passed ball, Anderson. Umpires, Campbell and Held. Time, 1:58.

BEARS TRIM VOLS.

Mobile, Ala., June 13.—Mobile defeated Nashville today, 8-5, making it two out of three and the series. The Vols scored four runs in the third inning and the Bears six, driving Pipgras, who started for the visitors, out of the box. Frey relieved him but failed to hold the locals. Pierce was hit hard and lasted until the seventh inning when two hits and a walk filled the bases. Friday, who relieved Pierce, was scored on one time and then held the Vols in check.

The Box Score.

NASH.	ab.	h.	po.	a.	MOBILE	ab.	h.	po.	a.
Knox, rf	3	0	3	0	Glass, rf	3	0	1	1
L'Have, cf	3	1	3	0	N'lesky, ss	4	1	3	2
Haley, 2b	3	0	4	3	Dumas, cf	4	1	3	1
Wade, lf	3	1	4	1	Niehaus, 1b	4	1	8	0
Chapm'n, ss	4	2	0	1	Ellis, lf	4	2	3	0
G'fieber, 3b	4	2	0	1	Stock, 2b	4	2	2	4
Mackey, c	4	0	3	0	Cousineau, c	2	0	6	1
Oglesby, 1b	4	3	7	0	Eggert, 3b	3	1	1	1
Pipgras, p	1	1	1	0	Pierce, p	3	0	0	3
Frey, p	2	1	0	2	Friday, p	0	0	0	1
xSills	1	0	0	0					
Totals	32	11	24	8	Totals	31	8	27	14

xBatted for Frey in ninth.

Score by innings: R.
Nashville .....034 000 100—5
Mobile .....006 002 00x—8

Summary: Runs, Lovelace, MacKey, Oglesby 2, Pipgras, Glass, Narlesky, Niehaus, Ellis 2, Stock, Cousineau, Eggert; errors, Haley, Chapman, Glass, Narlesky, Eggert; two-base hits, Lovelace, Stock 2, Frey; three-base hit, Ellis; stolen base, Pierce; sacrifices, Knox, Wade; double plays, Eggert to Stock to Niehaus, Friday to Cousineau to Niehaus, Stock to Narlesky to Niehaus; left on bases, Nashville 5, Mobile 3; bases on balls, off Pierce 2, off Pipgras 3, off Frey 1, off Friday 1; struck out, by Pierce 2, by Frey 2; hits, off Pipgras 1 in 2 1-3 innings with 1 run, off Pierce 9 in 6 innings with 4 runs; winning pitcher, Pierce; losing pitcher, Pipgras. Umpires, James and Williams. Time of game, 1:43.

BARONS SWAMP TRAVELERS

Birmingham, Ala., June 13.—The barons won the opening game of the series from Little Rock here today 10 to 2 through steady hurling by Fred Sheridan, who turned the pebbles back until the eighth. Yaryan got two doubles and two singles in four time at bat. High wind and rain ended the game in the eighth inning.

..... The Box Score: .....

The Box Score:

L. R.—	ab.	h.	po.	a.	B'HAM	ab.	h.	po.	a.
Oliver, cf	4	2	5	0	Simon, lf	4	3	3	0
Gooch, ss	4	1	0	1	Stew't, rf, 2b	3	1	3	3
Wels, rf	3	1	2	0	Carlyle, rf	3	0	0	0
Klinger, 3b	3	2	0	2	Judd, rf	1	1	0	0
G'spie, lf	3	1	1	0	Shirley, 1b	4	2	8	0
Cronin, 2b	3	0	1	0	Yaryan, c	4	4	5	0
Ross, 1b	3	0	7	1	R'feld, cf	2	1	2	1
Dickey, c	3	0	5	0	B'ger, 3b	4	2	1	0
Moorep,	3	1	0	3	Smith, ss	2	1	1	5
					Sheridan, p	2	1	0	1
Totals	29	8	21	7	Totals	29	16	x23	14

Score by innings: R.
Little Rock .....000 000 02— 2
Birmingham .....113 111 2x—10

Summary: Runs, Oliver, Wels, Simons 2, Stewart, Shirley, Yaryan 2, Ballenger 2, Sheridan; errors, Gillespie, Shirley; two-base hits, Stewart, Oliver; three-base hits, Yaryan 2, Ballenger, Klinger; home run, Wels; stolen bases, Ballenger, Smith, sacrifices, Stewart, Rosenfeld 2, Carlyle, Shirley, Sheridan; double plays, Smith to Stewart to Shirley 2; left on bases, Little Rock 5, Birmingham 8; bases on balls, off Moore 4, off Sheridan 1; struck out, by Moore 3, by Sheridan 4; hit by pitcher, by Sheridan (Klinger). Umpires, Johnson and McLaughlin. Time of game, 1:40.

Hunter and German Girl Win in Tourney

The Hague, June 13.—(United News.)—Francis T. Hunter, of New Rochelle, N. Y., and Cissie Aussem, of Germany, won their semi-final mixed doubles match in the international tennis tournament today, defeating the Belgian pair, La Croix and Mlle. Sigart, 6-3, 3-6, 7-5.

Hunter and Timmer, of Holland, won their way to the semi-finals of the men's doubles, beating Van Groenau and Van Lennap, of Holland.

BASEBALL

ATLANTA VS. MEMPHIS

GAME CALLED 3 P. M.

Ladies Free Tuesdays—Fridays

Children Under 12 Free Thurs.

HAWK-EYE-ING SPORTS



BY DICK HAWKINS

The Legion Tourney.

Probably the worst golf tournament of the season with the most fun of the season will be played at West End Golf club Friday **when the buddies of the Atlanta legion hold their spring offensive on the turf.**

Let there be no mistake. The terms above do not apply to the buddies—it would be worse than folly to "start something" with the legion—**but to the type of golf played by the buddies—of which we are one of the worst.**

But if all the lads could play golf as well as they proved they could fight back in the unpleasantness of the world disturbance, they couldn't have a bit more fun. We golfers of the legion **are living proof that a bloke doesn't have to play good golf to enjoy a game. Look at Fuzzy Woodruff and Scrappy Sullivan if you do not choose to believe this statement.**

To be sure, there are such outstanding stars as Doc Kennedy, B. F. Duke, Oscar Coe, Harry Wallerstein and Jack London in the list, but they really don't have a good time because they are so far out in front that they are lonesome. **Fitzhugh Knox is in this class also, but Fitz is so chummy that he usually misses several strokes early in the tournament so he will have more company.**

If the city has some blooming young accountant who wishes to practice his art, the tournament will offer an excellent field. **There will be two score golfers entered and the total score of this crowd will be a major problem, the solution of which any mathematician could point to with pride.**

Any members of the gallery who wish to witness as fine an exhibition of golf as the world will ever produce should discover the starting time of the foursome in which State Commander Asa Warren Candler, local Commander Frank Kempton and Scrappy Sullivan will play. **That will probably be the most gigantic battle for the high score ever waged.**

* * * * * *

More Veterans.

The list of war-scarred veterans on the Cracker pitching staff is augmented by two members, one of them a former Cracker right-hander and the other the father of all southpaws in the league. **Both George Dumont and Rube Robinson have interesting histories, but the point in question today is not their past, but their future, as members of the Cracker team.**

Rube is an old-time hook ball artist who has spent something like 13 years flinging for the Travelers of Little Rock, and there was a time when his "medicine" was as good as any in the tribe. There was a time when Rube's lazy hooks stood the boys on their heads all around the circuit. That time may be past and it may not. **Just last Monday the veteran beat the Crackers, but the score shows that 12 hits and five runs went into the local column. He did exercise some of his old magic, however, in keeping the hits well scattered. The ancient Rube may help the Crackers a bit. He will have a better hitting club behind him, but he is not what the locals need.**

Dumont is a greater quandary than Robinson. The former Cracker hurler has started 11 games this season, losing five and winning four. That is not at all bad in face of the fact that Little Rock is at the bottom of the league in batting and in sixth place in fielding. **The fact that George finished nine out of 13 starts would indicate that he is at least better than most of the other Cracker flingers who rarely finish what they start.**

The two veterans may help the Crackers and they may not, but any change is welcome at this time. **Things could hardly be worse.**

Mobile Gets Pitcher.

Mobile, Ala., June 13.—(AP)—Jim Roberts, right-hand pitcher who performed for Little Rock in 1924 and during the fall of that year was given a trial with the Brooklyn Robins, has been signed by the Mobile club, Manager Stock announced today. Roberts, this season, has been with the Meridian club of the Cotton States league. In order to sign Roberts, the Bears sent Outfielder J. C. Aiken, former Auburn player, to the Hattiesburg team of the Cotton States league.

Soccer Champions.

Amsterdam, Holland, June 13.—(AP) Uruguay's fighting soccer team today retained its Olympic championship won in 1924, defeating Argentina, 2 to 1, in a playoff of their final round game of last Sunday, which ended in a 1-to-1 tie.

Light Heavies And Heavies Play Big Role

Financial Flops Force Tex Rickard To Take His Boxing Shows Inside.

BY ALAN J. GOULD,
Associated Press Sports Editor.

New York, June 13.—In spite of dwindling gate receipts, a reflection of the waning interest in fistic affairs, and the proximity of a heavier tax burden on tickets, metropolitan matchmakers do not seem discouraged.

While Chicago is concentrating on the Walker-Hudkins middleweight championship bout June 21, New York fans will be asked within the next few weeks to perk up interest in a half dozen battles, most of them specializing in light-heavyweights but with a sprinkling of heavies and lightweights.

The financial flop attending most, if not all of the outdoor affairs here so far has prompted Tex Rickard to select Madison Square Garden for everything but his biggest shots. Uncertain weather and the apparent preference of the customers for comfortable indoor seating arrangements, instead of the backless open field benches are factors in Rickard's decision. Of necessity, however, his promotion rival, Humber Fugazy, must stick to the outdoor arena, Ebbets field. Humbert has no other place to go.

McLarnin Vs. McGraw.

Jimmy McLarnin, erstwhile lightweight sensation, who didn't have any more luck outdoors in his title bout with Sammy Mandell than Rickard did with the ticket sale for that affair, will try to recoup some of his fortunes indoors. Baby-faced Jimmy will meet the veteran Greek trialhorse, Phil McGraw, at the Garden the same night that Mickey Walker is battling the Nebraska wildcat at Chicago. McGraw will be more to McLarnin's free-punching style than the flitting, fancy-stepping Mandell.

The busy light-heavyweight brigade with the Latzo-Lomski elimination affair, moves indoors for a championship tilt June 28 at the Garden, where Tommy Loughran will face his old rival, Jimmy Slattery. It was a victory over Slats last winter that clinched world's championship recognition for Tommy. He will be favored to repeat but it ought to be an interesting debate between two of the cleverest boxers in the division.

Although Ebbets field was a jinx for Harry Wills, his predecessor as the heavyweight "Black Menace," George Godfrey will tackle the rough and rugged Johnny Risko there next Wednesday under Signor Fugazy's auspices. Fugazy promoted the affairs that put old Har' out of the picture, first in the bout with Jack Sharkey and last summer in a match with Paulino who flattened Wills in four rounds.



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Chicks Take First, 8-4, as Crackers Use Four Hurlers

Niehoff Is On SuspendedList ForThreeDays

Crackers Stage Three-Run Rally in Eighth But Effort Is Wasted.

Dope

Skipper Bert Niehoff, of the Crackers, Wednesday was fined $25 and suspended for three days by John D. Martin after being ousted from Tuesday's game with Little Rock. Walter Gilbert is managing the team while Bert looks on from the grandstand.

Colonel Rell J. Spiller Wednesday stated that there would be no back-firing on the deal whereby Rube Robinson and George Dumont, former Traveler pitchers, came to Atlanta in exchange for Paul Strand, if the latter refused to report. Robinson and Dumont were in uniform Wednesday. Wednesday afternoon Strand was still in Atlanta and did not know if he would report.

The second game of the Memphis series will be played this afternoon, starting at 3 o'clock. George Dumont will pitch for the home side and Ray Caldwell will do the flinging for Memphis.

BY BEN COTHRAN.

When Umpire Bill Brennan, of Mr. Martin's Southern league, becomes angered he suffers from an acute attack of "strawberry neck."

These attacks are brought on in their most acute forms when a ball player treads upon the majestic dignity of Mr. Brennan when the latter is holding forth in all his glory as an umpire. When the player begins making his accusations as to the total inability of Mr. Brennan's eyes to observe anything whatsoever, you may observe a slight flush creeping up the nape of Mr. Brennan's neck. As the player proceeds the flush deepens to a brilliant crimson. This is known as "strawberry neck."

Mr. Brennan suffered an attack of this malady Wednesday afternoon during the second inning of Atlanta's game with Memphis. It resulted in Tom Rogers, pitching for Atlanta, being ejected from the game, as he had brought on the attack. Atlanta lost by an 8 to 4 score.

Tom's Ejection.

From the way Rogers set out pitching for the home nine, it was going to be a rather good day for Atlanta. The old gunner has always performed best against Memphis and Wednesday he had gotten away to a flying start when Mr. Brennan jerked his hand in the general direction of the dug-out, whither the gunner wended his way while Art Olson came out from the bench to warm up and then go in to pitch.

Memphis battered Olson around for six runs and 10 hits in exactly four and two-thirds innings, which made the dirty work complete. Hitting was done in a magnanimous manner by both sides, the Chicks getting 15 and Atlanta 14. However, much to the home nine's embarrassment, there were two distinct occasions when the Crackers had the bases full and couldn't get one of those 14 hits. Fred Johnson, who pitched for Memphis, was partly responsible for that.

The ejection of Rogers came about in the first half of the second inning. After a fast double play by the Atlantans had retired the side in the first, Taylor had crashed a double to center in this inning with one down.

The Attack.

Following that Hudgens slammed the ball to right field and Zoeller caught it after clambering halfway up the bank. Taylor went to third. Right at this point the disastrous attack of "strawberry neck" came about. Rogers made a heave to the plate that was slightly wild and the ball got away from Johnny Brock. He scurried after it and threw to Rogers, who had rushed in to cover the plate. Taylor came sliding in about this time. Rogers reached around and, so every one thought, tagged him out. Mr. Brennan bellowed stridently: "S-A-F-E!"

Whereupon Tom arose, said about six improper things and threw the ball on the ground. Throwing your glove or the ball upon the ground when talking to an umpire is not considered quite the best thing to do and Mr. Brennan's neck became redder than the most brilliantly colored pair of flannels. So out went Tom and Memphis was one ahead.

Deluge.

Olson came in and for an inning did very well, retiring the side in order. Then the deluge started. Doubles in succession by Klugman and Prothro scored Klugman. Frederick singled to right to score Prothro and was out when he tried to make second. That was all for that inning.

That made the score 3-1, for Atlanta had pushed one across in the third. This happened when Frankie Zoeller caught one on the end of his bat and sailed it to left for a single. West advanced him a base on an infield out and with Gilbert out, Johnson to Hudgens, Jim Poole slammed a single to right and Frankie galloped home.

Memphis countered again in its fifth with three singles in a row that sent Barret scampering in from third. There would have been two, and should have been two, but Mr. Brennan missed another one when he called Engle out at the plate when the lad seemed quite safe.

Things quieted down for an inning or so. Though going scoreless, Atlanta had been slightly noisy with its bat, hammering away at Johnson, but to no avail.

The seventh rolled around. It started with Hudgens banging away to left for a double. He advanced a base when Barrett sacrificed out to center. With everything all set Engle obliged with a single that screamed out to center and Hudgens legged it home. That was one of four runs to be scored. The others came soon enough.

Johnson's single gave Engle suf-

Continued on Page 22, Column 1.

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Reds Nose Out Giants In 10 Innings, 5 to 3

League-Leading Cincinnati Crew Scores Two Runs in Tenth Inning To Break Tie and Win.

BY UNITED NEWS.

The league-leading Cincinnati Reds had a close call Wednesday, but managed to beat the New York Giants, 5 to 3, by scoring two runs in the tenth after two were out.

Standing Still

MEMPHIS—	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	e.
Jeanes, cf	5	1	2	2	0	0
Klugman, 2b	4	1	3	3	3	0
Prothro, 3b	4	1	2	0	2	0
Frederick, rf	3	0	1	5	0	0
Taylor, lf	4	1	1	0	0	0
Hudgens, 1b	3	1	1	10	0	0
Barrett, c	3	1	1	2	1	0
Engle, ss	4	1	2	4	5	0
Johnson	4	1	2	0	1	0
Totals	34	8	15	27	14	0

ATLANTA—	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	e.
Zoeller, rf	5	1	3	1	1	0
West, lf	5	0	1	1	1	0
Gilbert, 3b	5	0	1	1	2	0
Poole, 1b	5	0	2	10	1	0
Cullop, cf	3	1	3	3	0	0
Rhiel, 2b	5	1	1	2	5	0
Jones, ss	4	0	1	4	3	0
Brock, c	4	1	2	5	2	0
Rogers, p	0	0	0	0	1	0
Olson, p	3	0	0	0	1	0
Pence, p	0	0	0	0	1	0
Blethen, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
Angley, c	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	40	4	14	27	18	0

Score by innings:	R.
Memphis	010 210 400—8
Atlanta	001 000 030—4

Summary: Two-base hits, Taylor, Klugman, Prothro, Cullop, Brock; stolen bases, Prothro, Engle; sacrifices, Hudgens, Barrett; double plays, Rogers to Rhiel to Poole, Olson to Jones to Poole, Brock to Gilbert, Klugman to Engle to Hudgens; left on bases, Memphis 2, Atlanta 11; base on balls, off Olson 1, off Johnson 2; struck out, by Pence 2, by Johnson 2; hits off Rogers in 1 2-3 innings 2 with 1 run, off Olson in 4 2-3 innings 10 with 6 runs, off Pence in 1 2-3 innings 2 with 1 run, off Blethen in 1 inning 1 with no runs; wild pitch, Rogers; winning pitcher, Johnson; losing pitcher, Olson. Umpires, Brennan, Scott and Hopper. Time, 1:57.

Jakie May, who shut out the Giants in the opening game of the series, weakened in the eighth inning and O'Farrell's single tied the count 3-3. The Reds won out in the tenth when Zitzmann beat out a hit, stole second and scored on Dressen's double. Dressen counted on Ford's single.

The St. Louis Cardinals kept pace with the Reds by hitting five home runs and beating the Boston Braves, 11 to 8. A seven-run rally in the eigth failed to pull the game out of the fire for Boston. Chick Hafey hit two homers, and Bottomley, Douthit and Frisch one each. Hornsby hit home run No. 13 to take the National league lead.

Dazzy Vance dazzled the Chicago Cubs and the Brooklyn Robins trounced the McCarthymen, 7 to 2. Vace yielded but six hits and fanned 10 Cubs. Babe Herman hit two home runs for the Robins.

Art Kahn's double in the ninth drove home Thompson and Leach and enabled the Philadelphia Phillies to trim the Pittsburgh Pirates, 4 to 3. Grimes held the Phils to three hits until the ninth when they scored three runs.

The Box Score:

CIN—	ab.	h.	po.	a.	N. Y.—	ab.	h.	po.	a.
Critz, 2b	4	1	7	3	Reese, lf, 2b	6	3	3	1
C'han, cf	3	1	3	0	L'strom, 3b	5	0	0	6
Kelly, 1b	3	1	2	1	Ott, rf	4	1	2	0
Pipp, lb	2	1	2	1	xxC'mings	1	1	0	0
Walker, rf	4	1	3	0	Welsh, cf	0	0	1	0
Allen, lf	3	0	1	0	Mann, cf, rf	4	1	0	0
xPurdy	1	0	0	0	Terry, 1b	4	3	13	0
Dressen, 3b	5	1	1	1	Jackson, ss	1	0	2	5
P'nich, c	3	1	7	2	Cohen, 2b	3	0	3	4
Ford, ss	4	3	3	3	O'Doul, lf	2	0	4	0
May, p	3	0	0	0	O'F'rel, c	5	1	6	1
May, s, p	0	0	0	0	F'kner, p	2	1	0	2
Kolp, p	0	0	0	0	xxxHogan	1	1	0	0
Rixey, p	1	0	0	0	zFallis	0	0	0	0
Z'man, lf	1	1	1	0	Barnes, p	0	0	0	0
					zzW'stine	1	0	0	0
					Henry, p	0	0	0	1
					zzzRough	1	0	0	0
Totals	38	11	30	11	Totals	40	12	30	20

xBatted for Allen in eighth.
xxBatted for Ott in ninth.
xxxBatted for Faulkner in seventh.
zRan for Hogan in seventh.
zzBatted for Barnes in eighth.
zzzBatted for Henry in tenth.

Score by innings:	R.
Cincinnati	100 000 110 2—5
New York	000 300 020 0—3

Summary: Runs, Critz 2, Dressen, Picinich, Zitzmann, Ott, Terry, Jackson; errors, Mann, Jackson 2, O'Farrell; runs batted in, Walker Picinich, Pipp, Terry, O'Farrell 2, Dressen, Ford, two-base hits, Ford 2, Terry, Reese, Mann, Cummings, Dressen; three-base hits, Callaghan, Ott, Terry; home run, Picinich; stolen base, Zitzmann; sacrifices, Callaghan 2, Rixey, Mann; double plays, Lindstrom to Cohen to Terry; left on bases, Cincinnati 10, New York 4; bases on balls, off Faulkner 1, off Henry 3, off May 4, off Rixey 2; struck out, by Faulkner 2, by Henry 1, by May 2, by Rixey 2; hits, off Faulkner 6 in 7 innings, off Barnes 2 in 1 inning, off Henry 3 in 2 innings, off May 9 in 7 innings (none out in eighth), off Mays none in 1-3 inning, off Kolp 1 (faced one batsman), off Rixey 2 in 2 2-3 innings; wild pitches, May; winning pitcher, Rixey; losing pitcher, Henry. Umpires, Klem, McCormick and Magee. Time, 2:33.

The Box Score.

ST. L.—	ab.	h.	po.	a.	BOSTN—	ab.	h.	po.	a.
Douthit, cf	5	3	3	0	Richbrg, rf	5	1	3	0
Holm, 3b	5	0	1	4	J. Smith, cf	5	2	1	0
Frisch, 2b	3	1	3	4	Sisler, 1b	5	3	8	1
Bottmly, 1b	4	2	11	0	Hornsby, 2b	3	2	4	2
Hafey, lf	4	2	1	0	Bell, 3b	3	0	1	2
Roettgr, rf	4	1	3	0	Brown, lf	5	2	0	0
Wilson, c	3	1	3	0	Cooney, ss	2	0	3	1
Marnvle, ss	3	0	2	2	zBurrus,	1	0	0	0
Rhem, p	4	2	0	3	Farrell, ss	2	1	1	2
Haid, p	0	0	0	0	Taylor, c	3	0	4	2
					Brandt, p	2	1	0	0
					zzGautreau	1	0	0	0
					Edwards, p	0	0	0	0
					zzzMoore	1	0	0	0
					Wertz, p	0	0	0	1
Totals	35	12	27	13	Totals	38	12	27	11

z—Batted for Jim Cooney in 6th.
zz—Batted for Brandt in 7th.
zzz—Batted for Edwards in 8th.

Score by innings:	R.
St. Louis	012 000 230—11
Boston	010 060 070—8

Summary: Runs, Douthit, Frisch 2, Bottomley 2, Hafey 3, Roettger, Wilson, Rhem, Richbourg, J. Smith, Sisler, Hornsby, Bell, Brown, Farrell, Taylor; error, Bottomley; runs batted in, Douthit 2, Bottomley 2, Hafey 2, Wilson 2, Rhem, Frisch, Hornsby 3, J. Smith 2, Richbourg, Farrell, Brandt; two-base hit, Brandt; home runs, Hafey 2, Bottomley, Frisch, Douthit, Hornsby; sacrifices, Roettger, Taylor; double plays, Holm to Frisch to Bottomley, Bell to Jim Cooney to Sisler, Farrell to Hornsby to Sisler; left on bases, St. Louis 4, Boston 9; bases on balls, off Rhem 5, off Brandt 2, off Edwards 2; struck out, by Rhem 2, by Brandt 2; hits, off Rhem 12 in 7 2-3, off Brandt 7 in 7, off Wertz 1 in 1, off Haid, none in 1 1-2, off Edwards 4 in 1; wild pitch, Edwards. Losing pitcher, Brandt.

The Box Score.

CHICAGO	ab.	h.	po.	a.	BKLYN.	ab.	h.	po.	a.
Beck, 3b	4	1	0	1	Partridge, 2b	3	0	1	4
English, as	4	1	2	5	Hendrick, 3b	4	1	1	0
Cuyler, rf	4	2	0	0	Herman, rf	4	3	0	0
Wilson, cf	4	0	1	0	Carey, rf	0	0	1	0
Step'son, lf	4	1	2	0	Bressler, lf	4	2	2	0
Grimm, 1b	3	1	10	0	Bis'nette, 1b	3	1	10	0
M'Millan, 2b	3	0	0	3	Tyson, cf	4	3	1	0
Hartnett, c	3	0	8	3	Bancroft, ss	4	0	1	5
Malone, p	2	0	0	2	Deberry, c	4	2	12	1
xxKelly	1	0	0	0	Vance, p	3	0	0	2
Weinert, p	0	0	0	0					
Totals	32	6	23	14	Totals	33	12	27	12

xBissonnette out, hit by batted ball.
xxBatted for Malone in eighth.

Score by innings:	R.
Chicago	100 000 001—2
Brooklyn	023 000 20x—7

Summary: Runs, Beck, Cuyler, Hendrick, Herman 2, Bressler, Bissonnette, Tyson 2; errors, English, Hendrick; runs batted in, Herman 3, Debery 2, Tyson, Bancroft, Cuyler; two-base hits, Stephenson, Tyson 2; three-base hit, Deberry; home runs, Cuyler, Herman 2; double plays, Bancroft to Partridge to Bissonnette, Hartnett to Grimm; left on bases, Chicago 3, Brooklyn 6; base on balls, off Malone 3, off Weinert 1; struck out, by Vance 10, by Malone 3, by Weinert 1; hits, off Malone 12 in 7 innings, off Weinert none in 1 inning; losing pitcher, Malone. Umpires, Rigler, Hart and Jorda. Time, 1:50.

The Box Score.

PITTS.	ab.	h.	po.	a.	PHILA.	ab.	h.	po.	a.
L. Waner, cf	5	0	2	0	Southern, cf	3	0	0	0
Adams, 2b	5	2	3	7	Thompsn, 2b	4	2	3	3
P. Waner, lb	3	0	15	0	Hurst, 1b	3	0	12	0
Wright, ss	4	1	0	3	Leach, lf	4	1	3	0
Barnhart, rf	4	3	1	0	Jahn, rf	4	2	3	1
Traynor, 3b	4	0	0	2	Whitney, 3b	3	0	0	4
Brickell, lf	4	0	1	0	Sand, ss	3	1	0	2
Hargrves, c	4	1	3	0	Davis, c	3	0	6	0
Grimes, p	4	1	0	2	Benge, p	2	0	0	3
					Sweetland, p	0	0	0	0
					xWilliams	1	0	0	0
Totals	35	8	25	14	Totals	30	6	27	13

xOne out when winning run scored.
xBatted for Benge in eighth.

Score by innings:	R.
Pittsburgh	001 200 000—3
Philadelphia	000 001 002—4

Summary: Runs, Wright, Barnhart, Hargraves, Southern 2, Thompson, Leach; errors, Grimes, Southern, Sand; runs batted in, Adams 1, Barnhart 1, Brickell 1, Thompson 1, Hurst 1, Jahn 2; two-base hits, Hargraves, Sand, Wright, Thompson, Jahn; stolen base, Adams; sacrifice, Hurst; double plays, Wright to Adams to P. Waner, Jahn to Hurst; left on bases, Pittsburgh 7, Philadelphia 3; bases on balls, off Benge 2, off Grimes 1; struck out, by Benge 4, by Grimes 2; hits, off Benge 8 in 8 innings, off Sweetland none in 1 inning; winning pitcher, Sweetland. Umpires, Quigley, Pfirman and Stark. Time, 1:52.

Raleigh Golf Flash Continues Fast Pace

Winston-Salem, N. C., June 13.—(AP) Eugene Mills, sensational Raleigh, N. C., amateur, shot a sterling 74 in the final 18 holes of qualifying play on the Forsythe Country club course here today in the seventeenth annual Carolina Golf association tournament to win medal honors with a gross score of 146 for the 36 holes.

Mills, who was one above par with a 72 yesterday, continued his steady work and was only three above par in the last 18 holes.

Pete Latzo Wins on Foul From Lomski

Aberdeen Woodsman Shoots Low Blow to Groin in Sixth Round of Fight.

BY EDWARD J. NEIL.
Associated Press Sports Writer.

Brooklyn, N. Y., June 13.—(AP)—A blight in the form of a foul blow, a right to the body that stretched pudgy Pete Latzo writhing on the canvas in the sixth round, ended a furious light-heavyweight battle tonight with the disqualification of Leo Lomski, slugging Pole from Aberdeen, Wash.

It was a discouraging ending to one of the fastest and most exciting clashes of natural sluggers New York has seen in many a day. The end came after Latzo had battered Lomski to the verge of a knockout with a series of smashing volleys to the head.

The crowd of 18,000 that had flocked to the big National league ball yard rose almost to a man and hissed Lomski from the ring.

Amazing Showing.

Latzo's showing against the man who knocked Tommy Loughran down twice last winter in a title match was little short of amazing. After the first two rounds, when Lomski hammered the former welterweight king's body lustily with short right smashes, Latzo swarmed all over his rival, battering him with left and right hooks to the head and body until the Aberdeen woodsman barely could stand.

During a wild exchange in the third round, when the battlers stood head to head and smashed full swings to head and body, Latzo made his first claim of foul. Again in the fifth round, in the midst of another wild exchange, Pudgy Pete dropped to one knee from a low punch.

In between rounds, Latzo's seconds poured into the ring protesting to the referee the low blows. Lou Magnolia, the arbiter, waved them aside.

Unquestionable Foul.

But there was no question as to the punch that ended the fray. Swinging to the body with everything he had as Latzo smashed his head with both hands, Lomski drove his right full to Pete's groin.

The Scranton miner dropped in agony from the blow. Without further parley, Magnolia sent Lomski out of the ring and into the hissing crowd. The round lasted only 1 minute and 22 seconds. Lomski scaled 175 pounds, Latzo 170 1-2.

Since automatic suspension is meted a foul loser in New York state, Lomski's availability for two major bouts in the near future is in doubt. Leo is matched to fight Mickey Walker, middleweight champion, 10 rounds here on July 4, and Tommy Loughran 15 rounds for the 175-pound title later in the summer.

Ironsides Runs First in Broadway

New York, June 13.—(AP)—Ironsides, Robert L. Gerry's bay son of Man O'War-Bee's Wax, led the field in the Broadway handicap, a mile and one-sixteenth gallop for three-year-olds, feature of today's card at Aqueduct. Miss P. Bailey's Bradley's Peggy finished second, two lengths behind, and H. P. Whitney's Tantivy came third.

The winners time was 1:46 1-5. Ironsides was heavily played, closing at 12 to 5. The race was worth $4,175.

Mack's Baby, owned by J. W. Parrish, won the feature race at Latonia, a claiming affair for three-year olds, over a mile and 70 yards. Dixie Prince took second and Stars and Stripes third.

The Exposition handicap, worth $2,500, at Long Branch, went to Nealon Kay, with Dignus second and Beau of the West third. The winner ran the mile and 70 yards in 1:46 2-5, and pair of backers $11.50 on each $2 ticket.

At Arlington the feature event, a six-furlong dash for three-year-olds, which was worth $2,000, went to Clean Play, Sankari took second place and Cayuga third. The winner paid $32.48 in the mutuels.

Standings

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

CLUBS—	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Birmingham	40	22	.645
Memphis	35	25	.583
New Orleans	33	26	.559
Mobile	33	29	.532
Nashville	28	33	.459
Chattanooga	26	36	.419
ATLANTA	24	35	.407
Little Rock	23	36	.390

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

CLUBS—	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Cincinnati	36	22	.621
St. Louis	33	21	.611
New York	28	21	.571
Chicago	30	25	.545
Brooklyn	28	24	.538
Pittsburgh	24	28	.462
Boston	18	31	.367
Philadelphia	11	36	.234

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

CLUBS—	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
New York	41	10	.804
Philadelphia	31	19	.620
St. Louis	28	26	.519
Cleveland	25	28	.472
Washington	20	28	.435
Detroit	22	32	.407
Boston	18	28	.391
Chicago	19	33	.365

SOUTHEASTERN LEAGUE.

CLUBS—	Won	Lost	Pct.
Pensacola	44	20	.688
Montgomery	38	26	.594
Jacksonville	35	30	.538
Albany	31	31	.500
Tampa	32	32	.500
Savannah	26	33	.441
Columbus	24	39	.381
Selma	20	40	.333

SALLY LEAGUE.

CLUBS—	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Asheville	32	22	.593
Macon	29	23	.558
Knoxville	27	23	.540
Spartanburg	27	25	.519
Charlotte	25	27	.481
Columbia	23	26	.469
Greenville	24	31	.436
Augusta	22	30	.423

GEORGIA-ALABAMA LEAGUE.

CLUBS—	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Cedartown	12	5	.706
Lindale	11	6	.647
Carrollton	10	7	.588
Talladega	6	10	.375
Anniston	6	10	.375
Gadsden	5	12	.294



Florida Sunday Blue Law Breakers Are Acquitted

Tampa, Fla., June 13—(AP)—Eighteen players of the Savannah and Tampa baseball teams in the Southeastern league were acquitted by a jury here tonight of charges of violating the state's Sunday blue laws by participating in a baseball game on April 29. The jury deliberated only five minutes.

The same charges against Roy Ellam and Ray Schmandt, managers of the Tampa and Savannah teams, were nolle prossed earlier in the day by County Solicitor R. E. L. Chancey.

The acquittal verdict was returned after a two-day trial in which the Sunday law was attacked by defense counsel as inoperative on account of lack of enforcement. Two deputies who made the arrests testified that Sunday baseball games had been played here for years. Neither could identify more than two of the players who were alleged to have played in the game April 29. A. T. Derry, secretary of the Tampa club, was questioned regarding which players participated in the game, but declared he did not see the contest and could not say. The state met the same difficulties in identification with sports editors of two Tampa papers. They said they did not know all the players outside their uniforms.

The two deputies witnessed the game April 29 and said they saw several prominent persons there, including two ministers. They testified that they saw no disorder at the park. More than 4,000 witnessed the game, marking up a new record for attendance at a baseball game here.

Cracker Stick Work

Name	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	SB	SH	Pct.
Angley, C.	30	62	11	23	4	2	0	3	2	.370
Gilbert, 3b.	59	236	25	85	18	4	1	3	7	.360
Rhiel, 2b.	55	195	26	65	9	5	1	3	8	.333
Zoeller, rf.	56	205	43	68	4	1	2	1	11	.331
West, lf.	51	206	24	68	11	1	8	5	7	.330
Cullop, cf.	27	95	25	30	7	1	10	4	4	.315
Jones, ss.	50	209	25	66	15	3	1	2	4	.311
Poole, 1b.	46	166	34	50	12	2	1	1	3	.301
Brock, c.	47	145	22	41	5	1	4	2	5	.282
Totals	1518	253	496	86	20	29	24	32	.320	

Today's Games

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

Memphis at Atlanta.
Little Rock at Birmingham.
New Orleans at Mobile.
(Only three games scheduled.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at St. Louis.
Boston at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.
Washington at Detroit.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis at Boston.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Brooklyn.
Pittsburgh at New York.

SALLY LEAGUE.

Charlotte at Augusta.
Columbia at Macon.
Spartanburg at Greenville.
Knoxville at Asheville.

SOUTHEASTERN LEAGUE.

Jacksonville at Albany.
Montgomery at Columbus.
Pensacola at Selma.
(Only three games scheduled.)

GEORGIA-ALABAMA LEAGUE.

Carrollton at Talladega.
Gadsden at Anniston.
Lindale at Cedartown.

LEADING BATTERS

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

PLAYERS-CLUBS—	G.	Ab.	R.	H.	Pct.
Bigelow, Bham.	54	206	39	94	.456
Varyan, Bham.	38	139	24	58	.417
Haley, Nashville	53	179	33	71	.397
Stock, Mobile	35	112	17	43	.384
Gardner, N. O.	58	231	53	88	.376

(Leader year ago today, D. Carroll, Chattanooga, .405.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

PLAYERS-CLUBS—	G.	Ab.	R.	H.	Pct.
Callaghan, Cinn.	37	105	16	45	.429
Hornsby, Boston	50	172	42	72	.419
Grantham, Pitts.	38	137	27	54	.394
Douthit, St. Louis	54	238	46	91	.382
Pieinich, Cinn.	40	129	14	49	.380

(Leader year ago today, Harris, Pittsburgh, .441.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

PLAYERS-CLUBS—	G.	Ab.	R.	H.	Pct.
Foxx, Phila	24	64	16	27	.422
Goslin, Wash.	36	106	22	44	.415
Lazzeri, N. Y.	44	165	34	64	.388
Berg, Chicago	15	37	6	14	.378
Durst, N. Y.	22	56	11	21	.375

(Leader year ago today, E. Miller, St. Louis, .404.)

BILL WHITE TO MANAGE AT COLUMBUS

Selma, Ala., June 13.—(AP)—Announcement was made here today that Bill White, baseball coach at the University of Georgia, had been signed to manage the Columbus team of the Southeastern league, replacing Hardin Herndon, who has directed the Foxes for the past two seasons.

White is to take charge of the team Thursday when the Reynards open a series with Montgomery in the Georgia city.

Hornsby Gets Home Run and Single To Increase Lead

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Rogers Hornsby added 5 points to his average with a single and his thirteenth home run at Boston yesterday which enabled him to hold both the batting and home-run leadership of the National league.

Babe Ruth failed to add to his home-run total. Cobb went hitless and fell behind Frisch by one point.

The standing to date:

Player—Club—	G.	Ab.	R	H.	Pct.
Hornsby, Braves	48	170	43	71	.418
P. Waner, Pirates	52	207	44	75	.362
Ruth, Yankees	51	172	60	58	.337
Frisch, Cardinals	54	210	42	66	.314
Cobb, Athletics	47	192	22	60	.313
Heilmann, Tigers	54	204	28	58	.284



As a co-worker in the ranks of Atlanta's builders we salute The Atlanta Constitution—the pioneers of progress who are now celebrating a 60th birthday, as we did last month.

Headquarters for
PALM BEACH *and*
NUROTEX SUITS

There's no sense in having strong beliefs unless they are backed by strong action.

We decided that *Palm Beach* and *Nurotex* represented the worthiest warm weather fabrics of modern times. We backed that decision by choosing the most interesting selection of these great *Goodall* suitings that Atlanta has ever seen. We had them tailored into suits and extra trousers by the finest summer clothing makers in America. And we then priced them to appeal to your sense of fairness, and your conception of real value.

Among them are Palm Beach Suits with a type of tailoring and fine workmanship rarely seen in summer wear. . . . Among them are patterns, weaves and colorings that represent the latest whisper of warm-weather fashion.

Drop in at "headquarters" while the size and style selection offer you a choice unmatched. *Today's a mighty good time to get acquainted.*

EISEMAN'S
56-58 PEACHTREE "Thru to Broad"

DOWN THE LINE

* * * * * * * * *

WITH W. O. McGEEHAN

MR. HEENEY SITS IT OUT.

The complacency with which Mr. Thomas Heeney seems to regard his chances at the heavyweight championship indicates one of two things. Either Thomas is very well satisfied with himself, or he does not care particularly what happens to him on July 26, when he engages in this year's Battle of the Century. His idea seems to be, "It will be all for the best, for it could not be worse."

This attitude may be magnificently philosophical, but it will not help the gate receipts, in which Mr. Heeney is supposed to participate. Some of the potential customers, who will have to work overtime to pay for their ringside seats with the new tax added, may become a little resentful over the fact that Thomas seems inclined to sit it out along these lines if it takes all summer.

The legend has been established that Mr. Heeney once was a blacksmith, but private information from one of the best informed men on pugilism, Mr. Trevor C. Wignall, indicates that he used to be a plumber and at the conclusion of his last bout at the National Sporting club in London he was advised to return to that line of endeavor and make it permanent.

This dark secret in Tom's past has been kept inviolate by his managers, American and English. When you hear the noun blacksmith, the inclination is to place the adjective "honest" before it. The tradition is that all blacksmiths are honest, but for some reason or other plumbers never have been placed in that category, and this is not meant as a crack at the plumbing trade, either. I am not responsible for traditions.

It may be that Thomas acquired this habit of sitting while he was a plumber. They say that plumbers, on reporting to the job, immediately place themselves in a chair and sit with infinite patience waiting for the arrival of their tools. If Thomas had announced his trade as that of plumber, they might be calling him the Plundering Plumber instead of the Honest Blacksmith. Of course, this would have been very unjust, indeed, but somehow or other the blacksmith trade has been associated with sterling integrity, while the plumbing trade has not been associated with anything of the sort.

While Mr. Gene Tunney has been galloping over the Adirondack roads and punching vehemently at the heavy bags, Thomas has confined most of his training to sitting. It was suggested that Thomas do his working out in St. Petersburg, Fla., where sitting is general among the inhabitants. But the objection to that was that Thomas hates to expose himself to the sunlight, or even to daylight in a mild form; consequently, St. Petersburg was out. Down there, while they pride themselves upon their benches, chairs and settees, they pride themselves even more vehemently on their sunlight.

Mr. Charles Harvey has threatened to take Mr. Heeney to a training camp at Fairhaven, N. J., some time this week. This place is equipped with an indoor gymnasium, for, although Thomas is to fight in the open, he does not care to expose himself to the air until it absolutely is necessary. He believes that in this way he will conserve his energy, which he has acquired through years of remaining indoors.

One of the greatest compliments paid to Mr. Heeney since he began to reveal his training secret was a life honorary membership in the Indoor Yacht club of San Francisco. This was accompanied by a vote of confidence in Mr. Heeney and an assurance that all the indoor athletes of the Pacific coast would be behind him to a man.

Mr. Heeney has received many offers from furniture houses to indorse various chairs for a cash consideration. But he is not mercenary. "Any chair is a good chair," said Mr. Heeney, "provided you can it in it."

The Chair Problem.

When Mr. Heeney does depart for Fairhaven the problem wil lbe to keep him out of the various chairs in that resort. At first Mr. Rickard proposed that all the chairs in the camp be removed. But the Mortimer Brothers, Limited, of Portsmouth, England, who know Tom's peculiarities, said: "It would do no blooming good. It would only make the beggar sit on the stoop, where everybody could see that 'e was sitting."

Mr. Charles Harvey, the American representative, who has an inventive ware store the other day purchasing turn of mind, was seen in a hard-a quantity of tacks. "It is an old idea, of course," said Mr. Harvey, "but it might work." As you have surmised, Mr. Harvey had planned to place tacks with the points upward in all the chairs at Fairlaven.

But I understand that this was given up for fear that some innocent bysitter might be injured during the training period. A large photograph is being installed in the training camp with only one record. "God Save the King." The managers were making an appeal to patriotism. But they were dubious as to its efficacy. One of the Mortimer brothers was heard to remark: "Tom will stand just so long, then 'e will sit, no matter what you play."

As Mr. Heeney instinctively is a polite person, it was suggested that ladies be encouraged to visit the camp during the day and occupy all the available chairs. "'E never would go as far as to take a chair from under a lady," said one of the Mortimer brothers. "But I do not think that 'e would get up to give his seat to a lady—at any rate, not while 'e was in training."

But the English and American representatives of Mr. Heeney declare that they are not worried. There is only one danger—that Tom may oversit during the training period and get himself into such a sedentary state that he might forget to get off the stool when the bell rings. But that is unlikely.

Chicks Win First From Crackers, 8-4

Continued from Page 21.

ficient cause to take second and Olson cause to retire in favor of Russell Pence. Then Jeanes singled and scored Engle while Johnson moved down to second. After Joe Klugman was thrown out, Doc Prothro came through with a single to left that brought Johnson and Jeanes clattering across the plate.

The foregoing had created much commotion among the cash customers assembled and Pence stopped it by striking out Frederick for the third out.

With the strong end of the batting order up in its seventh Atlanta could do nothing.

In the eighth Nick Cullop began a rally that at least made the score a little less one-sided. First up, he rocked left field with a thundering double. Then to the wonderment of everyone Billy Rhiel singled and scored Nick. After Jones flew out to center Johnny Brock piled one out on the right field bank but fast fielding held Billy up at third. Tom Angley went in to hit for Pence and struck out.

But it wasn't over yet. Zoeller kicked through with a single to left and scored Brock, making three runs, the total result of the rally.

Blethen replaced Pence for the ninth and had little trouble while a double play by Memphis saved Fred Johnson any further worry. What with Mr. Brennan's attack and the 29 hits, the fans had a lively afternoon.

27 EXTRA TWIN - BILLS IN NATIONAL

New York, June 13.—(AP)—Dates for playing off postponed games, announced tonight by John A. Heydler, National league president, gave the senior major circuit a total of 27 double-headers in addition to those regularly scheduled. Heydler took advantage of open dates to dispose of four other postponements. Dates for the double bills follow:

June—19, Philadelphia at Brooklyn; 20, New York at Boston; 21, New York at Boston; St. Louis at Chicago; 23, Brooklyn at Boston, and New York at Philadelphia; 25, New York at Philadelphia; 30, Philadelphia at Brooklyn, and Boston at New York.

July—1, Pittsburgh at St. Louis; 2, Philadelphia at Boston; 3, Philadelphia at Boston; 7, Brooklyn at Chicago; 8, Boston at St. Louis; 14, Philadelphia at Chicago; 21, Brooklyn at Pittsburgh; 22, Pittsburgh at Brooklyn; 28, St. Louis at Philadelphia; 29, Chicago at New York; 31, Chicago at New York.

August—7, Pittsburgh at Brooklyn; 8, Cincinnati at Boston; 18, Philadelphia at Pittsburgh; 23, New York at Pittsburgh.

September—8, New York at Brooklyn; 10, New York at Boston; 15, St. Louis at Philadelphia.

Single games to make up for postponements will be played as follows: June 19, St. Louis at Cincinnati; July 3, Cincinnati at Pittsburgh; August 10, St. Louis at Pittsburgh; September 14, Cincinnati at Pittsburgh.

Results

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.
Memphis, 8; Atlanta, 4.
Birmingham, 10; Little Rock, 2.
Mobile, 8; Nashville, 5.
New Orleans, 7; Chattanooga, 3.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
St. Louis 9; Boston 8.
New York 8; Chicago 6.
Philadelphia 12; Detroit 5.
Cleveland 8; Washington 7.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
St. Louis 11; Boston 8.
Cincinnati 5; New York 3.
Brooklyn 7; Chicago 2.
Philadelphia 4; Pittsburgh 3.

PIEDMONT LEAGUE.
High Point 6-0, Raleigh 0-2.
Winston-Salem 5, Salisbury 2.
Durham 8, Greensboro 5.

SOUTHEASTERN LEAGUE.
Albany 1, Jacksonville 4.
Columbus 3, Selma 5.
Montgomery 5, Pensacola 7.
Savannah at Tampa no game, players in court.

SALLY LEAGUE.
Spartanburg 3; Asheville 10.
Charlotte 7; Macon 6.
Greenville 2; Knoxville 3.
Columbia 3; Augusta 5.

TEXAS LEAGUE.
Wichita Falls 1; Fort Worth 0.
Shreveport 2; Dallas 3.
Waco 2; San Antonio 1.
Beaumont 1; Houston 2 (ten innings).

THREE-EYE LEAGUE.
Quincy 10; Bloomington 9.
Springfield 5; Terre Haute 11.
Peoria 5; Danville 7.
Decatur-Evansville, rain.

EASTERN CAROLINA.
Wilmington 2; Kinston 12.
Rocky Mount 1; Goldsboro 3.
Fayetteville 7; Greenville 4.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE.
Seattle 3; Los Angeles 4.
Hollywood 1; Sacramento 8.
Portland 3; San Francisco 4.
Missions 1; Oakland 0.

WESTERN LEAGUE.
Tulsa 12-7; Des Moines 1-3.
Oklahoma City 6, Omaha 3.
Amarillo 2; Pueblo 7.
Wichita 4; Denver 6.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Rochester 4-5; Jersey City 0-3.
Montreal 7; Newark 3.
Toronto 4; Baltimore 16.
Buffalo 10; Reading 0.

Carrollton 9; Gadsden 5.
Anniston 9; Cedartown 1.
Lindale 7; Talladega 6.

EASTERN LEAGUE.
Bridgeport 1; Springfield 0.
Hartford 2; Waterbury 1.
Pittsfield 3; Providence 1.
Albany 8-6, New Haven 7-7 (second game 11 innings.

COTTON STATES LEAGUE.
Meridian 6; Monroe 5.
Gulfport 5; Jackson 2.
Laurel-Alexandria, rain.
Others not scheduled.

Georgia-Alabama League

PLENTY HOMERS HERE.

Cedartown, Ga., June 13.—(Special.)—Anniston won the third game of the series here today by hitting in the pinches. Harriss, for Anniston, gave up only four hits after relieving Dugan in the first frame with three on and none out. Ammons hit two home runs over the right field wall. Stroecker and Sanders also hit for the circuit.

Score by innings: R.
Anniston .....000 003 501—9
Cedartown .....010 000 000—1
Batteries: Dugan, Harriss and Case; Sydinger and Knowles.

CARROLLTON WINS SIXTH.

Carrollton, Ga., June 13.—Fittery's Frogs pounded out 14 hits for nine runs and took the third straight from Gadsden 9 to 8, here today. Howell got two home runs making four for the big rightfielder in the series. Goggans hit one and Green hit two for Gadsden. Carrollton has won six straight games.

Score by innings: R. H. E.
Gadsden ... ... 001 000 301—5 5 3
Carrollton ..... 103 001 40x—9 14 3
Batteries, Swift and Green; Moore and Goggans.

LINDALE RALLY WINS.

Lindale, Ga., June 13.—(Special.)—Going into the ninth inning two runs behind, the Lindale Dragons pulled a rally here Wednesday that netted them a ball game when Howell singled and the winning run crossed the plate. Stanfield had been sent into the game and had doubled to send the tying run across the rubber.

Manager Donaldson, of the locals, was the leading hitter, getting three hits out of five trips to the plate. Gallagher and Lewis, of the losers, hit home runs over the right field fence.

Score by innings: R.
Talladega .....003 120 000—6
Lindale .....100 201 003—7
Batteries: Carroll and McCarthy; Dodson and Early.

For the next 22 years the story of baseball was written by Anson's baseman's mitt. And he edited it with his bat.

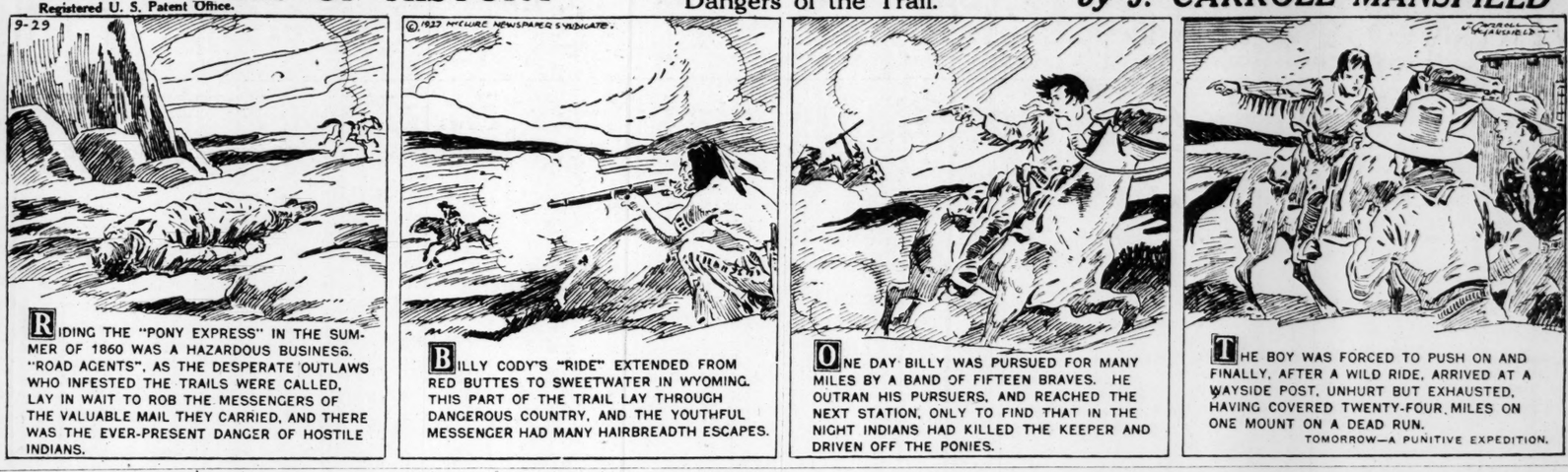
* * *

By 1897 Anson's life batting average had reached the magnificent record of .337. So he quit in disgust.

HIGH LIGHTS OF HISTORY

Buffalo Bill, Scout ot Scouts—Part XXVIII. Dangers of the Trail.

by J. CARROLL MANSFIELD



RIDING THE "PONY EXPRESS" IN THE SUMMER OF 1860 WAS A HAZARDOUS BUSINESS. "ROAD AGENTS", AS THE DESPERATE OUTLAWS WHO INFESTED THE TRAILS WERE CALLED, LAY IN WAIT TO ROB THE MESSENGERS OF THE VALUABLE MAIL THEY CARRIED, AND THERE WAS THE EVER-PRESENT DANGER OF HOSTILE INDIANS.

BILLY CODY'S "RIDE" EXTENDED FROM RED BUTTES TO SWEETWATER IN WYOMING. THIS PART OF THE TRAIL LAY THROUGH DANGEROUS COUNTRY, AND THE YOUTHFUL MESSENGER HAD MANY HAIRBREADTH ESCAPES.

ONE DAY BILLY WAS PURSUED FOR MANY MILES BY A BAND OF FIFTEEN BRAVES. HE OUTRAN HIS PURSUERS, AND REACHED THE NEXT STATION, ONLY TO FIND THAT IN THE NIGHT INDIANS HAD KILLED THE KEEPER AND DRIVEN OFF THE PONIES.

THE BOY WAS FORCED TO PUSH ON AND FINALLY, AFTER A WILD RIDE, ARRIVED AT A WAYSIDE POST, UNHURT BUT EXHAUSTED, HAVING COVERED TWENTY-FOUR MILES ON ONE MOUNT ON A DEAD RUN.

TOMORROW—A PUNITIVE EXPEDITION.

DEADLOCK HOLDS IN STEWART JURY

Washington, June 13.—(United News.)—The Stewart contempt trial jury, apparently badly deadlocked, made no report after eight hours of deliberating. There was no sign of a verdict.

Robert W. Stewart, the defendant, Indiana Standard Oil chairman, genially waited in the court room, joking with his attorneys. He expected to be acquitted, and planned poses for photographs after the verdict. The trial has lasted more than two weeks.

Visitors to G.O.P. Parley Are Just Getting the Trip

BY KIRKE L. SIMPSON.
Associated Press Staff Writer.

Kansas City, June 13.—Folks who came to the republican national convention merely sightseeing, didn't get a great deal for their time and trouble, in so far as the day session was concerned.

Those who stuck it out, missing lunch, just got a touch of good old-fashioned political oratory when George Moses, of New Hampshire, took over the gavel as permanent chairman. They also saw the amazingly orderly crowd of delegates, alternates, and convention officials, which had sat through a dreary wait for the report of the credentials committee, participate in a brief, one-sided row over Texas delegates—which the Hoover voting power steam-rolled as quickly as the votes could be counted—and then wake up in a hurry and get to yelling as though they really enjoyed it when Moses challenged the democrats to "bring on" their most redoubtable champion, "be his name Robinson, Jones or Smith."

Bring Him On.

"Bring him on," Moses snarled at the radio mikes before him. "Bring him on, and we'll bury him in a bloody grave."

At that the convention sat up to yell. Then it got up to yell some more and louder. Somebody, down in New Hampshire's row, jerked loose the state standard and waved it frantically, while Moses, steel gray eyes glittering behind his glasses in the glare of the spotlights, jaw outthrust in fighting pose and gavel clutched as though it was a battle ax, glared truculently around.

Bang, went the gavel, while the din was at its best. Moses, the man who as president pro tem. of the United States senate dares ride even that august body roughshod on occasions, was on the job. He wanted results, not noise, and proposed to get them quickly.

Yellers Cut Off.

And he did. Almost without knowing it, the yellers were cut off in mid yell and subsided into their chairs. The show was being hustled along in a fashion that brooked no delay. Moses fixing it with stern eye as he snapped out the next order of business and rushed matters without letup until he declared the recess to a night session with a final, emphatic gavel bang that set the speaker's table jumping and close-up reporters, pecking away at typewriters just below, wondering whether chunks might not be coming down on their heads before this convention ends.

On the whole it was a dull sort of day in the dingy old convention hall, with everybody's hopes pinned to the night session for excitement.

MARATHON DANCE IS CUPID ALLY

Chicago, June 13.—(AP)—A marathon dance apparently is a good place not only to become engaged but to reconcile matrimonial differences. Frank and May Brown of South Sioux City, Neb., the only married couple in the long distance dance which started here June 3, estranged when they entered the contest, but when they dropped out after 244 hours of dancing, announced they had made up and that there would be no divorce. The only other two couples still left on the floor said they had become engaged.

West Atlanta Trims Norcross

The fast west Atlanta nine defeated the Norcross team in a very exciting game Wednesday afternoon on the latter's diamond. The final count was 11-9.

Norcross presented a terrific batting attack in the initial inning and scored four runs to take an early lead. This handicap was soon overcome when the Atlantans came back and scored a total of six runs during the first four innings. Norcross retaliated and staged a rally in the fifth and shoved across three more runs and added their final counter in the seventh.

Whitney, working on the mound for the victors, allowed a total of 10 hits while his teammates were collecting the large sum of 19 off the offerings of Letson and Martin. Norcross twirlers. M. Davenport, of Norcross, got three hits out of four times at bat and Bennett, of Atlanta, connected with three out of five times up. H. and E. Carlyle, of Norcross, hit for the circuit. Score by innings. R. H. E.
West Atlanta 112 402 010—11 19 4
Norcross ....101 030 100— 9 10 1
Batteries: Whitney and Eskew; Letson, Martin and Martin.

Florida Girl Is Back Home, Happy Bride

West Palm Beach, Fla., June 13.—(AP)—Back home a bride and happy—that's the story of Edra Hazel Burrus, 15-year-old girl missing from her home in Greenacres, a suburb of West Palm Beach, since Saturday.

Edra disappeared with Henry Redifer, 20, to whom she said she had been engaged for more than a year, and with Tottie Redifer, sister of Henry.

They motored to Georgia, where the girls walked across the border line to avoi legal complications and continued on to Adel, Ga., county seat of Cook county, where they were married Monday morning.

They returned last night.

Byrd's Party To Eat Well, Greason Says

New York, June 13.—(Special.)—The purchase and transportation of all the provisions and all the supplies from bed linen to frying pan for Comamnder Byrd's two-year expedition into the wastes around the south pole have been turned over to Sydney Greason, of Atlanta, Ga., who on June 5 took up the duties of steward for the expedition.

Greason has established his office at the Biltmore hotel and is now busily occupied in figuring out the provisioning to the last detail. Even the equipment of the men who, in parties of two or three, will make exploratory sallies across the unknown southern plateau, have been left entirely to Greason.

According to his present plans, he will ship supplies for 18 months to Dunedin, New Zealand, and carry only supplies for six months aboard the Norwegian steamer Sampson, which will transport the party to their antarctic landing. Special attention is being paid to the shipping of the meat supply, and Greason will design a refrigeration plant for the Sampson after it arrives in New York.

"We intend," he stated, "to feed the men as well as they would be fed in New York. I am taking along dehydrated vegetables and all the other decorations of a dinner table. What is more I am arranging for an orchestra composed of members of the party. On the whole it is a big job for I have to take care of 55 men for two years and I can't forget things and call up for them at the last minute."

Speaking of Commander Byrd, Greason stated: "The more I see of the commander the better I like him and the more glad I am that I will be with him on this adventure. I will remain at headquarters with him after we send the ship back to New Zealand, and help pass the long antarctic night." As for the job in general, Greason asserts that it is different in some ways from his duties with the athletic club in Atlanta and that every day he was learning something.

LONG DISTANCE CALL SURPRISES FLIER'S MOTHER

Mexico City, June 13.—(AP)—Senora Carranza, mother of Captain Emilio Carranza, who flew from Mexico City to Washington, attributes her son's success to the blessings she imparted to him before he hopped off.

Answering a telephone call from Washington last night she was surprised to hear her son's voice and asked several times who was on the other end of the wire before she was convinced that it was the airman. Senora Carranza told newspapermen who were present that his success was due to her blessing.

JERSEY CANDIDATE FOR U.S. SENATOR SPENT $50,000

Washington, June 13.—(AP)—Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, former United States senator from New Jersey, spent $50,000 in a futile effort to win the republican senatorial nomination in the recent New Jersey primary, he told the Reed campaign funds committee today.

NICARAGUA POLICE AGENT CAPTURED BY REBEL BAND

Oanagua, Nicaragua, June 13.—(AP) The Nicaraguan government has informed American Marine headquarters that a police agent at Tunky, in Pis Pis mining district, was captured by followers of the rebel general, Augustino Sandino and sentenced to death but succeeded in escaping. The agent said the village was looted.

FLORIDA DELEGATES ELECT SKIPPER AS COMMITTEEMAN

Kansas City, June 13.—(AP)—Florida's delegates after a prolonged fight among themselves in caucus just before taking their seats in the convention today, elected Glen B. Skipper, of Miami, as national committeeman to succeed George W. Bean, of Clearwater, and Clara C. Grace, St. Petersburg, as committeewoman, to succeed Mrs. F. M. Morse, Tampa.

HOOVER WINNER OF G.O.P. TEST VOTE

BY PAUL F. HAUPERT.
Associated Press Staff Writer.

Kansas City, June 13.—The delegate makeup of the republican national convention finally was determined today but not until the fight over Texas representation had been carried to the floor and supporters of Hoover had demonstrated they had control.

Upholding decision of the national committee and of the credentials committee which grappled with contests through most of the night, the convention by a roll call vote of 659 1-2 to 399 1-2 shut the doors of the hall on 22 district delegates from Texas, generally classed as anti-Hoover. This done, without further ado, it recognized the credentials of the contesting faction which is strong for the secretary of commerce.

Appeals Dismissed.

The majority report of the credentials committee, presented by Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, an assistant attorney general and a Hoover delegate at large for California, dismissed all the appeals from last week's decisions of the national committee, which almost without exception, went in Hoover's favor. In addition it recommended the seating of a La Follette delegate from the third Wisconsin district in the face of a contest which had not been reviewed by the national committee.

No sooner had the convention, which had twiddled its thumbs for an hour while the credentials committee majority was whipping its report into shape, heard its contents from the woman chairman than Daniel O. Hastings, holding the proxy of Senator Coleman Dupont, of Delaware, voiced dissent with notice that he had the support of the credentials committee members from 13 other states—Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Maryland, Minnesota, North Dakota, New York, North Carolina, Oklahonia, South Carolina, West Virginia and Wisconsin. The prest involved only the Texas district delegates.

Opposition Voiced.

With five minutes alloted to each of them, Hastings and T. O. Streissguth, of Minnesota, appealed for adoption of the minority report. Mrs. Willebrandt and Representative Fort, of New Jersey, Hoover floor manager, spoke in opposition.

The nub of the Hastings-Streissguth argument was that district delegates in Texas should be selected at district conventions, as was done by the Wurzbach-Littleton faction, which generally has been regarded as anti-Hoover. The contention of the Hoover backers was that the delegates selected at the state convention under dominance of R. B. Creager, national committeeman, were the only ones with legitimate credentials.

The brief debate over, Senator Fess, of Ohio, presiding, put the question and ruled that the "nays" had it. Up went a cry for a roll call. Fess ruled that the delegations from at least six states would have to demand one.

To the applause and cheers of delegates lined up against Hoover, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Minnesota, Oklahoma, West Virginia and several other states called for a record vote, and for the first time the convention reading clerk got away on a roll call with "Alabama—fifteen votes."

Test of Strength.

While it had all the earmarks of a test of strength, the lineup, in the judgment of most party leaders, was not an absolute index of the strength Hoover will muster on the first nominating ballot. Generally, however, it was recognized as clearly showing that the Hoover forces not only have a safe margin of control, but that he has more than enough votes in sight to go over on the first ballot.

In all, 27 delegations voted in accordance with the argument advanced by the Hoover spokesmen; eight, including those from Connecticut, Delaware and Illinois, lined up in opposition.

The New York delegation, biggest of them all, split, 59 siding with the minority, 31 with the pro-Hoover majority.

DEKALB
DECATUR
THURSDAY—FRIDAY
William Boyd
— IN —
"The Volga Boatman"

Blue Steel
and his recording orchestra
play a special dance at
Idlewood
Friday Night, 10 till 2

FLA. INVALID SLAYER RECEIVES 10 YEARS

Miami, Fla., June 13.—(AP)—Pleading guilty to manslaughter, Bert Campbell, 53-year-old wheel chair invalid who shot to death the wife who nursed him through fourteen years of illness, today accepted sentence of ten years' imprisonment.

Unable to move himself without the wheelchair from which he fired the shots that killed his wife, Campbell was carried into the courtroom on the shoulders of two deputies. He could not rise to hear the sentence imposed by Judge A. J. Rose.

The killing occurred April 26. Campbell firing as his wife reentered their home after talking with friends at the curb. After the shooting he wheeled himself to the telephone and called police, with the casual announcement that he had "just shot my wife."

He showed no change of expression as the sentence was imposed. He made no statement.

When police questioned him after the shooting Campbell said the slain woman "cared for me like a baby," but complained that she bore him only a mother's love. He said they had come to quarrel often and he "couldn't stand it any longer." Neighbors said the couple never had been known to quarrel.

The killer had been found sane but State's Attorney N. Vernon Hawthorne said he would have demanded the electric chair for him "but for his mental and physical condition."

FOUR CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENCY MAY WITHDRAW

Kansas City, June 13.—(AP)—The four allied presidential candidates—Watson, Goff, Lowden and Curtis—will decide tomorrow whether they will go through with their nomination speeches or have their nominations withdrawn.

Informal conferences were held tonight at Senator Watson's rooms, but a decision was deferred until tomorrow. This action is contemplated in view of the decided trend of the convention for Hoover on the test vote today on adoption of the report of the credentials committee.

GERMAN AVIATRIX BREAKS RELATIONS WITH HER BACKERS

Curtiss Field, N. Y., June 13.—(AP) Thea Rasche, German flier, today said that she had broken her relations with her backers because of the frequent delays in preparation for her flight to Europe and that she would continue independently.

HILTON WAINWRIGHT LAID TO FINAL REST

Waycross, Ga., June 13.—The funeral services for Hilton Wainwright, 20-year-old son of Mrs. Philip Wainwright, of Waycross, were held at the Sardis church, near Folkston, Wednesday afternoon, Rev. W. O. Gibson officiating.

Mr. Wainwright was killed instantly in the Atlantic Coast Line yards in Jacksonville Monday when he was struck by a locomtive.

He is survived by his mother, six brothers, K. S. Wainwright and J. D. Wainwright, of Jacksonville; G. B. Wainwright, of Folkston; T. Wainwright, I. Wainwright and Oliver Wainwright, of Waycross, and by four sisters, Mrs. R. A. J. McDuffy, of Winokur; Miss Rachel Wainwright, of Folkston; Miss Kate Wainwright and Mrs. J. H. Blessing, of Waycross.

Mr. Wainwright had spent most of his life in Waycross and had hosts of friends here who are shocked to learn of his sudden death.

A plague of nervous prostration struck all other baseball managers in 1876. That's when Anson started playing.

PRESIDENT'S YACHT TO BE OVERHAULED

Washington, June 13.—(AP)—The president's yacht, the Mayflower, will depart from her pier at the Washington navy yard June 22 for her annual vacation and overhauling. She will be overhauled at the Boston navy yard between June 24 and July 23, after which she will operate from the submarine base at New London, Conn., and the New York navy yard, returning to Washington August 17.

MET
POPOLITAN
Now Showing
Monte Blue
—in—
"Across the Atlantic"
A Vitaphone Presentation
See and Hear
Henry B. Walthall
—in—
"Retribution"
And Two Other Vitaphone Acts
Continuous 11 A. M. to 11 P. M.

LOEW'S GRAND
Continuous 1 P. M. to 11 P. M.
Note: Afternoons Until 6:30 P. M. (Saturday Included)
25c — 35c
CHILDREN 25c All Times
At 3:30—6:30—9 P.M.
JOHNNIE BERKES
IN
"MAYBE, WHO KNOWS"
REVUE FANTASY
9—PEOPLE—9
OTHER LOEW ACTS
At 2—4:30—7:30—10 P. M.
RAMON NOVARRO
WITH
RENEE ADOREE
IN
"A CERTAIN YOUNG MAN"
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture
M. G. M. Comedy & News

Mat. 15c Nites 20c TUDOR Kids 10c
Opens 9:30 A. M.
TODAY Friday Saturday
TOM MIX
In an entirely new and different kind of story—as an aviating cowboy who cleans out a bandit gang.
—in—
"SILVER VALLEY"
See It
First Time Ever Shown in Atlanta!

LABOR FEDERATION TO AID CAMPAIGN OF LUTHER STILL

Committees to finance and promote the campaign of Luther Still, candidate for reelection to the state legislature as a member of the Fulton county delegation, were named Wednesday night by the Atlanta Federation of Trades at its semi-monthly meeting at the labor temple.

Mr. Still, who is one of the outstanding figures in organized labor circles in this section, being president of the Atlanta Typographical union, spoke briefly to the federation, outlining his record of service in the general assembly during the session of 1927, and asking for the support not only of organized labor, but of all citizens of Fulton county.

Pointing out that he had supported measures intended to better conditions for the masses of the people, Mr. Still also declared that he had at heart the welfare of all classes of citizens and the business interests of the community.

Representatives were on hand at the meeting from all organized crafts affiliated with the Atlanta Federation of Trades and also from the railroad brotherhoods.

HOWARD
ONE OF THE PUBLIX THEATRES
Atlanta's Greatest Entertainment
They're standing in the aisles to see this Publix Wonder Show!
BILLIE DOVE
in
"THE YELLOW LILY"
With
CLIVE BROOK
Gorgeous Billie at her best! Clive was never more handsome!
Publix Stage Hit!
"MERRY WIDOW REVUE"
With Publix Stars and
JACK STANLEY and the HOWARD STAGE BAND

CAPITOL
ATLANTA'S FINEST THEATRE
ON THE SCREEN
Great in
"What Price Glory"
Greater in
"A Girl in Every Port"
Now the
Greatest of All
VICTOR McLAGLEN
in
"HANGMAN'S HOUSE"
Dann Byrne's Famous Novel of Racing and Racial Intrigue
ON THE STAGE
JACK DE SYLVIA'S NITE CLUB
"A Glimpse of Broadway's Night Life"
CHAS—IRWIN
POPULAR COMEDY STAR
AND OTHER BIG ACTS

WEST END THEATRE
TODAY AND FRIDAY
One of the Best Pictures of the Year
Sorrell & Son
DON'T MISS THIS—
It's Great

PONCE DE LEON THEATRE
Constitution—We congratulate you on your 60th birthday.
TODAY AND FRIDAY
"SILK LEGS"
with pretty Madge Bellamy.

RIALTO
Have You Seen It?
"HAROLD TEEN"
With Arthur Lake and and Mary Brian
See and Hear
Guiseppe De Luca
AND
Beniamino Gigli
AND
3 Other Publix Vitaphone Presentations
West Point Commencement Drill
Over the Movietone
NEXT WEEK
Zane Grey's
Latest and Greatest
"The Vanishing Pioneer"
With Jack Holt
Movietone News
and
3 Publix Vitaphone Presentations

KEITH'S GEORGIA
Pick o' the Pictures
1:15—4:15—7:30—10:00 P. M.
Pola Negri
In Her Most Beautiful Role
3 Sinners
A Paramount Picture
With
Big Star Cast
and
A "Smashing" Program of Real Vaudeville
Featuring
SLIM TIMBLIN
Butler and Porter
5 —— GREAT ACTS —— 5

ATLANTA THEATRE
Matinee Wednesday-Saturday
Telephone WAlnut 1022
WEEK JUNE 11
ROBERT WILLIAMS
PLAYERS OFFER
"THE NOOSE"
BY WILLARD MACK
Based on the Story by H. H. Van Loan with
Felix Krembs, Nina Penn
and
Robert Williams
Staged by A. H. Van Buren
POPULAR PRICES
Tickets can be reserved at Phillips & Crew
NEXT WEEK
"BABY CYCLONE"

TENTH STREET
TENTH & PEACHTREE
THURSDAY—FRIDAY
Douglas Fairbanks
— IN —
"THE GAUCHO"

THE RITZ
Atlanta's Only Night Club
Presents
Arthur H. Dalton's Review
"DANCE PARADISE"
Featuring
"Uke" Joe Kelly with a Bevy of Beautiful Girls
From the Latest Broadway Hit, "Good News"
Mr. Dalton is the originator of the Varsity Drag and will give lessons free to any one wanting same after each show.
THURS., FRI. & SAT.
DANCING—DINING
EIGHT TILL TWO

OFFICERS ELECTED BY EASTERN STAR

Macon, Ga., June 13.—(AP)—The twenty-seventh annual convention of the grand chapter of Georgia, Order of Eastern Star, came to a close tonight with the installation of officers who were elected at the afternoon session.

Mrs. Vesta Smith Brown, of Waycross, Ga., was elected worthy grand matron; A. G. Miller, of Waycross, grand patron; Mrs. Jessie B. Beach, Savannah, associate grand matron; Henry Brown, Savannah, associate grand patron; Mrs. Rowena C. Ward, Valdosta, grand secretary; Mrs. Annie Bulloch, Warm Spring, grand treasurer; Mrs. Mary T. Bush, Augusta, grand conductress; Mrs. Annie Ward, Dublin, associate grand conductress; Mrs. Bertie Rushing, Glennville, grand chaplain; Mrs. Birdie Corlis, LaGrange, grand lecturer; Mrs. Esta Hansen, East Point, grand marshal; Mrs. Belle Haley, Atlanta, grand organist; Mrs. Annie Hicks Edwards, Brunswick, grand Adah; Mrs. Mary Green, Ringgold, grand Ruth; Mrs. Susan Crowell, Columbus, grand Martha; Mrs. Clara Morris, Chamblee, grand Electa; Mrs. Jessamond McLaughlin, Jessup, grand warden; Mrs. R. E. Brown, Waycross, grand sentinel.

Jewels were presented to the retiring officers. The installation ceremony was in charge of Mrs. Rose Mae Ashby, worthy grand marshal, general grand chapter.

Mrs. Rowena Ward, secretary, was filling the place because of the death of Mrs. Wattie Colquitt.

FAILURE OF LIGHTS CAUSED BY STORM

For 40 minutes Wednesday night and early this morning a large part of Atlanta was shrouded in darkness following an electrical storm.

Street lights and lights in a number of office buildings and business houses in the center of the city went out at 11:40 o'clock and service was not restored until 12:20 o'clock this morning.

Representatives of the Georgia Power company stated that the situation was caused by failure in certain transmission lines outside the city, and of a number of distribution lines inside Atlanta. Nearly every section of the city was affected. In some parts of the city lights were out while only a short distance away the service would be normal.

The failure of the lights followed a rain of several hours and a wind which blew down awnings over the city and caused other damage.

More showers are scheduled for today, according to the weather man. Temperatures will be a little higher than so far this week.

MISS BESSIE KEMPTON QUALIFIES FOR RACE

Miss Bessie Kempton, Fulton county's only woman legislator, Wednesday paid her entrance fee in her race for renomination for the fourth consecutive time and thus became the only qualified aspirant for the legislature from this county. She is offering subject to the state primary to be held September 12.

For two terms she was a member of the rules committee, one of the most important in the Georgia assembly, and served as chairman of the A. & W. P. committee for two terms. She has been a member of the ways and means committee for several years, and has cast her vote on all occasions to prevent increases in taxes.

During her service in the legislature, she has sponsored many bills providing among other things for additional appropriations for Georgia Tech, the Georgia Training School for Girls and for schools.

MEETING IS HELD BY SUPPORTERS OF STEVE GLASS

Friends and supporters of Steve C. Glass, candidate for city marshal in the runover primary of June 20, outlined plans for a strenuous campaign at an organization meeting at the Kimball house Wednesday night. A large crowd was present.

Headquarters have been opened in room 216, Kimball house. J. M. Pirkle, who ran third in the first primary, has joined forces with Mr. Glass. Hiss Lollie Buchanan, L. R. Fowler, and Walter M. Callaway will have charge of the campaign and Mr. Pirkle will have charge of headquarters.

Mr. Glass is opposed by J. Ben Daniel.

Jere Adams, Decatur Youth, Is Drowned On California Visit

News reached Atlanta Wednesday night of the drowning Wednesday afternoon of Jere Wilcox Adams, 18, only son of James LeConte Adams, 704 West College street, Decatur.

Mr. Adams was swimming at Woodland Beach, Calif., when his death occurred. No details have been learned here. He left Atlanta about two months ago for California.

In addition to his father he is survived by seven sisters: Mrs. Cammile Bass, Miss Marion Adams, Miss Drue Adams, all of Decatur; Mrs. Will Booth, of Atlanta; Mrs. E. T. Hudson, Ellijay; Mrs. D. R. Villareal, of Tampa, Fla., and Miss LeConte Adams, of Birmingham, Ala.

The body will be brought to Atlanta for funeral services and interment. Arrangements will be announced later by Bond & Green, undertakers at Decatur.

TRAFFIC CLUBS HONOR T. B. CURTIS, ATLANTA

Oakland, Cal., June 13.—(AP)—William C. Fitch, freight claim agent for the Southern Pacific company at San Francisco, today was elected president of the Associated Traffic Clubs of America at their sixth annual convention here.

Other officers elected included: T. B. Curtis, Atlanta, Ga., first vice president.

Directors named for three years included W. C. Hull, Richmond, Va., and B. F. McCarmley, Memphis, Tenn.

Mr. Curtis is general agent for the Charleston and Western Carolina Railroad company in Atlanta, has lived in this city for 10 years and has served his company for more than 20 years. He is a past president of the Atlanta Traffic club.

SPALDING IS GIVEN HIGH PAPAL HONOR

On the eve of the presentation of the Notre Dame university Laetare medal to Jack J. Spalding, announcement was made Wednesday that on Friday morning Mr. Spalding will be made a Knight of St. Gregory, one of the highest of papal orders. Thus in the space of less than 24 hours the prominent Atlanta attorney will receive the greatest honor which Notre Dame can give to a layman and one of the highest awards given by the pope. The medal from the university will be given to Mr. Spalding tonight at the exercises in the Woman's club auditorium by the Rev. Father M. J. Walsh, president of the great Catholic university, and the Atlantan will be made a member of the knightly order Friday morning at the Sacred Heart church, with Bishop M. J. Keyes, of Savannah, formally bestowing the award given by the pope.

The ceremonies tonight will be open to the public and will begin at 8 o'clock. In addition to the presentation of the medal by Father Walsh there will be addresses by E. R. Black, governor of the Federal Reserve bank, and J. Carroll Payne.

Conferring of Order.

At 9 o'clock Friday morning Bishop Keyes will confer the order of St. Gregory on Mr. Spalding, making him the third living Georgian to be made a member of this order, Captain P. H. Rice, president of the Catholic Laymen's association, of Georgia, having been so honored some time ago. J. W. Conway, now of Atlanta, also is a member of the order.

The order of the Knights of Saint Gregory is made up of Catholics who



THE REV. FATHER M. J. WALSH

have been cited by the pope for outstanding work in behalf of the church. The order was established in 1831 by Pope Gregory XVI and is conferred "upon men of unblemished character who have promoted the interests of society and the church" by the pope at the recommendation of the bishops. A very small number are admitted to the order each year. Mr. Spalding becomes the first Georgian and perhaps the first in this country to receive two of the greatest of Catholic honors within such a short period of time.

Preliminary to the giving of awards will be a luncheon which will be given at 12:30 o'clock today at the Piedmont Driving club in honor of Mr. Spalding, many of the distinguished guests who are in the city for the occasion and many prominent Atlantans.

Those to Attend.

Among those who are expected to attend are:

Mr. Spalding; Rev. Matthew Walsh, C. S. C., president of Notre Dame university; Right Rev. Michael J. Keyes, bishop of Savannah; Right Rev. Patrick Barry, bishop of St. Augustine; Rev. R. H. Smith, Provincial Marist society; J. W. Conway, knight of St. Gregory; Rev. Michael A. Cotter, pastor of Sacred Heart church; Rev. Joseph G. Cassidy, pastor Immaculate Conception church; Rev. H. F. Clark, pastor of St. Anthony's church; George G. Gillespie, president Superior council United States Society of St. Vincent de Paul; Edmond J. Butler, secretary Superior council United States Society of St. Vincent de Paul; Captain P. H. Rice, president Catholic Laymen's Association of Georgia; Richard Reid, manager publicity department Catholic Laymen's Association of Georgia; J. J. Haverty, vice president Catholic Laymen's association, state at large; R. A. Magill, president Atlanta branch Catholic Laymen's association; F. T. McDermott, president Immaculate Conception conference, Society St. Vincent de Paul.

Dr. J. R. Hines, president Sacred Heart conference, Society St. Vincent de Paul; J. W. Masselling, president St. Anthony's conference, Society of St. Vincent de Paul; Dr. H. W. Cox, president Emory university; Dr. Thornwell Jacobs, president Oglethorpe university; Dr. M. L. Brittain, president Georgia School of Technology; J. Carroll Payne, attorney and capitalist; Eugene R. Black, governor federal reserve bank, Atlanta; C. J. McGovan, grand knight of the Knights of Columbus; Major John S. Cohen, president of the Atlanta Journal; Albert Howell, president of the Atlanta Constitution; W. C. Edwards, publisher of the Atlanta Georgian-American; Willis F. Sutton, superintendent of public schools; George W. Powell, president board of education; J. J. Condon, secretary Particular council, Society of St. Vincent de Paul; W. E. Kay, general counsel A. C. L. Railway, Jacksonville, Fla.; Benedict J. Elder, editor of "The Record," Louisville, Kentucky.

6 MACON SMALL LOAN OPERATORS INDICTED BY JURY

Macon, Ga., June 13.—(AP)—Six Macon men, operators of guaranty companies, were indicted by the Bibb county grand jury this afternoon for alleged violations of the small loan laws of the state in that they charged usurious interest in endorsing for applicants for loans.

The grand jury recessed until Friday morning at which time it was announced it will go further into the investigation of endorsement and guaranty companies as well as into the practices of so-called salary and wage buyers.

JAMES WRIGHT DIES AT PRIVATE HOSPITAL

James Livingston Wright, 41, of Habersham road, died at a private hospital Wednesday night.

He is survived by his widow; father, James T. Wright; mother-in-law, Mrs. Inez Wilkins Jones of Waynesboro; sister, Miss Bertha Wright, and two brothers, Thomas O. Wright and Dr. Edward S. Wright.

Mr. Wright was born in Atlanta October 16, 1888, the son of James T. Wright and Lucy Livingston Coursen. He attended the Atlanta public schools and the University of Georgia and then entered the real estate business. He was a member of Yaarab temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., Atlanta commandery, Knights Templar No. 9, Gate City lodge F. & A. M. No. 2, Kappa Sigma fraternity, Capital City club, Atlanta Chamber Commerce and Atlanta Real Estate board.

Funeral arrangements will be announced later by H. M. Patterson and Son.

Boy Scout Summer Camp Activities in Full Swing



Photo by Ben Cooper, staff photographer.

Activities of the annual summer camp at the Bert Adams Boy Scout reservation, near Vinings, are now in full swing, following the camp opening Monday. One of the most entertaining features of camp life is the daily paper, "The Totem Pole," the editorial office being shown in the right-hand picture. Welch Jordan is the scout at the left, cutting the stencil for the publication's illustrations, while Tom Sanders is the journalistically-inclined scout at the typewriter. The picture at the left shows a group of scouts and camp visitors examining the articles of Indian work in the trading post operated by Chief Sampson Owl, of the Cherokee reservation in North Carolina. Chief Owl is shown at the right of the picture in the lower center with Ed Dodd, camp master, on the left.

COUNTRY PRODUCE

This morning's sales to jobbers, unless otherwise stated. (Sales to jobbers means L. C. L. sales in large lots by original receivers to jobbers or other large buyers.) Arrivals cover period since last report, including early receipts this morning. Cars on track represent this morning's count, and include new arrivals as well as all cars not completely unloaded. Weather report represents conditions at 8 a. m. today, central standard time.

APPLES—No carlot arrivals, one car diverted, two cars on track. Supplies moderate, demand moderate, market steady. Washington, boxes, Winesaps, extra fancy $3.50; fancy $3; Arkansas Blacks, 5 tiers $2.50.

BANANAS—Eight imported arrived, 12 cars on track. Supplies moderate, demand moderate, market steady at mostly $3.50 per hundredweight.

BEANS, GREEN—No carlot arrivals, no cars on track. Homegrown receipts light, south Georgia express receipts light. Supplies light, demand moderate, market stronger. Georgia bushel hampers fancy Red Valentines and stringless, best $1.75, few sales special hampers $2, quality and condition inferior low as $1.25.

BEETS—Homegrown receipts moderate. Supplies moderate, demand moderate, market about steady. Homegrowns 50@60c per dozen bunches.

CABBAGE—No carlot arrivals, one car on track. Homegrown receipts heavy. Supplies moderate, demand slow, market steady. Barrel crates pointed type, Alabamas $2, South Carolinas, quality and condition fair, $1.75@2; 1½-bushel hampers, pointed type, South Carolinas $1; homegrowns, medium to large 50c per dozen heads.

CANTALOUPES—Four California arrived, eight cars on track. Supplies liberal, demand slow, market about steady. California's, Salmon tints, jumbos 36s, $3.75@4; 27s, few sales $3.25; standard 36s and 45s, mostly $3.50; flats 12s and 15s, $1.25.

CARROTS—Homegrown receipts moderate. Demand moderate, market about steady. Homegrowns 50@60c per dozen bunches.

CELERY—No carlot arrivals, two cars on track. Supplies moderate, demand slow, market about steady. Californias, crates 4-5 dozen $7; Florida, 10-inch crates, quality and condition fair, 3s and 4s, $4; 6s, $3.50.

CORN, GREEN—No carlot arrivals, one car on track. Supplies light, demand moderate, market dull. Texas bushel baskets, best $2.50.

DEWBERRIES—South Georgia express receipts light. Too few sales reported to quote.

GRAPEFRUIT—No carlot arrivals, no cars on track. Supplies moderate; demand moderate; market steady. Boxes: Florida 46s $4.00; 54s to 80s, $3.00@3.50.

LEMONS—Five California arrived, 4 cars on track. Supplies moderate; demand moderate; market slightly stronger. Boxes: Californias $6.50@7.00.

LETTUCE—No carlot arrivals, no cars on track. Practically no supplies on market. No sales reported.

ONIONS—No carlot arrivals, no cars on track. Supplies liberal; demand slow; market dull. California, Texas, standard crates, Yellow Bermudas, U. S. No. 1, mostly $1.50; Crystal White Wax, U. S. No. 1s, $1.00@1.75; mixed No. 1s and 2s, $1.50.

ORANGES—No carlot arrivals, 3 cars diverted, 5 cars on track. Supplies moderate; demand moderate, market about steady. California boxes Valencias, 288s and larger, $5.50@6.50.

PEAS, GREEN — Homegrown receipts light. Demand moderate, market stronger. Homegrowns, bushel hampers English Telephone, few sales, $2.00@2.25.

PINEAPPLES—One Cuba arrived, 1 car on track. Supplies light; demand light, market dull. Cubas, crates 42s, $2.50@2.75, 30s $3.00@3.25.

POTATOES—One Alabama, Two Florida, 1 Georgia arrived, 1 car diverted, 21 cars on track. Supplies heavy; demand slow, market weaker. Floridas, cloth top stave barrels Bliss Triumphs, U. S. No. 1s, $3.00; U. S. No 2s, $2.00. Alabama, Georgia 100-pound sacks Bliss Triumphs, U. S. No. 1s, $1.75@2.00; mostly $1.90@2.00. U. S. No. 2s, $75c@$1.00; mostly 90c@$1.00.

STRAWBERRIES—No carlot arrivals, 1 car on track. Practically no supplies on market. Tennessee express receipts very light, mostly showing effects of rain. Demand light, market dull. Tennessees, 24-quart crates Aromas, quality and condition ordinary, soft, $2.00, few $2.25.

SQUASH—South Georgia express receipts light. Supplies moderate; demand slow, market dull. Georgia bushel crates and hampers fancy small yellow crooknecks, mostly $1.25.

SWEET POTATOES—One Georgia arrived, 1 car on track. Supplies light; demand moderate, market firm. Tennessee bushel hampers Nancy Halls, No. 1s, $2.25.

TOMATOES—Three Florida arrived, 10 cars on track. Supplies heavy; demand moderate, market weak. Florida 6s, ripes and turning, wrapped, No. 2s, fancy count mostly $3.50; choice count $2.00@2.50; 210s $1.75.

WATERMELONS—No carlot arrivals, 15 cars on track. No supplies on market.

Twenty six cars arrived since last report; 10 cars diverted, 31 cars on track at 8 a. m.

Jacksonville, Fla., June 13.—Conditions and quotations on the Jacksonville wholesale market today, as reported by the Florida state marketing bureau:

Supplies of all miscellaneous vegetables moderate, demand moderate, market steady: Beans, Florida, hampers, Kentucky Wonders, $1.00.

Beans, Florida, hampers, Kentucky Wonders, $1.25@1.50.

Cabbage, Florida, 1 1-2-bushel hampers, flat, $1.25@1.50.

Corn, Florida crates, best, $1.00@1.25.

Cukes, Florida crates, fancy, 75c@$1.00.

Eggplant, Florida crates, fancy, $2.00@2.50.

Peppers, Florida crates, fancy, $2.00@2.50.

Peppers, Florida crates, choice, $1.50@1.75.

Potatoes, Florida bushel crates, Bliss, No. 1s, $1.25@1.50.

Squash, Florida bushel hampers, yellows, small, 75c@$1.00.

Eggs, fresh infertile whites, per dozen, 34c.

Chicago, June 13.—Lard $11.75; ribs $12.50; bellies $13.85.

New York, June 13.—Butter easy; receipts 19,596.

Cheese firm; receipts 218,820.

Poultry, dressed, steady.

Eggs irregular; receipts 34,286. Fresh gathered extra firsts 29½@30c; firsts 28½@29c; seconds 28c; storage packed, extra firsts 31@31½c; firsts 29½@30c. Other grades unchanged.

Poultry, live, weak. Broilers, by freight 25@35c, by express 13@43c; fowls, by freight 23@37c, express 18@27c; roosters, by freight 17c; turkeys, by freight 20@30c.

London, June 13.—Bar silver 27½d per ounce; money 3½ per cent; discount rates, short bills 3 11-16@3½ per cent; three months 3½ per cent.

St. Louis, June 13.—Eggs and butter unchanged.

Poultry unchanged except hens ½c lower, 21½c.

Chicago, June 13.—Butter: Lower; receipts, 8,299 tubs; creamery, extras, 42c; standards, 42c; extra firsts, 41@41½c; firsts, 39@40½c; seconds, 38@39c.

Eggs: Lower; receipts, 12,609 cases; firsts, 27@28c; ordinary firsts, 26½@27c; storage packed extras, 29½c; firsts, 29½c.

Potatoes: Receipts, 142 cars; on track, 358; total United States shipments, 915 cars; new stock, trading rather slow, market weak on sacks, about steady to barrels; Alabama, Louisiana, Texas sacked Bliss Triumphs, $1.25@1.50; mostly $1.35@1.40; few fancy Texas, $1.60@1.65; North Carolina barrel Irish Cobblers, $2.75@3.00; mostly $2.85@2.90; old stock, trading very slow; market dull; Wisconsin sacked round whites, mostly around $1.00; Idaho sacked Russets No. 1, $1.10@1.20.

Poultry: Alive, weak; receipts, 9 cars; fowls, 23c; springs, 38c; Leghorn springs, 30c; broilers, 28@30c; spring broilers, 38c; spring ducks, 25c; spring geese, 26c.

Cottonseed Oil.

New Orleans, June 13.—The market on cottonseed oil futures was comparatively steady today, due probably to the recovery of the cotton market from the decline of the previous day and more rain inland. Prime summer yellow oil closed unchanged at 9.45, and prime crude at 8.37½@8.75. Futures closed steady: June, 9.50; July, 9.55; September, 9.80; October, 9.80; December, 9.95.

New York, June 13.—Cottonseed oil was dull today, with the trade mostly in the way of exchanges. Refiners continued to absorb July liquidation and sold the later months, with commission houses doing the reverse. Meanwhile prices fluctuated over narrow limits. The list closed 5 points lower, to 3 points higher on sales of 4,400 barrels. Prime crude nominal; prime summer yellow spot 10.10; July closed 10.11; September 10.48; October 10.60; December 10.61; January 10.61.

Steel.

New York, June 13.—Steel unchanged.

Naval Stores.

Jacksonville, Fla., June 13.—Turpentine firm, 52c; sales 174; receipts 691; shipments 222; stock 20,416.

Rosin firm; sales 952; receipts 2,201; shipments 142; stock 54,316.

Quote: B 7.50; D 7.75; E 7.90; F, G, H, I 8.15; K, M 8.20; N 8.40; WG 9.15; WW, X 9.80.

Savannah, June 13.—Turpentine firm, 52½c; sales 1,049; receipts 941; shipments none; stock 15,137.

Rosin firm; sales 1,922; receipts 2,777; shipments none; stock 87,341.

Quote: B 7.60 D 7.75; E 7.90; F 8.15; G 8.15; H 8.15; I 8.15; K 8.20; M 8.20; N 8.40 WG 9.15; WW 9.80; X 9.80.

Dry Goods.

New York, June 13.—Cotton goods held fairly steady but quiet today. Wide sheeting mills will increase curtailment of production in July. Narrow sheeting mills are posting notices of a decision to shut down during the holiday week. Burlap markets were higher at Calcutta and firmer here. Raw silk was unchanged, but old crop silk was being cleaned up on a low basis in Japan. Silk goods sold a little more freely. Moderate sales of summer weight merchandise are being made in men's wear agencies for immediate cutting.

Wall Street Briefs

New York, June 13.—Structural steel contracts in May were largest for any month this year, reaching 46,002 tons, the structural steel board of trade reports. This compares with 28,214 tons in April.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy is expected to show an increase of $800,000 in gross earnings for May over the $11,338,669 for May, 1927, which would be the sixth consecutive month to show a gain in gross over the corresponding period last year.

Austin Nichols and company has completed the sale of the plant of the Fame Canning Co., Inc., its vegetable canning subsidiary, to a syndicate comprising W. S. Stokely, Jr., of Newport, Tenn.; Reynolds & Co., Louisville, and C. D. Barney and company, New York. It will be continued as an independent cannery.

P. G. Bishop, vice president of Cuba Cane Sugar corporation, has resigned to become operating vice president of Southern Sugar on July 1. Southern Sugar is developing 70,000 acres of Everglades muck lands near Canal Point and Clewiston, Fla., as sugar cane plantations. Three centrals of 7,500 tons daily grinding capacity each are planned.

PATROLMEN HOWELL CLEARED OF CHARGES

The police committee of city council, at its semi-monthly meeting held Wednesday night at police station, exonerated Patrolman O. C. Howell on charges of conduct unbecoming an officer. The committee also authorized Chief James L. Beavers to suspend Patrolman J. A. Brown until he has satisfied his creditors. William C. Nix was elected a supernumerary.

The Day in Finance

By R. L. BARNUM

Bank Loans Are Being Steadily Cut by Larger Brokerage Firms in New York—Market Is Given Strong Support.

New York, June 13.—There was strong support in the stock market at the opening this morning to prevent a repetition of what occurred in the late trading yesterday which if continued easily might have brought about demoralization. This support brought about profit-taking by the bears. There was also some good buying by traders professionnal and semi-professional wise enough to have sold long stocks before the crash came.

Within the past couple of weeks a dozen or more of the largest houses in Wall street reduced bank loans by from $10,000,000 to $25,000,000 or more each by getting customers to at least sell part of their holdings of long stocks. This created buying power which with the foregoing factors brought about a recovery throughout the list lasting throughout the day and showing gains of from 2 to 5 points in leading shares.

Effect Traders Mart.

Wall street men whose stock market opinion counts for most expect a good traders market with a resumption of liquidation accompanied, however, by rallies. From now on politics is expected to be more of a factor in the stock market. Money is expected to continue firm until there has been more readjustment between income returns on good stocks and the earning power of money in the open market. These readjustments are expected to come in two ways, by a further decline in stock prices which in turn will reduce brokers loans making money easier.

President Erskine, of Studebaker, and President Forbes, of Pierce-Arrow, both admit that merger terms have been discussed. Both say, however, that so far nothing definite has been done.

Professoinal and semi-professional stock market traders who have taken real or paper losses in the past week are asking what happened to the bull stock market which Durant predicted a week ago last Friday was right ahead. Durant said the bull stock market had only started.

Oil Advances.

An advance of 10 to 25 cents a barrel was made today in Pennsylvania crude oil, according to grade, the first advance in eastern crude since last December. The existing price of $3.05 for top grade is 35 cents below the high for 1927 and 40 cents above the 1927 low. The high for 1926 was $3.90 and the low $3.15. The supply of Pennsylvania, comparatively small, is used for manufacturing high-grade lubricating oils, vasiline, paints, cosmetics, etc. The price fluctuates with demand independent of the market for other crude oils. Until recent years an advance or decline in Pennsylvania crude meant a similar movement in Mid-Continent. In recent years there has been an over supply of Mid-Continent crude with severe competition from Venezuela, which has taken the place of competition from Mexico.

Oil men here say there will be enough Mid-Continent crude to go around for as far ahead as can now be seen. Continued improvement, however, is expected in the position of oil companies in the refining end of the industry.

Steel Is Down.

With steel common down from this year's high of 154 to yesterday's new 1927 low of 136 1-4, 50,270 employees of the steel corporation subscribed for 95,082 of the 100,000 shares offered this year at $145 a share on the annual profit sharing arrangement against the 62,145 that subscribed a year ago to 132,122 shares at 122.

In the decline which occurred in the late trading yesterday the average price of 50 stocks, half rails and half industrials got down to 180.30. This represented a decline of 20.75 points from the new high for all time made May 14, at 201.05.

Call money opened and ruled at 6 per cent with the banks calling fewer loans and with the supply easier. There was no change in time money which remained at 5 3-4 per cent.

United States treasury operations and corporation interest and dividend payments involved $1,500,000,000, due this coming Friday, are important factors in a money market already strained by continued heavy gold exports, inflated brokers' loans and loans made on unsold new securities. Gold holdings of the United States decreased $104,743,000 during the month of May, according to figures just given out at Washington. Gold holdings have decreased every month in almost a year.

The high level was reported in May of 1927 at $4,600,000,000. On May 31 of this year the figure stood at $4,161,000,000, according to the statement made today by the treasurer. This reflects a decrease this year of, that is since January 1, $215,154,000 and a decrease since last May of $500,000,000.

Credit Contraction.

On the most conservative figuring this means a contraction of $4,000,000,000 in the country's base of credit. With the base of credit getting smaller the supply of credit has been absorbed by the increase in brokers' loans and the loans made on unsold new securities, to say nothing of credit used in this year's new high record building operations.

With the big outside public in the stock market to an extent never before witnessed no one can tell what the stock market will do in the immediate future. If its action is anything like normal the decline should continue until it has gone beyond the proper stopping place just as the advance went beyond a level justified by fundamentals. Then there should be a sharp recovery followed first by a secondary decline and then a period of extreme dullness. If the market acts in anything like a normal way there will be no need to make haste in buying good seasoned stocks. Investors and traders, however, who got out of the market days, weeks or months ago are now in a position to buy good stocks are putting in orders for good seasoned dividend paying shares at a price where the income return will be from 5 3-4 per cent to six. The attitude of such investors is that if these orders are executed even if the stock market goes lower it will only be a question of time until there will be a price recovery based on the relations between income returns on seasoned investments and the earning power of money in the open market. Of all stock market rules to be learned the most useful is the one that the time to buy is when the income return on seasoned stocks is above the open market money rate and that the time to sell is when the exact reverse is true.

Flour.

Minneapolis, June 13.—Flour: 15c lower; in carload lots, family patents quoted at $8.00@8.10 a barrel in 98-pound cotton sacks. Shipments, 86,777 barrels.

WANT OFFERINGS---

Miller Bonds
Adair Bonds
Atlanta Laundries, 1st lien 6½s '43
The Warren Co., 1st Mtg. 7s, '32
White Provision Co., 1st Mtg. 7s, '32
Mortgage Guarantee Stock
Georgia Power Preferred

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A special feature of our current Weekly Market Letter is a study of the condition of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. For identification, request Circular WM-13

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COTTON MARKET REGAINS PRICE LOSSES OF TUESDAY

TRADING QUIET AS FUTURES RALLY

NEW ORLEANS COTTON RANGE.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Jan.	19.70	19.87	19.67	19.87	19.63
Mar.	19.70	19.78	19.35	19.57	19.62
July	20.00	20.20	19.97	20.19	19.93
Oct.	19.76	19.94	19.71	19.92	19.69
Dec.	19.74	19.94	19.76	19.92-93	19.67

NEW ORLEANS SPOT COTTON.

New Orleans, June 13.—Spot cotton closed steady, 24 points up; sales, 1,173; low middling, 19.44; middling, 20.34; good middling, 20.74; receipts, 2,244; stock, 279,479.

NEW YORK COTTON RANGE.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Jan.	20.00	20.20	19.97	20.13-14	19.95
Mar.	19.98	20.13	19.93	20.09-12	19.92
July	20.20	20.42	20.20	20.38	20.16
Oct.	20.27	20.51	20.25	20.43-44	20.21
Dec.	20.09	20.34	20.09	20.28-29	20.06

NEW YORK SPOT COTTON.

New York, June 13.—(Special.)—Futures closed steady, 15@22 points higher; spot, steady; middling, 20.90.

CHICAGO COTTON RANGE

The following were the ruling prices in the exchange today:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	20.05	20.39	20.05	20.30	19.99
Oct.	19.81	20.03	19.77	19.99	19.72
Dec.	19.78	19.99	19.77	19.96	19.72
January				19.90	19.68
March				19.75	

New Orleans, June 13.—(AP)—Cotton prices today recovered a greater part of the loss sustained yesterday, although trading was not as active as on the previous day.

An improved technical position and prospects for unsettled weather in the belt were the main sustaining influences, although the improvement in New York stocks accounted for a good part of the recovery.

October Contracts.

October contracts, after opening 9 points up at 19.78, eased off to 19.71, but the subsequent steady advance carried the delivery to 19.94, up 25 points from the previous close. The option closed 2 points under the top with the general market steady at a net advance of 23 to 25 points.

Liverpool cables were slightly better than due and first trades here showed gains of 8 to 9 points. Execution of some overnight selling orders caused a recession of 5 to 9 points, with July trading off to 19.97, October 19.71 and December 19.70.

Forecast for Showers.

The official forecast for showers and a slightly bullish interpretation of weekly weather and crop summary brought out considerable buying, which was further stimulated by the strength of the New York stock market. At midsession July had traded up to 20.11, October 19.87 and December 19.85, or 16 to 18 points above the previous close.

After midsession there was another spurt of buying based on the liberal rains reported in Texas and Oklahoma, parts of Arkansas, Louisiana, Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia. There was also some covering and before the demand was supplied July had reached 20.20 and October and December 19.94, 25 to 27 points above the previous close. The close was near the top.

Receipts, 5,160; for week, 24,718; year, 8,313,609; last year, 12,636,172. Exports, 16,805; week, 91,141; year, 7,038,441; last year, 10,328,890. Stocks, 1,073,335; last year, 1,448,843. Stock on shipboard, 118,178; last year, 133,065. Spot sales, 6,191; last year, 5,246.

COTTON RECOVERS IN NEW YORK.

New York, June 13.—(AP)—Cotton today recovered part of yesterday's losses, on covering or rebuying promoted by reports of an improved tone in the stock market, bullish features in weather and crop advices, and a firmer technical position after the break Tuesday. October contracts sold up to 20.51 or 38 points above the low level of the previous day, and closed at 20.43. The general market closed steady, at net advance of 15 to 22 points.

The market opened steady at an advance of 5 to 8 points. Overnight selling orders brought in by yesterday's weakness were quickly absorbed around initial prices and the market turned upward. Offerings were much lighter, while reports of rains in parts of the south and forecast for showers in the western belt seemed to bring in buying for a further rally.

The first flash of the weekly report of the weather bureau made rather a bearish impression on sentiment, as there was a flurry of selling on its publication, but offerings were absorbed on setbacks of a few points, and the market firmed up again.

July sold up to 20.42 and December to 20.34, net gains of 25 to 30 points on more active months. The close was several points from the best under realizing by early buyers. Brokers with New Orleans and southwestern connections were buyers on the advance. Trading was less active than yesterday.

Private cables said liquidation had been absorbed by continental and Bombay buying on a scale down in Liverpool.

Exports today 16,805 bales, making 7,231,204 so far this season. Port receipts 5,160; United States port stocks 1,064,057.

Sugar.

New York, June 13.—Spot raw sugar declined one-sixteenth of a cent today to the basis of 4.21 delivered, the lowest level since mid-February, due to increased offerings of near-by duty frees and limited demand. Sales included 21,000 bags of Philippines and 20,000 bags of Porto Rican at 4.24, and 10,000 bags of Porto Rican at 4.21, all near by.

The decline in spots and weakness abroad caused a renewal of selling pressure in futures, all deliveries selling into new low ground for the season. The opening was steadier and unchanged to 3 points higher, but the upturn was short lived and led to increased liquidation and hedge selling. Prices reacted, closing with net losses of 2 to 4 points. Approximate sales, 78,400 tons, including considerable exchanging from the near to the more distant positions. July closed 2.48; September, 2.60; December, 2.70; January, 2.65; March, 2.62; May, 2.70.

Refined was quiet and unchanged at 6.05 to 6.10 for fine granulated.

Coffee.

New York, June 13.—Coffee futures were irregular today with Rio contracts relatively steady in sympathy with the showing of Brazil, while Santos contracts were lower under further liquidation and some selling against purchases of Rio. Rio contracts opened 4 points lower to 3 points higher and closed at a net advance of 2 to 4 points. Santos opened 1 to 5 points lower and closed at a net decline of 5 to 11 points. Estimated sales: Rio, 40,000; Santos, 20,000. Closing quotations: Rio, July, 14.80; September, 15.00; December, 15.07; January, 15.03; March, 15.61; May, 14.90. Santos, July, 22.45; September, 22.75; December, 21.80; January, 21.75; March, 21.67; May, 21.38.

Spot, quiet; Rio 7s, 15¼@15½; Santos 4s, 23½@24. Cost and freight offers included Bourbon 3s and 5s at 22.70 to 23.03.

Rio exchange on London, 1-4-8d lower; dollar buying rate 20 reis higher. Rio market 25 to 50 reis higher. Santos unchanged to 75 reis lower. Brazilian port receipts, 46,000; Jundiahy receipts, 21,000.

Flax.

Duluth, Minn., June 13.—Flax: On track $2.25¼@2.28¼; to arrive, $2.25½; July, $2.29½; September, $2.29½.

HEAVY BUYING OF UTILITIES ON CURB MARKS LOW PRICES

New York, June 13.—Following is the official list of transactions on the New York Curb Market, giving all stocks and bonds traded. (An x preceding name of issue indicates prices are in cents.)

Industrials.

Sales (In hundreds).	High.	Low.	Close.
13 Adams Millis	27½	26½	26½
25 Aeolian Co pf	84½	84½	84½
4 Aero Sup A	29¾	28½	29½
1 Aero Sup B	23	23	23
1 Allied Pack	1¼	1¼	1¼
1 Ala Gt So Ry	160	160	160
11 Allison Drug A	16½	16	16
3 Alpha Port Cement	45½	45	45
5 Alum Co Am	137	135½	137
2 Alum Co Am pf	100½	100½	100½
2 Am Arch	48½	48	48
1 Am Chain Stores	39	39	39
1 Am Cigar	148½	147½	147½
75 xAm Cont Oilfields	92	87	95
25 Am Cyan B	41½	39½	41½
33 Am Dept Stores	21½	20½	21
48 Am & For Pow war	16½	15¾	16½
2 Am & For Pow 1st pf	96½	95	95
65 Am Gas & El	164½	150½	164½
12 Am Haw S S	18½	18	18
1 Am Lt & Trac	220	215½	220
1 Am Mfg Co	49½	47	49
34 Am Maracaibo	4½	3½	4½
3 Am Nat Gas	18½	18½	18½
30 Am Rayon	18½	16½	18½
30 Am Rolling Mills	80½	80½	80½
2 Am Solv & Chem	20½	20½	20½
2 Am Solv & Ch pfc pf	28½	28½	28½
20 Am States Sec A	10	9½	10
15 Am States Sec B	12½	12¼	12½
23 Am States Sec war	3½	3½	3½
13 Am Superpow A	38	37	37½
9 Am Superpow B	39	37	39
6 Am Superpow 1st pf	102½	101½	102½
2 Amsterdam Trad	33½	33½	33½
5 Ang-Am Oil pf	17½	17	17½
1 Ang Am Oil non vot	16½	16½	16½
8 Ang Chil Com Nitra	40½	40	40½
10 xArizona Globe	7	7	7
9 Asso Gas & El	48	47½	48
7 xAtl Fruit & Sug	75	71	75
1 Atlantic Lobos	2½	2½	2½
1 Atlantic Lobos pf	6½	6½	6½
6 Atlas Plywood	85½	84	85½
10 Auburn Auto	118½	108½	115½
5 Axton & Fish Tob	49½	49½	49½
25 Bahia Corp	12½	10½	10½
15 Bahia Corp pf	17½	15½	15½
450 Bancitaly Corp	142½	131½	140½
4 Barker Bros	32½	30½	32½
1 Barker Bros pf	102	102	102
5 Baumann pf	101	101	101
1 Baxter Ldry A	24	24	24
5 Belding Hall A	2	2	2
6 xBelding Hall	99	97	99
1 Benson & Hedges pf	26½	26½	26½
13 Bliss Co	18	17½	17½
56 Bohn Alum & Brass	81½	70½	79
3 Brillo Mfg	23½	22½	22½
1 Bristol Myers new	66	66	66
6 British Celanese	23½	22	23½
45 Bkln City RR	64	63	64
2 Buckeye Pipe Line	63½	63	63
8 Budd E G Mfg	24½	23	24½
13 Buff Niag & E Pow	39½	38½	39½
2 Buff Niag & E Pow A	39½	39½	39½
1 Bullard Mch & Tool	68	68	68
2 Bunk Hill & Sullivan	125	125	125
8 Burns Bros cts wi	10½	10	10½
1 Burns Bros	102½	102½	102½
1 Buzza Clark	14½	14½	14½
1 C G Sprg & Bump new	8	8	8
2 Campbell Wyant	41½	38½	41½
285 Can Marc Wireless	6½	5½	6
4 Carib Syn new	19	18½	19
5 Carnation Milk	48½	47	47½
12 Carnegie Metals	21	20½	20½
40 Casapalca Am	18½	18½	18½
16 Caterpil Tract new	63	62	63
5 Cavanagh Dobbs	38½	37½	38½
6 Celanese 1st pf	144	143	143
10 Celanese Corp Am new	75½	73½	75½
2 Celanese pf wi	107	107	107
1 Celluloid Co new	93	93	93
2 Cen Aguirre Sug	155	152	155
5 Cent Am Mines	4	3½	4
5 Cent Pub Serv A	26	25½	25½
50 Cent Sweet Cfril	82	82	82
3 Cen States Elec	104	102	104
1 Cen States Elec pf	117	117	117
5 Centrifugal Pipe	9½	9½	9½
15 Checker Cab new	25	23	24
7 Chic Nipple A	4½	4½	4½
1 Chief Cons	4	3½	4
245 Chrysler rts wi	3	2½	2½
215 Cities Serv new	66½	63½	66½
5 Cities Serv pf	102½	101½	102
2 CitiesSerPow 7% pf	108½	108½	108½
2 Cities Ser Pow 6% pf	104½	104½	104½
7 City Ice & Fuel	53½	52½	52½
4 Clark Lighter	30	29½	30
7 Club Alum Uten	30½	29	30
25 Cohn Hall & Marx	31½	31	31½
30 Colomb Syndic	1¼	1¼	1¼
85 Columbia Graph	64	58½	61
3 Conewaith Pow pf	102½	101½	101½
10 Cons Coal Md	101	101	101
16 Cons Dairy Prod new	39½	34	39½
2 Cons Film Ind pf	24½	23	24½
6 Cons Gas & El Balt	81½	80	81½
3 Cons Laundry Corp	15½	15½	15½
2 Cons Rail Stores	29½	29	29
58 Cont Oil ctf	17	16	16½
7 Copeland Prod A	12½	10½	11½
20 xCorter Silver	2	2	2
3 Courtaulds Ltd	22½	22½	22½
165 Creole Syndic	13	12	13
23 Cresson Gold	1½	1½	1½
21 Crown Central	1½	1½	1½
2 Cuneo Press	49½	48	49½
1 Cuneo Press pf	101	101	101
9 Puget Sd Pow & Lt	66	65½	65½
19 Curtiss A E	25½	24½	25½
15 Darby Pet	20½	19½	20½
8 Davega Inc	36	35	36
1 Davenport Hos	16½	16½	16½
45 Deere & Co	395	378	385
10 xDivide Exten	5	5	5
5 Doehler Die-Cast	34½	33½	34½
10 Dolores Esperanza	1½	1½	1½
6 Dubilier Condenser	33	32½	33
50 Duke Power	138	138	138
10 Duplan Silk Co	25½	25	25
2 Duplan Silk pf	110	110	110
1 Dupont Motors	24	24	24
84 Durant Mot	53½	49½	50
1 Durham Dup Raz pf	50½	50½	50½
14 Duz vtc	7	6½	7
3 East States Pow B	32	32	32
2 Elec Stm Stor pf	47½	47½	47½
120 Elec Bond & Share	104½	99½	104½
4 El Bond & Share pf	110	110	110
59 Educat Pict pf	85	82	82
26 Elec Invest	64½	62½	64½
16 El P & L opt war	19½	18	18½
81 El P & L 2d pf	104	102½	103½
3 Emp Gas & F 7% pf	103½	103½	103½
2 Empire Pow	35	33½	33
8 Enc Gold Mines	3½	3½	3½
7 Evans Auto Load B	7¾	7¾	7¾
2 Fageol Motor	4½	4½	4½
160 xFalcon Lead Min	1½	1½	1½
2 Fansteel Prod	18½	18½	18½
16 Fedder Mfg A	41	40	40
9 Federal Wat A	34½	33½	34½
2 Firemen's Fund Ins	31	30½	31
5 Firestone T & R	172	170	171½
80 xFlorence Goldfield	17	15	17
15 Florsheim Shoe A	45½	44½	44½
2 Florsheim Shoe pfd	100½	100	100
40 Ford Motor Canada	365	351	365
1 Forhan	27½	27½	27½
1 Foundation Foreign	15½	15½	15½
325 Fox Theater A	35½	30½	35
1 Franklin Mfg Co	15½	15½	15½
1 Freed-Eisemann	4½	4½	4½
28 Freshman Chas	8	7½	8
1 Freshmen Co rts	1½	1½	1½
1 Fulton Sylphon	54½	54½	54½
1 Galena Signal Oil	74	71	71
20 Galena Sig pfd new	33	33	33
1 Gamewell	71	71	71
5 Gen Am Inv Co new	64	63	64
6 Gen Ldr Mach new	11	10	10½
357 Gen Bak new	78	77½	77½
19 Gen Bak pfd	110	110	110
9 Gen Electric Eng repts	28½	28½	28½
4 Gen Fireproofing	100	99½	100
16 Gen Ice Cream	74½	72½	74½
6 Gen Ldr Mach new	28½	27½	28½
15 Gen Pub Ser	23½	20½	23½
1 Georgia Pow pfd	103½	103½	103½
9 Gibson Oil	17	17	17
2 Gilbert Co	17	17	17
2 Glen Alden Coal	45	43½	43½
1 Glen Alden Coal	155½	155½	155½
26 Gobel Adolf	13½	12½	13½
13 Gold Seal Elec Co	7½	6½	7½
94 Golden Center Min	9½	8½	8½
3 Golden Cycle	1½	1½	1½
1 Goldfield Con	51½	51½	51½
2 Gorham Inc	27½	27½	27½
11 Grand Stores new	65	62½	65
1 Grant Co Del	112	110½	110½
36 Gulf Oil Corp Pa	122	115½	120
25 Happiness Candy Inc	6	6	6
8 Hart, Parr Co	49	45	45
1 Hartford Corp	14½	14½	14½
11 Hecla Min	15½	15½	15½
10 Hercules Powder	240	240	240
1 Hevden Chem Inc	10½	10½	10½
1 Holland Furnace	45½	45½	45½
1 Hood Rubber	28	28	28
1 Horn & Hardart	55	55	55
13 Houston Gulf Gas	16½	15½	16
57 Hudson Bay A & S	17	16½	16½
36 Hudson Oil & Ref S	77½	72½	76
1 Huyler S Del	77½	72½	76
1 Huyler S Del	15	15	15
3 Huyler S Del pfd	102	101½	102
10 Hygrade Food	37½	35	37½
250 Illinois Pow Line	215	211	215
18 Imp Oil Canada	65	63½	64½
2 Indus Rayon Co rts	1½	1½	1½
14 Indus Rayon Co	47½	46½	47
46 Indust Rayon A	89½	85½	89
7 Ins Co of No Am	28½	26½	27½
17 Insurance Sec	28½	26½	27½
3 Inter Cigar Mach	91	91	91
15 Intercon Petrol	8½	8½	8½
164 Intconat Petroleum	38½	37	38½
10 Inter Shoe	80½	79	80½
10 Inter Print Ink	43½	43	43½
1 Interstate Dept new	47½	45½	45½
2 Interstate Dept pfd new	108½	108½	108½
1 Inter Utilities A	45½	45½	45½
141 Inter Utilities B	16½	13½	16½
4 Italian Superpower	16½	15½	16½
24 Iron Cap Copper	44	43	43
1 Jeffrey Mfg	13	12½	13
2 Inter Prod Co pfd	77½	77	77
12 Joske Bros ctf	36½	36½	36½
1 Jersey Cent P & Lt pfd	108	105	106
3 Kan City Pub Ser	36½	35	35
4 Kemsley Milbourn	18	16½	16½
2 Knott Corp	38½	38½	38½
1 Lake Superior	5½	5½	5½
1 Lakey Realty pfd	37½	36½	37½
11 Lehigh Coal & Nav	140	130½	135½
4 Lehigh Val Coal ctf	29½	29½	29½
1 Lehigh Val Coal Sales	57½	57½	57½
1 Le Tour Co	31	31	31
7 Leonard Oil	7	6½	6½
5 Libby McN & Libby	10½	10	10½
10 Lion Oil	26½	25½	26½
1 Lit Brothers	26½	26½	26½
10 Loew's rts	2½	2½	2½
9 Lone Star Gas	55	49½	52½
1 Lone Bryant Co	40	40	40
2 Lukey Bond & Mach	34	34	34½
44 xMagdalena Syndic	1½	1½	1½
2 Marc Wireless London	15½	15	15½

Automotive and Oil Shares Play Prominent Roles in Rise

New York, June 13.—(AP)—Heavy buying of untilities by interests which apparently had been awaiting the opportunity and the recovery of the "big board" sent prices up throughout the entire list on the curb market today. Automotive and oil shares were prominent in the advance, gains running from 7 to 20 points.

Mohawk Valley moved to a new top at 73 on announcement that New York Central holdings had been sold at 74 to interests planning to form a new company.

Safe-T-Stat rose more than 6 points on reports the company has obtained a large instrument board equipment order from General Motors. Other automotives also were strong.

Baneitaly, whose break on Monday precipitated the general decline, closed 10 points net higher but there were a few weak spots.

Decreased petroleum production and increased prices for Pennsylvania crude encouraged buying of oils, which, with the exception of Penn Mex Fuel, off nearly 8 points, moved up 1 to 4 points.

1 Margay Oil	36½	36½	36½
6 Marion Stm Shov	81	80	81
3 Marmon Mot Car	43½	43½	43½
2 Walgreen Co	29½	27½	29½
25 Maryland Casualty	170	170	170
2 Mason Val Mines	1½	1½	1½
64 Mavis Bottling Co	17½	17	17½
5 May Dreg Store	23	23	23
1 McQuay Norris	48½	48½	48½
8 Mead Johnson & Co new	62½	60½	62½
8 Mengel Co	106½	100	105
12 Mesabi Iron	3	2½	2½
15 Metro 5 to 50c St pfd	62½	55	60
5 Metro Ch Stores	59	58	59
1 Mexico Oil	53½	53	53
57 xMexico Oil Fuel new	56	51	56
4 Middle West Util	42½	42½	42½
30 Mid West Util pfd	120½	120½	120½
50 Mid West Util 6% pfd	98½	98½	98½
1 Midvale Steel Del	40½	40½	40½
50 Miller Rub pfd	70½	70½	70½
1 Minn Honeywell Reg	33	33	33
12 Mohawk & Hud Pow	40½	28	40
1 Mohawk & Hud new	15	14½	15
137 Mohawk Val new	73	70	72½
50 Monsanto Chem	50	50	50
7 Mountain & Gulf Oil	89	82	86
7 Mountain Prod	23½	23½	23½
12 Municipal Service	19	18½	19
2 Murphy Co Penn	73	70	70
5 Nat Baking	4½	4½	4½
7 Nat Elec Pow A	33½	31½	33½
7 Nat Food Prod B	13	12½	13
4 Nat Fuel & Gas	26½	26½	26½
1 Nat Pow & Lgt pfd	108	108	108
11 Nat Pub Serv A	27½	27½	27½
15 Nat Pub Serv B	27½	27½	27½
350 Nat Sug Ref	143½	138	138
8 Nat Trade Journal	32½	32	32
11 Nat Thea Sup	10½	9½	10
5 Nat Trans	23½	22½	22½
1 Natomas Co	23½	23½	23½
1 Neisner Bros	83	83	83
25 Neisner Bros pfd	120½	120½	120½
1 Novadk Cal Elec	95	95	95
1 Neve Drug	26½	26½	26½
12 Neve Drug A	37½	36½	36½
11 New Bradford	5	5	5
2 New Cornelia Cop	27½	27½	27½
190 New Idea Inc	211½	211½	211½
111 Newmont Mining	160½	150½	160½
1 N Y Mdse	28	28	28
1 N Y Tel 6½ pf	113½	113½	113½
2 Nichols & Shep new	67	56	63½
3 Nich & Shep war	41½	41	41
13 Niles Bem Pond	62½	58½	62
20 Niplssing Mines	3½	3½	3½
5 Noma Elec	21½	20½	20½
144 Nonotuck Paper	33½	31½	32½
1 Nor Am Cem	11	11	11
1 Nor Am Util Sec 1st pf	95½	95½	95½
8 Nor Cent Texas	12	11½	11½
1 Nor Ohio Trac	25	24½	25
8 Nor States Pow A	135½	134½	135½
50 Nor St Pow pf	109	109	109
18 Northwest Pow	27½	26½	27
48 Nor Texas Elec new	40	36½	40
68 xOhio Cop	80	66	70
8 Ohio Oil	62½	60½	62½
3 Pac G & E 1st pf	102½	102½	102½
2 Palmolive Peet Co	100½	97	100½
7 Pandem Oil	3	2½	3
27 Pantepec Oil Venez	10½	10½	10½
1 Parke Austin pf	27½	27½	27½
40 Penmans Pacquine	30	30	30
10 Penney A pf	103	103	103
2 Penn Gas & El A	23	23	23
3 Penn Mex Fuel	32½	32½	32½
1 Penn Ohio Edis new	37½	37½	37½
6 Penn Oh Edis war	17½	17	17½
220 Penn Oh Ed pr pf	103	104	104
10 Penn Oh Ed 6% pf	97½	97½	97½
2 Penn Ohio Securs	15	14½	14½
2 Penn Var & Pow	79	78½	79
250 Phelps Dodge	135½	133	135½
15 Philip Morris	44	43	43
10 Pick Barth vtc	20	20	20
32 Pick Barth Co pf	20	20	20
11 Pierce Governor	28½	27	28½
13 Pigg Wigg Corp	26½	25	25
7 Pigg Went State Ry	21½	19	19
350 Pitts Lake Erie Ry	154	149	151
1 Pow Sec Corp	13½	13½	13½
40 Prairie Oil & Gas	49	48½	48½
250 Prairie Pipe Line	212	211½	212
5 Pratt & Lambert	53	53	53
4 Premier Gold	2½	2½	2½
25 Procter & Gamble	284½	284½	284½
20 Puget Sd Pow pf	100½	100½	100½
1 K R S Company	80½	80½	80½
150 Realty Ass Bklyn	365	299	300
1 Reiter Foster	6½	6½	6½
3 Richfield Oil pf	23½	23½	23½
50 Richman Bros	267	265	265
3 Richmond Radiator	18½	18½	18½
1 Richmond Rad cvt pf	36½	36½	36½
2 Rolls Royce Am pf	50	40½	50
1 Royal Bak Pow	243	230	230
16 xRoyal Canadian	15	15	15
6 Ruberoid Co	102	100½	102
1 Ryan Con	5½	5½	5½
226 Safe T Stat Co	48½	42	48½
120 Safeway Stores	461	460	460
7 St Regis Pap	81½	77½	81½
1 Salt Creek Cons	6½	6½	6½
13 Salt Creek Prod	27½	27½	27½
190 Sanitary Grocery	303½	285	295
25 Schiff & Co pf	127	127	127
4 Schulte R Estate	22½	22	22
1 Schulte United	18½	18½	18½
1 Schulte Un pf 1st pd	88	88	88
2 Seeman Bros	50	49½	50
3 Selberling Rubber	40	40	40
55 Servel Inc vtc	14½	13½	14½
86 Shattuck Denn	14½	13½	14½
10 Sheaffer Pen	50	47	50
1 Shredded Wheat new	64½	64½	64½
1 Sierra Pac El	34½	34½	34½
8 Silica Gel Corp vtc	22	20½	22
7 Seton Leather	30	29	29
7 South Asbestos	27½	26½	27½
1 South Calif Ed	30½	30½	30½
106 Southeast Pow & Lt	50	45½	50
18 Southeast P & L war	19	17	18½
1 Southeast P & L pf	109½	109½	109½
2 Southeast P & L pt pf	89½	89½	89½
8 South Cal Ed R pf	95	95	95
19 South Penn Oil	45	39½	45
5 Spang Chalfang	27½	27½	27½
21 Span & Gen Corp	5½	5	5
5 Sparks Withing	104½	101	101
50 Stand Oil Ind	73½	72½	75½
14 Stand Oil Kan	18½	17	18½
10 Stand Oil Ky	125	124	124½
1 Stand Oil Neb	43½	43½	43½
1 Stand Oil of Ohio	73½	73½	73½
20 Stand Oil Ohio pf	120	120	120
1 Stand Pow & Lt	47½	47½	47½
2 Stern Bros B	15	15	15
25 Stetson Co	97	97	97
2 Stinnes Hugo	12	12	12
2 Stroock & Co	42	41½	41½
2 Stutz Mot Car Am	14½	14½	14½
2 Swift & Co	131	130	131
41 Swift Int	29½	29½	29½
1 Swiss Am El pf	97½	97½	97½
5 Syracuse Wash Mch B	16½	16½	16½
1 Tampa El	64½	64½	64½
1 Teck Hugh Gold	11½	11½	11½
2 Tenn Prod	22	20	20
25 Tenn El Pow pf	108½	108½	108½
136 Texon Oil & Land	3½	3½	3½
4 Thompson Prod A	31½	31½	31½
9 Tidal Osage	17½	17	17
1 Tidal Osa non vot	17	16½	17
13 Timken Det Axle	15½	15	15½
17 Tishman Realty	41	39½	41
33 Todd Shipyards	49½	48½	49½
10 xTonopah Extension	13	13	13
1 Tonopah Mining	4	4	4
41 Trans Air Trans	23½	21½	23½
38 Tubize Art Sk B ctf	94	94	94
3 Triplex Saf Glass	59½	58	59½
710 Tubize Art Sk B ctf	510	485	510
1 Tung Sol Lamp	13½	13½	13½
1 Tung Sol Lamp pf	23½	23½	23½
1 Union Nat Gas Can	35½	35½	35½
8 United Biscuit A	58½	57	58½
1 United Biscuit B	15	14½	14½
25 xUnited East Min	1½	1½	1½
2 U S For Sec pf	97½	97	97½
22 U S Freight new	75	70½	75
1 U S Gypsum	84	80	83
100 USL Battery	100	98

Only Complete Closing Reports

QUOTATIONS ON COTTON, STOCKS, BONDS, GRAINS, LIVE STOCK

Markets of World Fully Covered

PRICES OF GRAIN SUFFER SETBACK

Chicago, June 13.—(AP)—Grain prices suffered a sharp break today toward the last owing to an increase of selling on a market in which buying power was lacking. Selling out on the part of holders started in corn and soon spread to other cereals, with September and December deliveries of corn touching a new low price record for the season.

Closing quotations on corn were unsettled, 7-8c to 3 1-8c net lower, wheat 1 5-8 to 2 1-8c down, oats 1-4 to 1c off and provisions unchanged to 12c decline.

Widespread auspicious weather conditions both for corn and wheat were a factor in bringing about pressure to sell and stop-loss orders gave additional impetus to the downward swing of wheat.

The fact that September corn went well below $1 a bushel had a specially disconcerting effect.

Spring wheat territory northwest and the winter wheat belt southwest were alike reported favored with auspicious field conditions. Late declines in the wheat market, however, were preceded by upturns that accompanied unexpected higher quotations at Liverpool and some adverse crop reports from the Judith basin, Montana. On the other hand, export business in wheat from North America proved to be only moderate, 600,000 to 700,000, all Canadian.

Provisions reflected a bearish showing on land stocks, the government report indicating 185,600,000 pounds on hand June 1, against 112,000,000 pounds a year before.

Atlanta Live Stock

PORK.

Dixie corn fed hogs, 165 lbs. up	$9.00
Mixed Ga. fed hogs, 165 lbs. up	8.00
Mixed Georgia fed hogs, 165 pounds down	7.00
Roughs	5.00@$6.50

BEEF.

Canners, cows	4.75@ 5.25
Cutters, cows	5.50@ 6.00
Butchers, cows	7.50@ 8.00
Medium fed steers	7.00@ 8.00
Good fed steers	9.00@11.00
Fat cattle	8.00@10.00
Bulls	5.00@ 8.00

Live Stock.

Chicago, June 13.—Hogs: Receipts, 21,000; closed dull, mostly 5 to 15c lower than yesterday's average; lower grade light lights and pigs 10 to 25c lower; top 10.10 paid for choice 210 to 280-pound weights, shippers took 1,500; estimated holdover 2,000. Butchers, medium to choice 250 to 350 pounds, 9.20@10.00; 160 to 200 pounds, 8.60@10.05; packing sows, 8.25@9.25; pigs, 7.00 medium to choice 90 to 130 pounds, 7.00@8.50.

Cattle: Receipts, 12,000; calves, receipts, 5,500; light yearlings steady; weighty steers weak to 25c lower; slaughter classes steers good and choice, 1,300 to 1,500 pounds, 13.25@14.70; 1,100 to 1,300 pounds, 13.25@14.75; common and medium 850 pounds up, 10.00@13.25; yearlings, good and choice to 750 to 950 pounds, 13.50@15.00; heifers, good and choice, 850 pounds down, 13.25@14.75; cows, good and choice, 9.25@11.75; low cutter and cutter, 6.00@7.50; bulls, good and choice (beef), 9.00@10.25; vealers (milk fed), good and choice, 11.50@14.00; cull and common, 7.00@10.50; stocker and feeder steers, good and choice 7.50@13.00; common and medium, 9.50@11.75.

Sheep: Receipts, 17,000; fat lambs closing 25 to 50c lower; western and spot natives 10@15 lower; shorn-out nativres 50 to 75c down; sheep weak to 25c lower; feeding lambs undertone weak.

Lambs, good and choice (92 pounds down), 15.00@16.75; medium, 13.50@15.00; cwes, medium to choice (150 pounds down), 4.00@7.50; cull and common, 1.75@5.50.

Cincinnati, June 13.—Hogs: Receipts 3,700; holdover, 930; steady to 15 to 25c higher for butchers, scaling 190 pounds up; indications for lighter weights about steady; early bulk 190 to 280 pounds, 10.25@10.40; bulk sows, 8.00@8.50; best, 8.75; pigs, 90 to 110 pounds, 5.50@6.50; stags, 6.50@7.00.

Cattle: Receipts, 200; calves, 5.50; calves generally steady; one load good steers scaling 1,250 pounds, 14.25; fat cows, 9.00@10.50; cutters, 5.50@7.50; bulls, 9.00@9.50; vealers slow, steady with Tuesday's close, top 14.00.

Sheep: Receipts, 2,600; opening very slow, lambs fairly steady, better grades quoted 14.00@14.50; medium culls, 12.00@13.50; culls downward to 10.00 or less; strictly choice grades eligible to 16.00; sheep dull; heavy ewes, 500 down.

East St. Louis, Ill., June 13.—(U. S. Department of Agriculture.)—Hogs 13,000; steady with yesterday's average; top 10.05; bulk 190 pounds up 9.90@10.00; 160 to 180 pounds 9.50@9.80; 140 to 150 pounds 8.50@9.00; good pigs 7.00@8.25; packing sows 8.75.

Cattle 2,800; calves 1,500; steers steady to shade higher; vealers 25c lower at 14.00; other classes steady; top yearlings 14.25; fat heifers 13.00 up; most cows 8.25@9.50; all cutters 5.50@7.50; medium bulls 8.75 down.

Sheep 4,000; indications 25 to 50c lower on all classes.

Metals.

New York, June 13.—Copper firm; electrolytic spot and future 14¼.

Iron quiet, unchanged.

Tin easy; spot and future 48.37.

Lead steady; spot New York 6.30; East St. Louis 6.20.

Zinc firm; East St. Louis spot 6.12@6.13; future 6.13@6.17.

Antimony 9.75.

Quicksilver 123.00.

Silk.

New York, June 13.—Raw silk lower. Prices per pound: Japanese 460@470; crack double extra 490@500; grand double extra 525@535; double extra 470@480; Italian exclassical 535; Shanghai steam three dancers 515. Canton double extra A 14-16 S 410.

COTTON

Dealers in Spots and Futures in any quantity from one bale up. Also grain, cotton-seed oil, sugar, rubber and securities of merit.

Lowest Costs and Smallest Deposit Requirements

PAID-IN CAPITAL $300,000.00

Old Investors & Traders Corporation

558 Broad Street Newark, N. J.

Market Letter and Literature on Request

References: Leading Eastern and Southern Banks and Mercantile Agencies.

INVESTMENTS

There is nothing safer than a well selected first mortgage loan on improved Atlanta real estate. We have a few of these secured by new brick homes in high-class sections, ranging in amounts from $3,000 up to $10,000 to yield 6%. Call and we will be glad to show the properties securing the loans.

T. B. GAY CO.

Founded 1892

1012 Grant Bldg. WAlnut 5678

IMPRESSIVE RALLY IN STOCKS SENDS PRICES TO HIGHER GROUND

New York, June 13.—Following is the complete closing list of today's transactions on the New York Stock Exchange:

Sales (In Hundreds)	High.	Low.	Close.
10 Abitibi Pow & Pap	61	58¼	61
4 Abraham & Straus	93½	91	93½
10 Abraham&Straus pf	112	112	112
3 Adams Express	300	294	300
105 Advance Rumely	37½	33¾	37
24 Advance Rumely pf	53	48	51½
25 Ahumada Lead	34	34	34
31 Air Reduction new	63½	60¼	63½
63 Ajax Rubber	8¼	7½	8
16 Alaska Juneau	3¼	3¼	3½
6 Albany P Wrap Pap	26½	25½	26
131 Al Chem & Dye	172½	165¾	172¼
2 Al Chem & Dye pf	122	121	121
6 Allis Chal Mfg	118½	115¾	118½
14 Amal Leather	12	10¾	11
26 Amerada Corp	31¼	30¾	31¼
30 Am Agri Chem	18½	17½	18¾
16 Am Agri Chem pf	67	60¾	64
20 Am Bk Note	110	102	108
2 Am Beet Sugar	17½	16	17½
2 Am Beet Sug pf	56½	56	56½
31 Am Bosch Mag	32½	31½	32½
13 Am Brake Shoe	43	41	42
94 Am Br Mov Ed	16½	15	16
196 Am Can	85½	82¾	84½
4 Am Car & Fdy	99	98¼	99
5 Am Chicle	77	75	76
100 Am Chicle pri pf	111¾	111¾	111¾
94 Am Drug Syn	12½	12	12½
1 Am Encaus Til	59	59	59
13 Am Express	184½	180	182
55 Am & For Pow	33½	30¾	33
3 Am & For Pow pf	108½	108	108
6 Am & For Pow 2d pf	91½	91¼	91¼
11 Am Hide & Lea pf	43½	40	43½
22 Am Home Prod	75	73½	75
63 Am Ice	30½	30½	30½
1 Am Ice pf	97	97	97
1 Am International	98½	95	98½
8 Am La Fr & Foam	6¼	5¾	6¼
130 Am Linseed	105½	101	102¼
60 Am Loco	109	98¾	106
6 Am Mach & Fdy	147	142	147
7 Am Metal	46½	45¾	46
2 Am Piano	15½	15¾	15½
30 Am Piano pf	54	53	54
50 Am Pow & Lt	78½	74¾	78¼
9 Am Radiator	133	132	133
50 Am Republics	58	55¾	55½
28 Am Saf Raz	42	39½	41¼
8 Am Seating	35½	33	35½
3 Am Ship & Com	5¼	4¾	4¾
29 Am Shipbuilding	98	98	98
158 Am Smelt & Ref	102¾	98½	102½
5 Am Smelt pf	134	134	134
2 Am Snuff	165	165	165
61 Am Steel Fdrs	53½	50¾	53
110 Am Steel Fdrs pf	125¾	123¾	125¾
58 Am Sugar Ref	77¼	68¾	77¼
2 Sug pf	109	108¾	109
30 Am Sumatra Tob	53	52	53
108 Am Tel & Tel	181¼	174¾	181¼
6 Am Tob	156	154¾	156
1 Am Tob pf	119	119	119
21 Am Tob B	157	154½	156½
4 Am Type Fdrs	115¾	115¾	115¾
10 Am Type Fdrs pf	109½	109½	109½
36 Am Wat Wks new	56½	55	56½
47 Am Woolen	20¼	19¾	20
17 Am Wool pf	49¾	48	49¾
6 Am Wtg Pap ctfs	12	11¼	11¾
1 Am Wtg Pap pf ctf	36½	36½	36½
48 Am Zinc Ld&Sm	23½	20¾	23
7 Am Zinc L&Sm pf	85	83	85
280 Anaconda Cop	65¾	63¾	65¾
12 Archer Dan Mid	80	77	78¾
1 Armour Del pf	93¾	93¾	93¾
186 Armour of Ill A	17½	16	17¼
151 Armour of Ill B	10¾	9¾	10¼
17 Armour of Ill pf	84½	82¾	84½
4 Arnold Const Corp	41½	40¾	41½
4 Art Metals Cons	28¾	28¾	28¾
28 Asso Dry Gds	41¾	41	41
50 Asso Oil	50	50	50
49 Atchison T&SF	191½	187¾	190½
2 Atchison pf	106¼	106¼	106¼
18 Atl Coast Line	175	172½	175
29 Atl Gulf & W I	51½	49¾	51½
4 Atl Gulf & W I pf	51¾	50¾	51¾
134 Atlas Powder	117	114¾	114½
3 Atlas Powder pf	71	71	71
20 Atlas Stl Prod	109	108¾	109
3 Atlas Tack	14¾	14	14
3 Auto Alcohols	6	5¾	6
1 Auet Cred Anst	65	65	65
10 Autosales Corp	9¾	8¾	9¼
1 Auto Strop Raz A	46	46	46
440 Baldwin Loco	275	238	260
48 Balt & Ohio	109¾	106	108¾
8 Balt & Ohio pf	80	80	80
82 Bangor & Aroos	65	63	65
10 Bk of Commerce	648	648	648
30 Bk of Manhat	270	270	270
8 Barnet Leather	27¾	27	27¼
112 Barnsdall A	21	20¾	20¾
6 Bayuk Cigar	105	100	105
24 Beacon Oil	15¾	14¾	15
16 Beechnut Pack	72	71	71¾
5 Belding Heminway	16¾	16¾	16¾
1 Belg Nat Ry pts pf	86	86	86
15 Bendix Co	64¾	63	63½
173 Bethlehem Steel	56¾	54	56¾
2 Beth Steel 7% pf	120	119	120
3 Bloomingdale Bros	34¾	34¾	34¾
20 Blumenthal & Co pf	90	90	90
6 Bon Ami	69½	68¾	69
2 Booth Fisheries	7¾	6¾	7¾
12 Borden Co	161½	159	161½
1 Boston & Maine	74	74	74
358 Briggs Mfg	34¾	31¾	34¾
3 Brit Emp Steel	4¼	4¼	4¼
1 Brit Emp Stl 2d pf	8	8	8
230 Bklyn Edison	243½	230½	241¼
59 Bklyn Manh Tr	61¾	59	61¾
6 Bklyn-Manh Tr pf	91	90½	91
16 Bklyn Un Gas	142	139	142
3 Brown Shoe	43¾	43¾	43¾
58 Brunswick Balke	42¾	39	42
44 Brunswick Term & Ry	35	20¾	35
50 Bucyrus Erie	37¾	35	37¼
30 Bucyrus Erie cvt pf	43¾	44	44¼
1 Bucyrus Erie 7% pf	115	115	115
20 Buff Roch & Pitts	70	64¾	64¾
16 Burns Bros B	39½	37¾	39¼
100 Burns Bros pf	105¾	105	105¾
6 Burroughs Adach	157¾	153¾	156¾
8 Bush Term	53½	50¾	50¾
480 Bush Term 7% deb	112½	111¼	112½
38 Bush Term Bldgs pf	119	118¾	118¾
105 Butte Cop & Zinc	7	6¾	7
18 Butte & Sup Min	12¼	11¾	12
22 Butterick Co new	50½	47¾	48
48 Byers & Co	99¾	96½	99¾
3 Byers Prod Coke	67	65¾	65¾
15 Calif Packing	73½	70¾	71½
26 Callahan Zinc Lead	3	2¾	3
35 Calumet & Ariz	95½	93¾	95¾
40 Calumet & Hecla	22¾	21	22¾
33 Can Dry G Ale	75¼	74	75¼
80 Canadian Pac	104¾	100	103
10 Case Thresh Mch	293	285	293
58 Central Alloy St	33½	31½	33
10 Century Rib Mills	12½	12	12
20 Cent Rib Mills pf	82	82	82
62 Cerro de Pasco	70½	69	70½
35 Certainteed	46¼	45¾	46¼
20 Chandler Cleve Motor	8	7¾	8
35 Chandler Cleve pfd	16¾	15¾	16¾
130 Ches & Ohio	180½	178¾	180¼
46 Chesapeake Corp	9½	7¾	9½
32 Chic & Alton pfd	14¾	11¾	13¾
1 Chic & East Ill Ry	43½	43½	43½
26 Chic Gt Western	11	10¾	11
75 Chic Gt West pfd	23¾	22	23¾
160 Chic Mil St P & Pac	43¾	41¾	43¾
44 Chic & Nor West	81½	80¼	81½
5 Chic Pneu Tool	120½	120	120½
28 Chic Rk Is & Pac	114	110¼	114
2 C R I & P 6% pfd	102	102	102
3 C R I & P 7% pfd	108¾	108	108¾
10 Chic Yellow Cab	31½	31¼	31½
20 Childs Co	44¾	43	43¾
48 Chile Cop	42	41¾	42
15 Chrysler Brown	89¾	83¾	89¼
675 Chrysler Corp	73¾	67¾	73¾
2 Chrysler pfd A	115½	115¾	115½
190 City Stores A	53¾	53¾	53¾
22 City Stores B	94¾	92¾	94¼
22 Clett Peabody	80½	79	79¾
28 Coca Cola	157	153½	157
62 Collins & Aikman	66¾	64¾	65½
55 Colorado Fuel & Iron	65½	63	64¾
10 Col Fuel & Iron pfd	133	133	133
100 Colo & So 1st pfd	82	82	82
95 Colum Gas & El	105¾	102¾	105¾
1 Col Gas & El pfd A	108¾	108¾	108¾
8 Columbian Carbon	81½	79	81
10 Commercial Credit	30¾	30¼	30¾
20 Com Credit 6½ pfd	89¾	89¾	89¾
6 Com Invest Trust	66	66	66
2 Com Inv Tr 6½ pfd	94¼	94¼	94¼
10 Commercial Solv	156½	153½	155½
55 Com'wealth Pow	74¾	71¾	74
4 Conde Nast Pub	58¾	56¾	58¾
122 Congoleum Nairn	28¾	26¾	27¾
4 Congress Cigar	72¾	69¾	72¾
3 Consol Cigar	87¾	87¾	87¾
2 Consol Cig 6½ pfd	99	97¾	97¾
18 Consol Distrib	14	13¾	13¾
280 Consol Gas	145¾	140¾	145¾
14 Consol Gas $5 pfd	101¾	100¾	100¾
12 Consol R R Cuba pfd	78¾	76¾	78¾
11 Consol Textile	3¼	2¾	2¾
12 Container Corp A	28¾	26¾	28
45 Container Corp B	14¾	12¾	14¾
9 Cont Baking A	30¾	30¾	30¾
10 Cont Bak B	5	4¾	5
1 Cont Baking pfd	80	80	80
52 Container Can	98¾	94	97
52 Continental Ins	80	73¾	80
125 Continental Motor	11¾	10¾	11
117 Corn Products	72	68¾	71¾
1 Corn Products pfd	145¼	145¼	145¼
15 Coty	149½	102	103½
1 Crucible Steel	82¾	81¾	82¾
1 Crucible Steel pfd	120	120	120
7 Cuba Cane Sugar	6¼	5¾	5¾
11 Cuba Cane Sug pfd	23	22¾	23
12 Cuba Co	23¼	22¾	23¼
2 Cuban Am Sugar pfd	101¾	101¾	101¾
46 Cuban Am Sugar	20¼	19¾	19¾
15 Cudahy Pack	65	61¾	64
92 Curtiss Aero	104¾	99	103
40 Cushman's 7% pfd	126	125	126
28 Davison Chemical	43¾	40¾	42¾
10 Deere & Co pfd	125	125	125
21 Delaware & Hud	189	183¾	189
4 Del Lack & West	134¾	133¾	134¾
1 Den Rio Gr & West pfd	50¾	48¾	50¾
4 Detroit Edison	105¾	105	105¾
6 Devoe & Ray A	49¾	48	49¾
55 Devoe & Ray pfd	117	116¾	116¾
120 Diamond Match	118¾	115¾	118¾
145 Dodge Bros A	14	12¾	13¾
85 Dodge Bros pfd	68¾	65¾	68¾
42 Dome Mines	8¾	8	8¾
1 Drug Inc	95¾	92¾	93¾
8 Duluth S S & A	3¾	3¾	3¾
6 Dunhill Inter	61	58¾	61
20 Du Pont de Nem	376	370	376
10 Du Pont de Nem deb	118¾	118¾	118¾
2 Duques Lgt 1st pf	101¾	101¾	101¾
9 Eastman Kodak	175	171	175
10 Eastman Kod pfd	130¾	130¾	130¾
15 Eaton Axle & Spring	35¾	34¾	35¾
9 Elsenlohr & Bros	14¾	13¾	14¾
82 Elec Auto Lite	178	175	176¾
34 Electric Boat	14¾	13¾	14¾
63 Elec Pow & Lt	37¾	35¾	35¾
38 Elec Stor Batt	75¾	73½	75
2 Elk Horn Coal stp	7	7	7
80 Elk Horn Coal pfd	16¾	15¾	16¾
10 Emerson Brantingh A	10	10	10
5 Endicott Johnson	79¾	75¾	79¾
52 Engineers Pub Serv	38	36½	38
2 Equit Off Bldg	132	132	132
10 Equitable Trust	250	250	250
48 Erie R R	52¾	50¾	52¾
15 Erie 1st pfd	51¾	50¾	51¾
4 Erie 2d pfd	50¾	50¾	50¾
2 Eureka Vac Clean	65	63¾	63¾
17 Fairbanks Morse	37¾	35¾	36½
10 Fairbanks Morse pfd	110	110	110
10 Feder Lt & Tr	54	53¾	53¾
29 Fedders Motor	20	19¾	19¾
20 Fidel Phenix Fire Ins	79½	75¾	79¼
14 Fifth Ave Bus	104	104	104
23 First Nat Stores	33	31¾	33½
18 Fisk Rubber	13¾	12¾	13¾
8 Fisk Rubber 1st pfd	84	83	83
135 Fleischmann	69¾	65¾	68¾
4 Foundation	42¾	42¾	42¾
75 Fox Film A	50	47¾	49¾
10 Franklin Simon pfd	11¼	11¼	11¼
62 Freeport Texas	67¾	64¾	66½
1 Fuller Co pr pfd	105	105	105
3 Gabriel Snub A	14½	14½	14½
54 Gardner Motor	11	9¾	10¾
12 Gen Am Tank	68¾	68	68
65 Gen Asphalt	74¾	68¾	71
4 Gen Asphalt pfd	116¾	112¾	116¾
20 Gen Bawing pfd	141¼	141¼	141¼
5 Gen Cable	24¾	22	24¼
24 Gen Cable A	66	64	66
11 Gen Cigar	63¾	60	63¾
10 Gen Cigar pfd	117¾	117¾	117¾
421 Gen Elec	153¼	146	151¾
20 Gen Elec spl	11¾	11¾	11¾
4 Gen Gas & El A	43¾	43¾	43¾
1 Gen Gas & El B	50¼	50¼	50¼
2455 Gen Motor	182	177¾	181
3 Gen Motors 7% pfd	125¾	125¾	125¾
3 Gen Outdoor Adv A	53¾	53	53
19 Gen Outdoor Adv ctf	39¾	38¾	39
75 Gen Railway Signal	89¾	86	89
14 Gen Refractories	49¼	45¾	49¼
46 Gillette Saf Raz	100½	95¾	100½
43 Gimbel Bros	56	50¼	56
3 Gimbel Bros pfd	100	98¾	99
15 Glidden Co	22	21¾	22
20 Glidden pri pfd	101	101	101
56 Gold Dust	89	86	88¼
76 Goodrich B F Co	78¾	75¾	76¾
26 Goodyear T & R	51½	48¾	50¾
1 Goodyear Tire 1st pfd	93¾	93¾	93¾
23 Gotham Silk Hos	78	75	76¾
21 Gotham Silk Hos new	78	75	76¾
1 Gotham Silk Hos pfd	120	120	120
275 Graham Page Mot	30	25	30
42 Granby Con Min	50¾	49¾	50¾
66 Great North Ry pf	98¾	95¾	98¼
10 Great Nor Ry pf ctf	98¾	94¾	98¼
28 Great Nor Ir Ore ctf	19¾	19¾	19¾
28 Great West Sug	37¾	33¾	35¾
100 Great West Sug pf	118	118	118
100 Greene Can Cop	101¾	99¾	101¾
1 Guantanamo Sugar	7¾	7¾	7¾
3 Gulf Mo & North	49	47¾	49
10 Gulf Mo & N pf	102½	102½	102½
2 Gulf States Steel	50¾	49¾	50¾
9 Gulf States Stl pf	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 Hackensack Water	23¾	23¾	23¾
4 Hack Wat pf	35	35	35
30 Hack Wat pf A	34¾	34¾	34¾
100 Hanna Co 1st pf	59¾	59¾	59¾
7 Hartman B	19¾	19¾	19¾
2 Helme G W Co	104	104	104
2 Hershey Choc	77¾	77¾	77¾
21 Hershey cvt pf	70	70	70
2 Hershey pri pf	102½	102½	102½
1 Hoe R & Co A	20¾	20¾	20¾
1 Holland Fur Son	31¾	31¾	31¾
4 Household Prod	67	65¾	67
55 Houston Oil	129½	123½	128¾
18 Howe Sound Co	54¾	52	54¾
40 Hudson Manhat	56½	52¾	56½
180 Hudson Mot Car	84¼	80¾	84¼
3 Hupp Motor Car	56¾	53¾	56¾
7 Illinois Cent	139	137½	139
130 Independent Oil Gas	24¾	22¾	24¾
1 Indian Motorcycle	47	47	47
40 Indian Refin	17½	15¾	16¼
40 Indian Ref ctfs	16½	14¾	16
10 Indian Ref pf	132	132	132
12 Ingersoll Rand	91	91	91
17 Inland Steel	55	53¾	53¾
70 Inspiration Cop	21¾	19¾	20¾
30 Int Cigar	39¾	38	38¾
55 Intercon Rubber	10¼	9	10¼
9 Internat Agricul	17¾	16¾	17¾
2 Int Agri pr pf	75¾	75¾	75¾
12 Int Bus Mach	117½	117½	121¼
20 Int Cement	68	67¾	67¾
450 Int Combust Eng	50¾	53¾	56¾
1 Int Combust Eng pf	108¾	108¾	108¾
30 Int Harvest Co	261¾	250¾	261¾
1 Int Harv pf	148	147¾	147¾
70 Int Match pfc pf	103¾	97½	103¾
6 Int Merc Marine	5	4¾	5
10 Int Merc Marine pf	36¾	35	36
1 Int Nick	92¾	89¾	91¾
80 Int Pap	71½	67¾	70¾
22 Int Paper 7% pf	106	103¾	106
2 Int Ry of Cent Am	4	4	4
17 Int Ry C A pf	78¾	74	77¾
11 Int Salt	60½	59	60
110 Int Tel & Tel	174½	169	174¼
1 Intertype Corp	29¾	29¾	29¾
3 Island Crk Coal	53	53	53
16 Jewel Tea	98¾	96	98
60 Johns-Manville	113	108¾	113
9 Jones Bros Tea	29	26¾	29
30 Jordan Motor Car	11¾	10¾	10¾
26 Kan City Sou Ry	45¾	43	45¾
3 Kan City Sou pf	73¾	72¾	72¾
30 Kayser J & Co	67¾	65¾	67
12 Keith Albee Orpheum	22	20	22
2 Keith Albee Orph pf	86	85	85
50 Kelly-Spring Tire	18¾	17¾	18¾
1 Kelly-Springfield pf	64	64	64
40 Kelsey-Hayes Wheel	31	30¾	31
90 Kennecott Copper	87¾	85¾	87¾
2 Kinney G R Co	30	28¾	30
30 Kinney Co pf	92	89¾	91
20 Kraft Phen Cheese	71¾	69¾	71¾
50 Kresge S S Co	70¾	67¾	70¾
20 Kresge S S pf	112½	110¾	110¾
5 Kresge Dept Stores	20¾	20	20
10 Kress S H & Co	100	100	100
85 Kroger Grocery	91¾	90¾	91¾
10 Lago Oil & Trans	31¾	30	31¾
60 Lambert Co	102¾	97¾	101¾
17 Lee Rub & Tire	18	17¾	18
30 Lehigh Val	101¾	100¾	101¾
105 Lehn & Fink Prod	49¾	48¾	49¾
20 Life Savers Inc	30¾	30	30
2 Lig & Myers Tob	94	93¾	93¾
26 Lig & Myers Tob B	91¾	90¾	91¾
1 Lig & Myers pf	137½	135¾	137½
82 Lima Loco	53	50	53
14 Liquid Carb	67	65¾	67
128 Loew's Inc	66¾	62¾	65¾
5 Loew's Inc pf	103¾	103¾	103¾
9 Loft Inc	54	54	54
2 Long Bell Lumber A	31	31	31
40 Loose Wiles Bis	47¾	45	47¾
10 Loose Wiles 2d 1st pf	111¾	111¾	111¾
55 Lorillard P Co	25¾	25	25¾
8 Lorillard pf	100	98¾	98¾
74 Lu Oil Ref	13¾	12¾	13¾
6 L-O-F	21¾	20¾	21¾
25 Louis Gas & El A	34¾	32¾	34
59 Ludlum Steel	56	52¾	55¾
4 MacAnd & Forb	50	48	48
3 Mack Trucks	129	119¾	129
4 Mackay pf	76¾	76¾	76¾
100 Mack Trucks	95¾	90¾	93¾
3 Macy R H Co	308	300	300
20 Madison Sq Gar	30	29¾	29¾
50 Magma Cop	49¾	47	48¾
15 Mallinsoh & Co	19	17¾	19
10 Mallinson pf	94	94	94
1 Manati Sugar	30¾	30¾	30¾
45 Manhat Elec Sup	57¾	53¾	56¾
11 Manhat mod gtd	45¾	45¾	45¾
16 Manhat Shirt	34¾	33¾	34¾
52 Manhattan Oil	15¾	14¾	15¾
3 Market St Ry pri pf	45¾	45¾	45¾
95 Marland Oil	34	33	33¾
16 Marlin Rockwell	60¾	59	60
20 Martin Parry	18¾	18¾	18¾
20 Mathieson Alkali	124¾	120¾	123¾

THE CONSTITUTION

Classified Advertising

CLASSIFIED RATES.
Daily and Sunday rates per line for consecutive insertion:
One time ..... 20 cents
Three times ..... 17 cents
Seven times ..... 15 cents

WAlnut 6565

RAILROAD SCHEDULES

Schedules Published as Information.
(Central Standard Time.)
ATLANTA TERMINAL STATION.

Arrives—	A., B & C. R. R.	—Leaves
5:40 pm	Cordele-Waycross	7:50 am
5:40 am	Bwk-Tifton-Thomville	9:30 pm

Arrives—	A. & W. P. R. R.	—Leaves
11:45 pm	New Orleans-Montgomery	5:40 am
7:05 pm	Newnan-Columbus	7:15 am
6:00 pm	Montgomery Local	8:25 am
2:05 pm	New Orleans-Montgomery	1:25 pm
7:40 am	New Orleans-Montgomery	4:20 pm
10:30 am	Newnan-Columbus	4:35 pm
8:10 am	West Point Local	5:35 pm
12:30 pm	New Orleans-Montgomery	6:05 pm

Arrives—	C. OF GA. RY.	—Leaves
5:55 am	Mac-Sav-Alb-Thovil	7:45 am
6:11 pm	Mac-Jax-Mi-Tampa	8:45 am
1:35 pm	Macon-Albany-Millen	1:00 pm
10:45 am	Macon	4:00 pm
8:35 am	Macon-Jax-Mi-Tampa	7:10 pm
6:35 am	Macon-Jax-Mi-Tampa	9:00 pm
3:15 pm	Macon-Millen-Sav	9:40 pm
7:20 pm	Macon-Albany	11:30 pm

Arrives—	SEABOARD AIR LINE	—Leaves
8:00 am	Athens	5:30 pm
7:20 pm	Birmingham-Atlanta	7:40 am
4:10 pm	N.Y.-Wash Rich-Norfolk	11:30 am
11:10 am	Birmingham Memphis	4:25 pm
6:55 am	N.Y.-Wash Rich-Norfolk	8:00 pm
8:00 pm	Hamlet-Monroe	6:10 am
6:30 am	Birmingham	11:40 pm

Arrives—	SOUTHERN RAILWAY	—Leaves
5:20 am	Cols-Wash-N Y-Ashev	12:10 am
8:15 pm	Anniston-Birmingham	5:45 am
7:00 pm	Greenville-Charlotte	6:15 am
8:40 pm	St. Louis-K. C.-Chgo	7:10 am
7:10 pm	Valdosta-Brunswick	7:05 am
8:20 pm	Chicago-Clev-Detroit	7:15 am
7:15 pm	Rome-Chatta-Local	7:20 am
3:55 pm	Piedmont Limited	8:00 am
7:20 pm	Columbus	8:00 am
5:45 pm	Vald-Jax-Miami-St. P.	8:35 am
4:15 pm	Richmond-Wash-N. Y.	12:05 pm
8:40 pm	Crescent Limited	12:50 pm
12:15 pm	Rome-Chatt-Local	2:30 pm
11:15 am	Columbus	4:00 pm
11:10 am	Fort Valley	4:05 pm
11:40 am	Macon	4:10 pm
11:35 am	Bham-K. C.-Denver	4:25 pm
7:50 am	Air Line Belle	5:20 pm
7:40 am	Heflin Accommo'n	5:25 pm
8:20 am	Cinn-L'ville-Detroit	6:00 pm
7:40 am	Macon-Valdosta-Jax	7:00 pm
5:10 am	Washington	7:30 pm
7:05 am	Vald-Jax-Miami-St. P.	8:30 pm
6:15 am	Jax-Brunswick-Miami	8:50 pm
8:55 am	Bham-Shreve-Ft. Worth	11:30 pm

Following Trains Arrive and Depart From PEACHTREE STATION ONLY.

5:00 pm	Birmingham	9:35 am
9:35 am	Washington-New York	5:00 pm

xDaily except Sunday.

UNION PASSENGER STATION.

Arrives—	GEORGIA RAILROAD	—Leaves
12 noon	Augusta	6:00 am
5:25 pm	Augusta	2:25 pm
x7:40 am	Social Circle	6:10 pm
5:20 am	Charleston-Wilmington	9:00 pm
6:20 am	Augusta-Columbia	9:00 pm

xDaily except Sunday.

Arrives—	L. & N. R. R.	—Leaves
8:41 pm	Cin-Chicago-L'ville	7:10 am
8:20 am	Cin-Detroit-Cleve	6:42 pm
4:30 pm	Knoxville via Blue Ridge	7:40 am
12:50 pm	Knoxville-Cin-Lville	3:10 pm
10:40 am	Copperhill Local	4:10 pm

Arrives—	N., C. & ST. L. RY.	—Leaves
6:40 pm	Nashville-Chattanooga	8:15 am
11:30 am	Chattanooga Local	5:00 pm
7:00 am	Chatt-Nashville-St. L.	8:30 pm
6:55 pm	Chatt-Nash-Ch-St. L.	9:00 am
8:10 am	Chatt-St L-Chic	6:52 pm

BUS SCHEDULES

DE LUX BUS SERVICE
Over DIXIE LINES in All Directions.

Rome, Chattanooga, Griffin, Macon, Athens, LaGrange, Columbus, Carrollton.

Leave from Depots.
148 Peachtree 17 N. Forsyth
WAlnut 6300 WAlnut 3351

Bonded Carriers
SPECIAL RATES to Macon, $3.00 round trip; Chattanooga, $5.00 round trip; Rome, $3.00 round trip; LaGrange, $4.00 round trip.

DIXIE SAFETY COACH LINES, Inc.
The Blue and White Coaches.

DEPENDABLE BUS SERVICE
PIERCE MOTOR LINES
ATLANTA, Macon, Tifton, Albany, Valdosta.
Daily service to all Florida points.
BAKER BUS LINE
Chattanooga Atlanta Limited.
Cartersville, Rome, Lafayette, Chattanooga.
SOUTHERN COACH LINE
Newnan, LaGrange, Columbus.
BUS STATION
92 N. Forsyth St. WALNUT 8549

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Auto Travel Opportunities

BROTHER and sister leaving for Miami Saturday morning, closed car. Will take two passengers $12 each. Phone WAlnut 5938.

DRIVING Jacksonville Friday noon. Buick sedan. Return Sunday night, arrive Atlanta Monday morning. Want two passengers, $10 each round trip. References exchanged. WAlnut 4907.

Beauty Aids 2

ANSLEY BEAUTY SHOPPE
PERMANENTS. WALNUT 4449

A EUGENE PERMANENT WAVE a specialty, given by Mrs. Marie Derrington, who has had eight years of experience in permanent waving. $8. Work guaranteed. Each wave has a lovely natural appearance. Manicuring, 50c; marcel, 75c; facial, $1.00. We do not find it necessary to reduce or have a special price for a limited time as our prices are very moderate. Only first-class work is done by experienced operators. Evening appointments. Being a member of the Society for the Advancement of Hair and Beauty Science a perfect permanent wave may be assured in advance by testing the hair on the test-o-meter and waving the hair accordingly. A wave by this method approved by the society may be had for a slight additional cost. Derrington Beauty Parlor, 823-324 Wynne-Claughton. WAlnut 3387.

A PERMANENT that is lasting and pleasing, any style, $8. Over 2,500 waves in Atlanta, male and female operators. Have your hair waved according to texture and your profile. We specialize in Eugene waving. Hair tested free. Elizabeth's Beauty Parlor, 600 Forsyth bldg. IVy 8364.

EUGENE WAVES, $8.50, $10, $12.50. Mrs Bowles, 831 Gordon. WEst 3804

KATHLEEN'S WAVES ARE BETTER. 1131 Hurt Bldg. Ivy 1526.

LE MUR WAVES, $6. Fulton Wave Shop, IVy 8805.

SPECIAL THIS WEEK.
PERMANENT wave, $4.75. No better wave it can be had at any price. Not a school. Hair tested free. Vanity Wave shoppe, 514 Forsyth bldg. IVy 6736.

SPECIAL—One week only; permanent waves by experts, $4. Guaranteed. IVy 6699.

SPECIAL—$12.50 and $15 permanent marcel wave, $5 Anthony Permanent Wave Salon, master of Permanent Waving. 519 Wynne-Claughton building. IVy 4781.

SPECIAL TWO WEEKS.
EUGENE waves, $6.50; we use genuine Eugene machines and supplies. Hair tested free. Mirlady's Wave Shop, 513 Forsyth Theater bldg. Ivy 9000.

$10 PERMANENT waves, $5. L. F. M. Beauty Parlor. IVy 8402; DEarborn 9215.

Personals 8

BEATEN biscuit, cheese rings, angel cakes, brown bread, orders taken. HE 5967-J.

BROOM—Back from New York; Tuxedo, latest bob. Davison-Paxon Beauty Parlor.

CURTAINS stretched beautifully; called for and delivered. WAlnut 1924.

WEAR HUFF'S GLASSES.
"Its All In the Examination."

CHILDREN instructed and trained under Christian influence; boarded if desired. 23 Unity. 2765-J.

CURTAINS laundered beautifully, torn places mended. Call WAlnut 6442.

DENTISTRY of the very best. Southern Dental Institute. Peck building, corner Peachtree, Pryor and Houston street. WAlnut 3456.

MATERNITY HOSPITAL—Private, confidential; children boarded. Mrs. M. T. Mitchell, 358 Windsor St., Atlanta.

RID your scalp of dandruff. Do it now. Just say "Savex," 50c jar—at drug stores or sent direct. Savex Laboratories, Atlanta, Ga.

WILL BOARD children, no objections to baby where mother is employed. WA. 3158.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

"Where-You-Can-Buy-It" 9

CHARIS—Combination Corselet, $6.75. 609 Georgia Savings Bank Bldg. WAlnut 7964.

MASON & HAMLIN PIANO — Cable Piano company, 84 North Broad street.

VICTROLAS — Cable Piano company, 84 North Broad street.

Lost and Found 10

PIG—White spotted, long tail, 4 months, weight 65 pounds. Reward. 19 Chestnut, S. W.

DOUBLE red fox fur. Tuesday night on Pryor street between Howard theater and Edgewood. Reward. DEarborn 2953.

LOST—Wednesday a. m. on Broad between Hunter and Mitchell, purple silk umbrella with amber handle. MAdison 5720-R.

LOST—Half grown police dog, light tan, black face, newly clipped; answers to name "Major." Reward. HEmlock 7536.

LOST—German police puppy, white underneath and forepaws, mixture of gray and black on back. Answers to "Flapper." Reward. WAlnut 5785.

FOUND—Stray dog; owner may have if identified and expenses paid. D-252, Constitution.

LOST—Cluster ring, four diamonds, ruby in center; keepsake; reward. Phone MAdison 5761-J.

WEAR HUFF'S GLASSES.
"Its All In the Examination."

AUTOMOTIVE

Automobiles for Sale 11

ALL MAKES used cars. M. J. Wager, Forsyth at Whitehall. IVy 8210.

BEST BUYS used cars. Franklin Motor Car company, 481 West Peachtree.

BEST OFFER this week buys 1926 7-passenger Sturz 6 sedan; motor good condition; tires nearly new. Phone HE. 1449-W.

BUICK USED CARS—D. C. Black, 312 Peachtree street. IVy 1860.

CHEVROLET—Good used cars. Whitehall Chevrolet Co., 529 Whitehall St. WAlnut 1412.

CHEVROLET—New and used. East Point Chevrolet Co., 318 North Main street. FAirfax 2303.

1926 FORD touring car, good condition throughout; new paint. $200. FAirfax 2303. East Point Chevrolet Co.

CHEVROLET passenger cars and trucks. John Smith Co., 530-540 W. Peachtree St.

DODGE BROTHERS dependable used cars. Lambeth-Eskridge Motor Co., 276 Peachtree. IVy 4211.

F. E. MAFFETT, INC. Oakland-Pontiac used cars. 595 West Peachtree. HEmlock 1164.

GRHAM-PAIGE CO. OF GA.
GOOD USED CARS.
521 PEACHTREE. WALNUT 3951.

HUDSON-ESSEX used cars. Goldsmith-Becker Co., Inc., 230 Spring street, corner Harris. WAlnut 8718.

HUPP—New and used. Thompson-Cauthorn Motor company, 477 Peachtree. WAlnut 9252.

1926 FORD roadster, balloon tires, fully equipped, good mechanical condition. FAirfax 2303. East Point Chevrolet Co.

1927 CHEVROLET roadster, fully equipped, original paint, original tires, A-1 condition; terms. FAirfax 2303. East Point Chevrolet Co.

LINCOLN—Fine used cars. Rippey Motor Co., 435 Spring street. IVy 0867.

NASH used cars. Martin-Nash Motor Co., 594 Peachtree street.

NEW Essex coach demonstrator; slightly used; $250 off. Call O'Neil, WAlnut 8718.

OVERLAND—Willys-Knight. West Peachtree at North avenue. Le Roux Motor Co.

1926 CHEVEROLET coach, good condition, fully equipped; terms. FAirfax 2303. East Point Chevrolet Co.

1926 OVERLAND TOURING—Five excellent balloon tires, car like new. $75 cash. DEarborn 0267.

REO Flying Cloud demonstrator, good as new. Reo Sales & Service, 419 Peachtree. WAlnut 6432.

STUDEBAKER—Used cars. Yarbrough Motor company, 415 Peachtree. WAlnut 2809.

1926 FORD coupe, balloon tires, bumpers; 1928 tag; terms. FAirfax 2303. East Point Chevrolet Co.

USED CARS—See Atlanta Cadillac company 486 West Peachtree.

WE TRADE automobiles. Robinson & Pickett, Inc. Chevrolet dealers, Buckhead, Atlanta. HEmlock 5663.

1926 FORD TOURING, first-class condition, liberal terms. 169 Marietta St.

1928 ESSEX SUPER SIX COUPE—Perfect condition, paint and tires in good condition. Shannon, 552 Hill street, S. E.

1927 HUPMOBILE 6 sport coupe, will sacrifice, will trade for good light car or cash. Mrs. Brett, HEmlock 7556-J.

Auto Trucks for Sale 12

1927 FORD ton truck, closed cab, good mechanical condition. Heavy duty pneumatic tires. Call FAirfax 2303. East Point Chevrolet Co.

RELIABLE USED TRUCKS, ATTRACTIVE PRICES AND LIBERAL TERMS. THE WHITE COMPANY, 70 ROULEVARD, N. E.

Auto Tires and Tubes 14

Tires and Batteries on Terms.
As you ride—Road Service.
IVy 6655. 685 Boulevard, N. E.

Parking, Greasing, Washing 17

WEATHERLY SERVICE STATION.
DIXIE GAS. IVY AT BAKER

Wanted—Automobiles 18

BEST CASH PRICES
For Good Late Model Used Cars.
MORRIS MOTOR CO.
338 Peachtree street Ivy 0436

BEST CASH PRICES FOR ANY MODEL FORD.
ASBURY & HOLLOWELL, INC.
402 Peachtree. IVy 0507.

CASH FOR USED CARS. CAMPBELL, 80 CAIN STREET, N. E., WALNUT 9830.

CASH for late model Chevrolet coupe or coach. 52 Houston street. WAlnut 6281.

CASH for your used car. Highest market prices paid. J. M. Harrison & So., south's largest used car dealers. 125-131 Ivy street. WAlnut 3966.

WANTED—25 late model Fords. Call Joe Finch at WAlnut 5147.

WILL pay cash for late model Fords, all types. E. L. Wade, 269 North Boulevard. WAlnut 5877.

$10 to $100 PAID for old cars, any condition. Used parts for all make cars. 446 Edgewood avenue. IVy 1770.

Motorcycles—Sales and Service 20

HARLEY-DAVIDSON. New and used. Cunningham Motorcycle Co., 128 W. Pitree.

BUSINESS SERVICE

Bed Renovating

ATLANTA MATTRESS CO.
ONE-DAY SERVICE.
HIGH-GRADE MATTRESS RENOVATING.
Established 22 years.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.
IVy 3847. 327 Houston St.

Building Contractors.

LET US REMODEL YOUR HOME TO SUIT YOUR NEEDS.
CRENSHAW & MIVER.
1008 CANDLER BLDG. WALNUT 8614

ROOF REPAIRING—Lowest prices. Call WAl. 0213 Work guaranteed. West Bros.

Building Materials

WILLIAMS FLYNT LUMBER COMPANY.
LUMBER AND BUILDING MATERIALS.
250 ELJOTT STREET, N. W. IVY 1093.

Carpenters—Cabinet Makers

PRICE & PRICE
106 Courtland St., N. E. WAlnut 1084.

Cleaning, Dyeing, Renovating

HATTERS—Satisfaction guaranteed; mail orders given prompt attention. Acme Hatters, 35 South Forsyth street. WAlnut 7202.

Dressmaking

HEMLOCK 3447—Dressmaking, all kinds; spring coats, ensembles; specialty on shirts; references.

Luggage Made and Repaired

ROUNTREE'S
109 WHITEHALL ST. WALNUT 6914.

Moving and Storage

A. A. ROBBINS TRANSFER COMPANY moves you for $3 a load. Main 1916-W.

CATHCART VAN & STORAGE CO.
134 Houston St., N. E. WAlnut 7721.

WE MOVE pack and store pianos. Ludden & Bates 80 North Pryor street.

Plumbing and Heating

C. E. SMITH—Repairs promptly executed. Truck service. Reasonable prices. WAlnut 4142.

GEO. R. BENNETT—25 years' practical experience. 1498 Murphy, S. W. WEst 3905.

LINDSEY PLUMBING CO.—Repair work a specialty. 410 Peachtree. IVy 8047.

BUSINESS SERVICE

Phonograph Repairs

PHONOGRAPH motors repaired. Atlanta Phonograph Co., 27 Pryor, S. W. (Kimball House). WAlnut 3380.

Painting, Tinting, Papering

H. C. RAY—30 years in Atlanta. A trial will convince you. IVy 0860-W.

INTERIOR and exterior painting, plastering; rooms tinted $2 to $5. WEst 0630-J.

J. W. OZBURN, painting and papering, guaranteed. 290 Spring. WAlnut 8108.

PAPERHANGING, painting and tinting. J. W. Brown, 9 Rawson street, MAd. 6116-W.

PAINTING and decorating; first-class work Estimates gladly furnished. IVy 1781.

PAINTING, TINTING AND PLASTERING. W. M. CARROLL—DEARBORN 1322.

PAINTING, papering, tinting, building, repair work. Guaranteed. J. W. Talley, WAlnut 0177.

PAINTING, plastering, tinting rooms, $2 up. Cement work. Leaks stopped. WEst 2738-J.

ROOMS tinted $2 to $5; painting and plastering; satisfaction guaranteed. WEst 3052-J.

$4.50 A ROOM. All this week. White labor. HEmlock 3470-J.

Repairing, Refinishing, Upholstering

PHONOGRAPHS repaired; called for and delivered; reasonable price. WA. 9532.

CANVAS swings recovered. Furniture renovated. J. A. Harris 233 Trinity avenue, IVy 2445.

Roofing

W. S. STROUD—WEst 3081; 22 years' experience. Call me and save money.

ROOFING—Cash or terms. IVy 4946. GUARANTEE ROOFING COMPANY.

QUALITY and prices can't be beat. Acree Roofing company. WEst 2712.

Refrigerator Repairing

REFRIGERATORS repaired, moved, bought and sold. Shannen Refrigerator Repair Co., MAin 3266.

Roofing, Guttering, Repairing

BEST materials, lowest price on roofing and repairing. Call J. E. Dumas, IVy 9017.

HOUSE repairing, painting, screening, roofs put on and repaired. Call WAlnut 8400.

Screening and Repairing

W. J. TUCKER—Building, screening, and repairing, all work guaranteed. MAin 1950-W.

Wall Papering

J. E. HALEY, WALL PAPERS.
388 W Peachtree St., IVy 6026.

WALL PAPER store moved to 177 Whitehall street. J. L. BURNETT. Better Be Safe Than Sorry. Phone IVy 3884.

Welding.

CASTINGS and parts welded. Metal Welding Co., 156 Forsyth, S. W. IVy 3986.

Window and House Cleaning

ACME WINDOW CLEANING CO.
GENERAL house cleaning, floor waxing, woodwork and painted walls cleaned. Work guaranteed. IVy 2540.

GEORGIA WINDOW CLEANING CO.
Offices Stores and Dwellings. WAlnut 6489.

NATIONAL WINDOW CLEANING CO.—Floor waxing, general cleaning. IVy 2346.

Window Shades, Cleaning, Repairing

LET US clean your window shades to look like new. Call FAirfax 1170-J.

EMPLOYMENT

Help Wanted—Female 32

A GOOD FUTURE ASSURED.
LEARN beauty culture now at Moler's and assure yourself of employment at big salary. The course—day or evening—is easy. Moler places you in best shops. Call or write for catalogue. Moler System, 81 Forsyth, N. W.

COLORED young woman with fair education to introduce low-priced line of women's and children's wear. Earn $20 weekly. Call IVy 4737 today after 9 o'clock.

COMBINATION maid and laundress; references required. 723 Myrtle street.

FIT YOURSELF for a better position at Landrum's Business college where Gregg Shorthand, bookkeeping and other subjects are mastered within the shortest time. Rates are reasonable. Day and night classes. 414 Thrower bldg. Phone IVy 8168.

FREE business tuition to quiet, studious, out-of-town girl. 94 West Tenth street.

IMMEDIATELY — White nurse for child, good pay. Bellamy, 1422 Candler bldg.

INFORMATION CLERK—Must be young lady under 30, with pleasing personality, experienced typist, and capable of soliciting business over the telephone. 1019 Wynne-Claughton.

PRIVATE SECRETARY—Wanted for president of large corporation. Necessary to be young lady under 35, single, thoroughly experienced, capable and rapid stenographer, pleasing personality and come highly recommended. Salary about $150 to begin. 1019 Wynne-Claughton.

STENOGRAPHER, $75. Also steno-bookkeeper, $100. Executive Service Co., 513 Healey building.

TWO neat colored girls for maid and nurse. Apply immediately. 418 Gould building.

TWO UNDERGRADUATE NURSES, INSTITUTIONAL WORK. PERMANENT POSITIONS. 349 ARCADE.

WANTED—White nurse, experienced with infants to live with out-of-town couple. 951 Piedmont Ave., N. E.

WANTED—Colored agents to work all or spare time. This is your chance to make $25 or more per week. Write manager, 410 Boling Jones Bldg., Atlanta.

WANTED—Experienced lady spotters for wholesale dry cleaning plant. Apply 345 Orange St., S. W.

WANTED—White dishwasher; 6 days week. 171 S. Pryor St.

WANTED—A thoroughly experienced beauty parlor operator conversant with all phases of work; no other will be considered. Apply in writing with references to B. H. Levy Bro. & Co., Inc., Savannah, Ga.

YOUNG LADIES—Earn $25 weekly; selling experience desirable but not necessary. Several vacancies now. Fifth Avenue Styles, Inc., 410 Glen Iris drive. Ivy 4737.

Help Wanted—Male 33

ACCOUNTS receivable bookkeeper, young man, between 20 and 25 preferred; must write good hand. 1019 Wynne-Claughton building.

ASSISTANT shipping clerks. Two men, 25-35 for immediate opening. Preference given men right off the farm. Apply 11-12 a. m. only. Executive Service, 513 Healey Bldg.

ASSISTANT bookkeeper, experienced account's receivable. Executive Service Co., 513 Healey building.

ATLANTA BRANCH OF NATIONAL ORGANIZATION ENGAGED IN EXPANSION PROGRAM, HAS SEVERAL ATTRACTIVE OPENINGS FOR WELL QUALIFIED MEN WISH CHAIN STORE EXPERIENCE, ANXIOUS TO BECOME STORE MANAGERS. PREFER MEN WITH COLLEGE EDUCATION. EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR MEN CAPABLE OF RAPID DEVELOPMENT. ADDRESS C-145, CONSTITUTION.

A YEAR ROUND BUSINESS—Here's an opportunity for you, a business where big money is being made; clean, interesting; a pleasure to study. Be a Moler-trained barber. Get full information now. Call or write Moler Barber College, 81 Forsyth, N. W.

BILL CLERK, man 21-22. Must be rapid typist. Good salary. Apply early. Executive Service Co., 513 Healey building.

BOOKKEEPER—Who is capable of handling general set of books, must also understand operating bookkeeping machine, wanted for large wholesale establishment. Young man under 35 required; good salary. 1019 Wynne-Claughton.

CAN USE several experienced security salesmen on big deal. Phone WAlnut 3469

COST CLERK—Intelligent man, 22-27 with some experience in keeping cost records for immediate opening with prominent local firm. Good salary and positive promotion. Apply early. Executive Service, 513 Healey building.

EXPERIENCED barbers. Apply at once. Sam Nussbaum, 669 Washington.

EXPERIENCED CUTTER WANTED ON LADIES' DRESSES. ATLAS MFG. CO., 191 MARIETTA ST.

FREE night class in salesmanship. Call WAlnut 1540, Guardian Life Ins. Co.

CLUB ALUMINUM RATED AAA-1—
needs several assistant managers at $3,000 salary plus bonus and commission making average yearly income of $5,000; our phenomenal success and rapid expansion makes this a wonderful opportunity, not canvassing or traveling, car necessary, several months local training in sales force, average earnings over $60 weekly while in training, fully explained first interview. Call at 546 Spring St., N. W.

FREE BOOKLETS—
"How to Secure Accounting Positions." Write C. H. Bailey, C. P. A., Hurt Bldg., Atlanta.

FOUR young men for crew work in the state of Georgia during summer months, not magazine, good pay. Apply 1804 Citizen and Southern Bank bldg.

IF YOU are a salesman and want a job apply 1807 Citizen & Southern Bank Bldg.

MAN with car to train for special sales work, experience unnecessary, good pay to start, permanent position with future. Apply 406 Henry Grady Building.

MEN, work on train; chance for advancement. Terminal Station, downstairs, Interstate Co.

NEAT-APPEARING, high-grade, seasoned salesman. 430 Trust Co. of Ga. Bldg.

REFINED, educated woman; good appearance, 30 to 35 years of age, qualified as steno-bookkeeper. References required. Address D-146, Constitution.

SALESMEN for Georgia and Florida. Must have car and the willingness for direct selling the famous, nationally advertised Free-Westinghouse machine. A great home necessity. Steady position and wonderful opportunity for earnings. Commissions 20 per cent and 10 per cent on reorders. Write Joseph A. Rotolo, Supervisor, St. Nicholas hotel, Albany, Ga.

SALESMEN wanted in every town in Georgia and South Carolina for popular priced men's shirts and underwear direct to wearer. 719 Healey Bldg., Atlanta.

SPECIALTY SALESMAN—
Salary and commission. Will pay $35 a week salary and a commission, which should net a good salesman $150 a week. Only a man with successful selling experience considered, but real estate experience not essential. Give detailed information as to education, experience and references. Address D-178, Constitution.

SALESMEN—
On washing machines, vacuums, floor polishers, radios and electric stoves. Good commission paid with promotion up to factory representative; experience not essential. See Mr. Owen, electrical department, before 9 a. m., Sterchi Furniture and Carpet company, 142 Mitchell street, S. W.

SEVERAL young men to work in crews, also two experienced men capable handling crews. Direct selling, excellent line. American Leather Goods Co., 160 Georgia avenue, S. W., Atlanta.

STENOGRAPHER—Man 21-25, thoroughly experienced. Executive Service Co., 513 Healey building.

STENOGRAPHER—Young lady, either married or single, who is willing to begin on reasonable salary; pleasing personality, neat in appearance. 1019 Wynne-Claughton Bldg.

VALUABLE territory open to men capable of organizing crews. Exceptional opportunity for right man, who isn't afraid of work. Write 357 Peachtree Arcade, Atlanta.

WANTED—One glazier. See Mr. Grier, 224 Peters St., S. W.

WANTED—Experienced colored pressers for wholesale dry cleaning plant. Apply 345 Orange St., S. W.

WANTED—First-class furniture salesman. Sears-Roebuck & Co.

WANTED—Man with closed truck. HUntley 7608-J between 7 and 8 p. m. today.

WANTED—Experienced soda dispenser. Apply at soda fountain Sears-Roebuck.

WANTED—Five salesmen, work Atlanta territory and vicinity; with or without car. Apply 310 Tanner street, Edgewood at Fort street, one block.

WE DESIRE to secure the services of two good men with office appliance experience. Liberal commission arrangement. See for interview, John R. Ramsey, Southern Division Manager, Monroe Calculating Machine Co., Inc., 87 Poplar street, N. W.

YES—We guarantee to teach you. Course and tools $35. Earn while learning. Atlanta Barber college, 143 Mitchell.

YOUNG MAN—Under 25, with experience as order, cost and price clerk, wanted, immediate opening. 1019 Wynne-Claughton.

Help Wanted—Male and Female 34

$45 WEEK and more easily earned selling articles in universal demand. Unconditional guarantee of satisfaction. Call in person or write Room 203 Connally Bldg.

Teachers Wanted 35A

ATTRACTIVE openings for teachers in all branches. All grades, $1,800-$3,000 yearly. Department A, 205 Palmer Bldg.

Situations Wanted—Female 36

STENOGRAPHER—Best references, working but willing to change. WAlnut 6696.

Situations Wanted—Male 37

MAN, single, age 29, college education, experienced as office manager, accountant and salesman, desires connection. Excellent references. HE. 1224.

WANTED POSITION.
REGISTERED druggist, now employed, out of state as manager of chain store, would like to secure permanent position in Atlanta about June 15, best references. Also local introduction furnished. Address D-229, Constitution.

WORK must be had by man with family. Can show long term of first-class results as accountant. Force of circumstances places me at liberty. If cannot get permanent place will accept part time. Somebody will get good man at moderate salary. WE. 4011-J.

THOROUGHLY experienced accountants desires position. Now employed but desire change. Best references and bond furnished. Address D-263, Constitution.

FINANCIAL

Business Opportunities 38

A SELECT LIST OF EXPERIENCED PEOPLE HAVE REGISTERED IN OUR EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT. They have furnished us with character references and good credentials. We only register good ones. It will be to your interest to call Draughon's employment department, WAlnut 7372 and make known your wants. Draughon's college is glad to render this service to the business interests of Atlanta. No charges to be made to anyone. 168 Draughn's students alone have been placed since January 1.

CAPITAL raised for expansion purposes established meritorious concerns; out-of-town correspondence solicited. Address D-233, Constitution.

CAPITAL—Brokers will give consideration to small stock or bond issue of a going company, or new project which would attract prompt public participation. Forward complete details to Mr. Benedict, Suite 404, 200 Broadway, New York.

DRUG fixtures and location for lease. HEmlock 9273, or Address C-138, Constitution.

FOR SALE—Furniture business. Stock clean and well assorted with no liabilities. This is one of the most beautiful furniture stores to be found anywhere in a town of this size. It is located in one of the best manufacturing towns in Georgia with large surrounding territory. Possibilities are great for an unlimited installment business. This business must be seen to be appreciated, and can be bought cheap. Owner wishes to retire from retail business. If interested, call in person, as no inquiries will be answered by mail. Parker Furniture company, Winder, Ga.

HOTEL—In the heart of the city, will show a profit of $400 a month. Price reasonable. Another one of 42 rooms that will show a nice profit. Price right and reasonable terms.
W. J. FOLSOM
Hotel Broker of the South.
332 Healey Bldg.

IF YOU have money in amounts of $50 or more see me at once. Paying business; large profits guaranteed. Triflers and meddlers unwelcome. L. M. Johnson, 727 Thrower building.

QUICK sale, $500 cash buys a soda and lunch room, $50 to $75 a day cash sales. Reason for selling ill health. D-259, care Constitution.

FINANCIAL

Business Opportunities 38

ROOMING AND BOARDING (12 rooms) Peachtree street. Filled to capacity and one of best locations on north side. Dining room could be opened to public with practically no expense and equipment is splendid for this addition. Owner must sell to return west and first half-way reasonable offer gets it, and by the way, don't let the terms delay you. See this today. (743)
GEORGIA BUSINESS BROKERS.
616 Healey Bldg. WAlnut 4117.

SMALL restaurant, bargain at $450; about $250 cash. Call only in afternoons. 389 Nelson street, S. W.

SOUTHERN manufacturing company, doing a national business, on a fully protected article, can use one executive man with additonal capital of $25,000, or part thereof for expansion of business. Address D-262, Constitution.

TEA ROOM in the heart of the city, nicely equipped and attractive. Serving only midday lunch. A real nice place for some lady wanting to get established. Owner compelled to leave city and can be bought for less than cost. Very reasonable terms.
GEO. W. WARE & CO.
In business forty years.
723-24-25 Atlanta National Bank Bldg.
Phone WAlnut 1086.

WANTED—Man, familiar listed securities, to become financially interested established corporation. Address D-234, Constitution.

WANTED—Man or woman take active financial interest going institution. Address D-235, Constitution.

$200 BUYS filling station and barbecue stand, near Dixie lades, doing good business. Owner leaving town. Call 137 Fairburn.

Investments, Stocks, Bonds 38A

FIVE SHARES Atlanta Baggage Cab company, $110. Henry George, Box 718, City.

Loans on Real Estate 40

ATTRACTIVE LOANS.
JEFFERSON LOAN SOCIETY,
8 AUBURN AVENUE.

BORROW on your diamonds, lowest rates, strictly confidential. 32 Broad St., S. W.

CUMBERLAND REALTY & LOAN CO.
Wynne-Claughton Bldg. WAlnut 2550.

FIFTEEN-YEAR LOAN, 6%.
Trust Company of Georgia. WAlnut 1671.

FIRST MORTGAGES MADE.
And Purchase Money Notes Bought.
W. O. ALSTON.
1204 Citizens & Southern Bank Building.

FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE LOANS FUNDS on deposit for straight monthly or reducible loans and purchase money notes. Immediate action.
OBERDORFER INSURANCE AGENCY, INC.
311 Grant Bldg. WAl. 3686.

FOR OTHER automobile, furniture, pianos and indorsement loan ads see classified display.

IF YOU WANT quick mortgage money on Atlanta real estate see me. George P. Moore, No. 315 Healey building.

LOANS on real estate. Funds to loan on improved city and suburban property; current rates. We also specialize in sale of city and farm property. WAlnut 2023. S. W. Carson, 414 Atlanta Trust Co. Bldg.

LOANS—Central property, 5½ and 6 per cent; residential and business property W. B. Smith, WAlnut 8381, 35 Walton.

MONEY ON
REAL ESTATE.

WE have several funds ranging from $1,000 to $5,000 to lend on first mortgage. Will consider well located vacant lots and close-in acreage.

T. B. GAY CO.
1012 Grant Bldg. WAlnut 5678

MONTHLY or straight loans on Atlanta and suburban real estate. Low rates and liberal repayment features. Mortgage Bond & Trust Co., 16 Walton street.

MORTGAGE loans, insurance. McKinney Mortgage & Investment Co., Hurt Bldg.

PURCHASE MONEY NOTES BOUGHT.
And Second Mortgages Made.
WOOLFORD REALTY COMPANY.
306 McGlawn-Bonham Bldg.

REAL ESTATE—We have money on hand to made loans at current rates. Adair Realty & Loan Co., realtors, Healey building, WAlnut 0100, Atlanta, Ga.

5½ and 8% LOANS. Fire insurance. Charles W. West, Healey Bldg. WAlnut 5922.

Loans Up to $300 at 3½% 40-A

FOR OTHER automobile, furniture, pianos and indorsement loan ads see classified display.

LOANS on indorsement at 3½%. Confidential, prompt service. Fidelity Investment company, 805 Georgia Savings Bank Bldg.

Salaries Bought 41

SALARIES BOUGHT—No indorsements. Federal Investment company, 204 Peters Bldg.

SALARIES BOUGHT—Quick, ready money. 203 McKenzie Bldg.

Wanted to Borrow 41A

REAL ESTATE purchase money notes for sale, liberal discount. WAlnut 3640.

FOR SALE—$5,000 first mortgage amply secured by high-grade Fulton county property. Call Mr. Shipp, WAlnut 2278.

WILL pay $40 month for five years for second mortgage loan of $2,000 on north side brick bungalow and lot valued at $10,000; first loan will be $5,500 at 6½ per cent, with $300 reduction at end of third and fourth years. Address D-220, Constitution.

INSTRUCTION

Correspondence Courses 42

MEN, 18-35, $1,900 year; railway postal clerks; steady; sample coaching free; write immediately. Franklin Institute, Dept. 43-K, Rochester, N. Y.

Local Instruction Classes 43

GIRLS—Learn millinery and be independent. Six weeks course, $45, prepares you. Specialty Shop, 122 Arcade building, Atlanta.

Musical, Dancing, Dramatic 44

LEARN DANCING for $10. Private lessons. Mrs. Strickland, WAlnut 9436.

PROMINENT, highly efficient piano teacher, years' experience; downtown studio; will teach special summer class. Rates. WAlnut 8234.

Private Instruction 45

PRIVATE LESSONS in French, Latin and other regular school subjects. C. N. Weems, Y. M. C. A., WAlnut 8531.

LIVE STOCK.

Dogs, Cats and Other Pets 47

BOSTON TERRIER female puppy, 5½ months old, excellent pedigree. Bargain. DEarborn 2670-W.

BOSTON fox terrier, E

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

Houses for Sale 84

SACRIFICE—$4,000 equity in 10-room duplex rented for $86 month for $1,000; leaving town. Answer quick. IVy 4538.

W. D. BEATIE—Homes without loans. 302 101 building. Marietta street. WAlnut 2811.

Lots for Sale 85

ANDREWS DRIVE—Lot 200x400, bargain at $14,000. C. L. Greene, WAlnut 4309.

AVONDALE ESTATES, OFFICE ON THE PROPERTY. PHONE DEARBORN 8700.

BEAUTIFUL corner lot, close to Peachtree road; bargain; only $1,250. WAlnut 4364.

FIVE lots all improvements close in, $500 each to trade for good late auto. WAlnut 4145.

FORCED SALE—2 room house, corner Rugby and Gaston streets, College Park, lot 60x290, $750, $300 cash. Address C-143, Constitution.

LOTS immediately adjoining West End Park, $10 monthly. WAlnut 5632.

LOTS—Fronting 59 feet on Peachtree Hills avenue, $1,265. Apply 23 Fairhaven circle.

LOT on Yorkshire road, must sell. WAlnut 2697 or HEmlock 7374-J.

TWO choice lots on Cleveland avenue in Sylvan Terrace. Priced to make a real investment. Long terms. La Roe & Maffitt, 112 White Way, East Point, FAirfax 2172.

WONDERFUL buy, corner Sylvan road and Cleveland avenue, a bargain. Real investment. Fine business corner. Ideal for filling station. La Roe & Maffitt, 112 White Way, East Point. FAirfax 2172.

2 VACANT lots on North Side drive, 100x400; Owner, WAlnut 4364.

Investment Property 85A

INVESTMENT SACRIFICE—Two new 6-room cheap duplexes. DEarborn 2499-W.

FOR investment property, shore and mountain land call H. V. Mulkey, WEst 3227-J

WELL LOCATED apartment off Peachtree; almost new; splendid income. Will take some trade.
HALE-LA FONTAINE REALTY CO.,
WAlnut 2697. 214 Healey Bldg.

Property for Colored 86

A FEW houses left on Wellborn street. Terms to suit. Henderson, IVy 2903.

BEAUTIFUL BUNGALOWS—Different sections of city, easy terms. John Allen, IVy 2769.

BUNGALOWS, lots, all parts of city, easy terms. Rogers company, WAlnut 7708.

FIVE-ROOM house, bath, lights, two lots; good section, $1,850. M. M. Head, WEst 3137-M.

MONEY TO LOAN—$500 up. W. H. Chivers, 454 Auburn. WAlnut 2649.

Suburban for Sale 87

FACING two paved roads, $100 acre; terms; seven miles out. 246 Ashby, S. W.

15 ACRES, 6-room house, barn, fruits, woods, paved highway, six miles Five Points, no loan sharks. Charles E. Thompson, 301 Gould building, WAlnut 1432.

To Exchange Real Estate 88

ATLANTA for Florida; choice home in Ansley park, or can be made easily into four-apartment, worth $25,000; clear of encumbrances; will take Davis Island property in exchange. Owner in Tampa. Call WAlnut 4071. Conyers Realty Co.

ADAIR SECTION—Modern 8-room frame bungalow, arranged 2 families. WEst 5575-J.

TEN ROOMS—Income corner for vacant lots Rhodes, WAlnut 7035.

Auction Sales 90

HOLTSINGER-LUMMUS AUCTION CO.
304 Forsyth Bldg. WAlnut 9595.

SMYTH BROS., real estate auction company, P. O. Box 1612. HEmlock 6229.

TODD-WORSHAM AUCTION CO.
629 Candler Bldg. WAlnut 1000

CLASSIFIED DISPLAY

Loans on Automobiles

Loans on Automobiles
And refinancing balance owing on car, on easier terms.
24 HOUR SERVICE
Easy parking arrangement
Fulton Industrial Corp.
Suite 608 Atlanta Nat. Bank Bldg.

Loans on Personal Property.

LOANS ON DIAMONDS
Unredeemed Pledges for Sale
MAY BROS., Inc. Est. 29 Years
19½ PEACHTREE—Upstairs.

BORROW ON YOUR DIAMONDS
Lowest Rates—Strictly Confidential
32 BROAD ST., S. W.
Est. 1897

Loans Up to $300 at 3½%

MONEY TO LOAN
on furniture and pianos—
See us for prompt service.
Seaboard Security Co., Inc.
250 Arcade Bldg. Phone WAl. 1952

LOANS
ON furniture, pianos and indorsed notes. Easy payments. Legal interest.
Security Industrial Corp.
201 Peters Bldg. WAl. 2077

LOANS
ON AUTOMOBILES, furniture and indorsed notes; prompt service; legal rates.
Southland Loan & Investment Co.
205-8 Forsyth Building—WAlnut 4259

LOANS UP TO $300
To Husband and Wife
No Indorsers—No Publicity
Lawful Interest. No Other Charges.
LOANS ARE MADE for a long time with small monthly payment, with the privilege of paying larger payment or in full at any time. Every dollar paid on loan reduces the interest cost.
"A Different Kind of a Loan Company"
POPULAR FINANCE CORPORATION
ROOM 208, SECOND FLOOR
84 PEACHTREE STREET
Telephone WAlnut 5295-6-7

LOANS
UP TO $300.00
On Furniture and Pianos
1 to 20 months to repay.
Legal Rates.
American Security Co.
300 Forsyth Bldg.

CLASSIFIED DISPLAY

Merchandise

PAINTS
Certain-teed's Weather Shield
All Colors
$1.85 Per Gallon
ROOFING
Three-Ply Slate-Surfaced—complete
$1.85 Per Roll
JACOBS' SALES CO.
45-47 Decatur St. WAlnut 2876

Real Estate.

LOANS
Up to $300
REPAYABLE under our easy monthly repayment plan on furniture, pianos, automobiles and indorsed notes, etc., at a legal interest rate.
BUSINESS CONFIDENTIAL
SOUTHERN SECURITY CO., INC.
204-7 Atl. Nat. Bk. Bldg. WAl. 0634

ANOTHER ONE
Of Our Big Bargains
READY for your inspection. This time in Morningside. 5-rooms and breakfast room. Red brick with black mortar. Strictly modern and on nicely elevated lot. Unusual circumstances enable us to save you $750 on this house. For details call J. B. Richardson Co. WAlnut 7710.

SUBURBAN 15-ACRE POULTRY FARM AND BEAUTIFUL HOUSE
LOCATED on Fairburn-Newnan paved highway; running water; 400 ft. road frontage; filling station location on premises. Almost new 8-room dwelling. No loan. Price $7,500. Unusual value.
Call Mr. Bailey
McKINNEY MORTGAGE & INVESTMENT COMPANY
Loans Realtors Insurance
839 Hurt Building. WAl. 5590

ON THE BARGAIN COUNTER
NO. 183 CRUMLEY ST. Five-room cottage, half block from Pryor St., in good condition; all improvements down; no loans, no assessments; rents $25.50; price $1,800.
NO. 623 KENT ST., corner Glenn St., one block off Georgia Ave., near Grant Park; 5-room cottage; no loans; rents $25; price $2,200.
GRANT STREET DUPLEX. Two-family house, occupied by same tenants for years; this is near Glenwood avenue; concrete paving paid for; no loans, no assessments; rents $33; price $2,650.
SMALL BUSINESS LOT. Edgewood Ave., between Hilliard and Yonge Sts.; level lot, 25x100; 15 foot alley in rear; price $2,100; this is $84 a front foot.
SEMI-CENTRAL BUSINESS LOT. Edgewood Ave., just beyond Courtland St., 21x75, with alley and turning ground in rear; price $5,250. This is $250 a front foot.
NO. 845 DALNEY ST. One block from Hemphill Ave., 6 rooms; fine level lot; this is near car line; good home section; price $1,800; one-third cash, balance monthly.
RENT INVESTMENT NEAR GA. TECH. Two double houses on West Fifth St., between Hemphill Ave. and State St.; rent $12.50 a side, $50 a month; gross return $600 a year; price $3,400, one-third cash.
FOURTH WARD RENTING INVESTMENT. Southeast corner of Randolph and McGruder Sts.; lot is 151x154; both streets paved with concrete; there are 9 houses, 8 duplexes and one single house; 17 tenants; total rent $183 a month, $2,166 a year; price $9,500. Paving assessments on both streets paid for, amounting to $1,260. No more assessments to swallow up rents.
Adair Realty & Loan Co.
Healey Bldg. Realtors. WAl. 0100

NO LOAN
HARTFORD AVENUE
SIX rooms and breakfast room, red brick bungalow, hardwood floors, furnace, garage, lot fenced in, near car line and stores, just off Dill avenue. Small cash payment, balance like rent. NO LOAN to assume. Call Mr. Settle, WAlnut 2811, for appointment.
W. D. BEATIE
305 101 Marietta St. Bldg.
WAlnut 2811

MUST SELL QUICK
Regardless of Price
LOOK at 856 Durant place, corner of Seventh street. Special inducement if sold this week. Open for inspection. WAlnut 2749.

Best Values in West End
$2,750—In West End park; good four-room bungalow, on large lot conveniently to everything. Terms, $200 cash and $25.00 per month.
$3,800—One block of Whitehall-Beecher car line. Good six-room frame bungalow in perfect condition. Level lot, with all conveniences. $300 cash, balance easy.
$5,800—Duplex bungalow, three rooms and bath to each apartment. Separate entrances, furnace heat, two-car garage, large lot. Owner transferred and must sell. Liberal terms can be arranged.
$6,250—New cream brick bungalow. Six well arranged rooms and breakfast room, tile bath and shower, hardwood floors, furnace heat, large level lot, in the best residential section of West End. $350 cash and $35.00 per month.
For Appointment Call
West End Branch
F. P. & GEO. J. MORRIS
1386 Gordon Street. WEst 4080-4081

Loans Up to $300 at 3½%

CLASSIFIED DISPLAY

Real Estate.

VISIT THE THRIFT HOME
COMPLETELY furnished, 562 Capitol View avenue, S. W., open for inspection 10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M. Daily. Built by
MADDOX & TISINGER
WAl. 8582. Realtors. Candler Bldg.

EIGHT-ROOM house close in. Large lot. Five negro houses on rear of lot always rented. Small cash payment, notes less than rent. Income from negro houses alone will almost carry the whole place. Stanaland.
Hale-LaFontaine Realty Co.
WAlnut 2697. 214 Healey Bldg.

838 Durant Place
NEAR Boys' High. 6-room brick with steam heat, $7,500. $500 cash. Notes $36 mo., no interest. We are exclusive agents and can vouch for the value. Open for inspection, or ring WAlnut 6401, our salesman will call for you.
T. M. YORK
419 Red Rock Bldg.

HOME VALUES
We Got It—You Pick It
SYLVAN HILLS
21 homes—$3,000.00 to $8,000.00.
MORNINGSIDE
43 homes—$4,500.00 to $16,500.00.
DRUID HILLS
17 homes—$7,500.00 to $36,000.00
EAST ATLANTA
28 homes—$1,750.00 to $7,500.00.
DECATUR
15 homes—$2,000.00 to $11,500.00.
KIRKWOOD
18 homes—$2,000.00 to $6,750.00.
WEST END
86 homes—$3,000.00 to $9,250.00.
WHY look further—we have a home for your need.
Sales Realty Co., Inc.
433 Candler Bldg. WAl. 7758-59-60

TODAY'S BEST VALUES
$4,250—$350 cash. One of the best bargains we have ever offered. Seven-room house on fine level, shaded corner lot, both streets paved. This is near school, good car service and community store center. Priced way under actual value for quick sale to close an estate. Investigate this.
$12,500—Eight-room brick home out Peachtree road. Four bedrooms, two tile baths, steam heat. Investigate this.
$7,750—Virginia avenue section. Near S. M. Inman school and Piedmont Park. A dandy brick home on fine, level lot. This property is being offered at a price that is way under actual value. It must be sold and someone will get a bargain.
$6,000—Seven-room furnace heated Inman Park home. Near Little Five Points, Bass Junior High school and best car service in the city. Must be sold at once, and is offered at a real sacrifice price.
$5,350—Six-room new brick bungalow, just being completed. Construction and finish equal to that in homes selling for $7,500 to $9,500. This home is well located, near park, school and cars and two blocks from Community store center. Nice level lot, 50x162.
$10,000—Druid Hills home, new seven-room brick bungalow on fine elevated, shaded lot.
$4,950—Brick bungalow in East Atlanta. A dandy five-room new brick home, one block from cars on nice level lot, 50x170.
$6,500—North Side brick bungalow, near Morningside. Six rooms and breakfast room, new and up-to-date. $500 cash will handle.
$3,750—South Side home on East Georgia Avenue. A good six-room home on lot 50x150. Let us show you this.
$5,250—Ten-room, two-story home in nice section, on lot 50x200, paved street, convenient to everything. Liberal terms.
SEE US if you want to buy, sell or exchange.
John J. Thompson & Co.
Realtors.
415 Candler Bldg. WAl. 3935

New Steam Heated Brick Bungalow, $6,750
6 LOVELY rooms, beautiful heavily wooded elevated lot, only 3 blocks Druid Hills golf club. Small cash payment, balance monthly. Call Charlie Paschal, WAlnut 3585.

THE GREATEST VALUE IS IN DRUID HILLS
RIDGEWOOD DRIVE—$2,500.00—A new offering on the market, east front lot, 70x200x125 feet, conveniently located and surrounded by beautiful homes.
PONCE DE LEON AVENUE — $4,000.00 — Unusually attractive home site, frontage of 120 feet, well shaded, slightly elevated, surrounded by choice homes and a real buy at this price.
HARVARD ROAD—$3,250.00 — Ideal building lot with frontage of 190 feet, convenient to car line, schools and community center and located in the heart of a beautiful residential section.
EAST CLIFTON ROAD — $2,750.00 — Well shaded and slightly elevated lot with frontage of 70 feet, convenient to car line, Emory University and community center and well worth your inspection.
Prices are right and terms liberal. Call for one of our representatives to help you find the spot for your home. Mr. David, HEmlock 3331, or Mr. Tomlinson, WAlnut 1634, after office hours, if more convenient to you. Druid Hills Sales Office, 1702-07 Candler Bldg., WAlnut 3970.

CLASSIFIED DISPLAY

Real Estate

COMMUNITY STORES
NINE well constructed brick stores, in one of the best North side community centers, all leased for approximately $14,000 per year, the price is attractive and owner will accept smaller properties as part payment. Must have some cash.
ROY W. HERN CO.
529 Grant Bldg. WAl. 1980

Use Constitution Want Ads

DRUID HILLS HOME
ON THE most beautiful section of Springdale road. Convenient to all required home needs. Substantial brick construction, 8 rooms, finished and fitted throughout in a manner that tells you it was built for real home comforts. 2 baths, basement, garage and servant's house. If you are looking for an outstanding value phone Mr. Brown, WAlnut 5570.

Auctions

AUCTION

FRIDAY, JUNE 15TH, 10 A. M.

EAST ATLANTA

FLAT SHOALS ROAD, just outside city, at the junction of three main highways. Two ideal Filling Station sites. Several well located business lots. One good lake site. 57 acres divided into small tracts; each tract fronting on highway and covered with nice shade trees. This property has never been on the market before. This is your chance to buy at your price.

Property of MRS. VIRGIL WARREN

TERMS EASY

Free Barbecue. Good music and other attractions.

JOHNSON
Realty Auction Company, Inc.
REALTORS
ATLANTA, GA. WAlnut 7007
"Ask Those We Sell For"

COAL.



Buy your winter heat at rock-bottom summer prices.
Call Us For "More Heat per Shovel Full"
SATTERWHITE COAL CO.
Cor. Hunter and Fraser Streets IVy 5496

Automotive.

RE-CONDITIONED CARS



Just like NEW!
and at PRICES you Cannot Overlook!

SERVICE! That's what counts most in motor car values and when you can buy it in the reconditioned cars that are offered in this immense group, what's the use of paying the premium of the first few hundred miles? The price we could get if we held them is out of the question, because we are letting them all go at ridiculous prices. Look them over and you can decide yourself the savings you can make on each car.

A SMALL DOWN PAYMENT AND YOU MAY TAKE YOUR CHOICE—A YEAR TO PAY THE BALANCE

GLANCE AT THESE VALUES—THEN LET US SHOW YOU AND DEMONSTRATE THESE CARS

CARS

'26 Chrysler "58" touring	$375
'26 Jewett Coach	350
'25 Hudson Coach	275
'26 Nash Adv. Sedan	600
'26 Nash Adv. Sedan	600
'26 Nash Roadster	500
'27 Chevrolet Coupe	425
'25 Hudson Coach	250
'25 Packard "6" Sedan	875
'27 Oldsmobile 4-door Sedan	650
'27 Buick Std. 4-pass. Coupe	750
'26 Buick Master 4-door Sedan	700
'27 Chrysler "50" Coupe	400
'25 Willys-Knight 4-door Sedan	375
'24 Dodge Touring	175
'24 Dodge Coupe	225
'24 Dodge Sedan	300
'24 Dodge Sedan	325
'25 Dodge Sedan	375
'25 Dodge Coach	375
'25 Dodge Sedan	400

TRUCKS

'26 Ford ½-ton Canopy	$135
'26 Ford 1-ton Panel	175
'27 Chevrolet ½-ton Panel	275
'24 Dodge ¾-ton Screen	200
'24 Dodge ¾-ton Screen	225
'25 Dodge ¾-ton Screen	250
'25 Dodge ¾-ton Panel	275
'25 Dodge ¾-ton Screen	300
'25 Dodge ¾-ton Screen	325
'26 Dodge ¾-ton Screen	350
'26 Dodge ¾-ton Screen	375

Others To Select From

LAMBETH-ESKRIDGE MOTOR CO.
USED CAR DEPT.
270 PEACHTREE ST.
IVy 4211 IVy 4212 — Open Evenings Until 9 O'Clock — Dodge Brothers Dealers — IVy 4213 IVy 4214

CLASSIFIED DISPLAY

Real Estate

Near Virginia Ave. School $9,250
BRAND-NEW brick bungalow on perfect lot. Has six large rooms and breakfast room. Plenty of built-in features. All tile bath, large attic and full daylight concrete basement. Just the bungalow you've been looking for.
F. P. & GEO. J. MORRIS
WAlnut 6438.

NEW DUPLEX
Piedmont Park Section
$14,000.00—terms easy, has $10,000 first mortgage loan at 6 per cent. This is your opportunity to own a real piece of property right. Call E. D. Paxson.
Cumberland Realty & Loan Co.
Wynne-Claughton Bldg. WAl. 2550

Auctions.

Real Estate

Doctors, Attention
DRIVE by to see No. 979 Virginia avenue, corner Todd road, near Highland avenue. An ideal home investment and location; a beautiful place, worthy of your immediate inspection. Call H. E. Craig, WAl. 0100; Res. WAl. 0979.

Automotive.

Ford

1926 coupe. New balloon tires	$275
Late 1927 coupe. Ruckstell axle	$300
1927 Tudor sedan	$285
Late 1927 ton truck. New cab and stake body	$325
1926 ton truck. Steel cab and stake body	$265
Late 1927 ton truck with steel cab	$250
1926 Light truck panel body	$175

Liberal Terms
ERNEST G. BEAUDRY
169 Marietta St. IVy 0446

HUDSON

'28 Brougham (Demonstrator)	
'27 Brougham	$1,100
'27 Brougham	850
'26 Brougham	750
'25 Brougham	675
'27 Coupe	875
'27 Coach	950
'2 Coach	750
'26 Coach	550
'25 Coach	375
'25 Coach	450
'24 Speedster	275

ESSEX

'27 Roadster	$ 575
'28 Coupe	775
'28 Coupe	650
'28 Sedan	675
'28 Coach	675
'27 Coach	550
'27 Coach	500
'26 Coach	195
'25 Coach	125
'26 Coach	275

MISCELLANEOUS

'27 Pontiac Landau Sedan	$ 550
'26 Chrysler Touring	500
'25 Buick Coupe	550
"61" Cadillac Sedan	295
"59" Cadillac Sedan	250
'26 Dodge Coupe	450
'23 Dodge Sedan	95
'25 Dodge Touring	350
'26 Ford Touring	200
'24 Hupmobile Sedan	295
'24 Nash Sedan	250
'23 Nash Roadster	175
'27 Oldsmobile Sedan	650
'24 Oldsmobile Touring	195
'26 Overland Sedan	450
Packard Sedan	75
Reo Coupe	150
'25 Ford Coupe	95
Essex 4 Cab	100
Studebaker Touring	75
Jewett Roadster	45
Rickenbacker Coupe	175
Hupmobile 8 Roadster	550
'25 Maxwell Sedan	295

GOLDSMITH-BECKER
230 Spring St. 236 Peachtree
WAlnut 8718.

CLASSIFIED DISPLAY

Automotive

Some Real Bargains in USED CARS

'27 Dodge Coupe	$ 475
'27 Whippet Coupe	395
'27 Whippet Coach	395
'26 Willys-Knight Great Six Sport Touring	750
'25 Lincoln Sedan, six new tires, bumpers, paint looks like new; this car must be seen to be appreciated. Our price	1,500
'27 Chevrolet Coupe	425
'25 Willys-Knight Coupe	475
Dodge Touring	95
Willys-Knight Touring	95
Willys-Knight Sedan	95
'25 Essex "6" Coach; good condition	95

TERMS. WE TRADE.
Call for Demonstration
Open Until 9 O'Clock
LeROUX MOTOR CO.
W. PEACHTREE AT N. AVE.
HEmlock 7483

Use Constitution Want Ads for Results

PACKARD
The Best Place To Buy a Used Car

'24 HUDSON coach	$ 175
'24 BUICK Mas. coupe	485
'25 PACKARD sedan	1,285
'25 CADILLAC 4-p. coupe	985
'24 JEWETT coach	250
25 HUDSON sedan	485
25 HUDSON coach	245
'26 DODGE sedan	565
'26 NASH Std. coach	545
23 PACKARD 7-p. touring	435
'26 STUDEBAKER coach	785
23 CADILLAC "61" sedan	545
'24 PACKARD "8" touring	1,200
'26 CHEVROLET touring	195
26 DODGE Roadster	285

Atlanta Packard Motors
IVy 2727 370 Peachtree
Open Evenings

CLASSIFIED DISPLAY

Automotive

GUARANTEED Ford used cars

1 1927 Fodor, 5 balloon tires. Original paint. Slightly used	$400
2 Late 1926 Fodor sedans, A-1 condition	$325 Each
3 Late 1926 coupes, 5 balloon tires, duco paint, A-1	$300 Each
2 1926 coupes, 5 balloon tires. Run and look good	$275 Each
1 1926 coupe, 5 cord tires. New paint. A bargain	$265
1 late 1926 touring, 5 tires, bumpers. Clean job	$235
1 1926 roadster. Duco paint. Bumpers, 5 balloon tires. In A-1 condition	$235
1 1926 roadster. Duco paint. New balloon tires. A-1	$210
1 light delivery, 1924 model	$ 75
1 1923 coupe	$ 50

Others To Select From
Clyde Langford Motor Co.
Piedmont and Edgewood Ave.
Used Car Dept.
WAlnut 5147

Jos. H. Cohen
GOOD USED CARS

'28 CHRYSLER "72" SPORT ROADSTER. Fully equipped, nearly a new car at a used car price.	
'27 ESSEX 4-DOOR SEDAN. Good tires. Looks and runs good	$450
'27 CHEVROLET COUPE. Completely overhauled, good rubber, a bargain	$450
'26 PONTIAC COACH. Original paint, like new, good bumpers, new extra tire	$475
'26 BUICK MASTER "6" ROADSTER. Four new tires, two good extras, bumpers, new Duco paint; a beauty	$800
'27 CHEVROLET COACH. Thoroughly reconditioned, original paint, bumpers, '28 tag. Special	$450

342 Peachtree St.
IVy 3328

Free! Look! Free!

THOMPSON-CAUTHORN MOTOR CO.
477-485 Peachtree Street

WITH each purchase of one of our used cars you will receive for each dollar spent two tickets which are redeemable by the Penn China Co., as shown by scale below. Complete set of this china on exhibit at our showroom.

PENN CHINAWARE TO OUR CUSTOMERS

50 cards 6 sauce dishes	100 cards 6 dinner plates
60 cards 6 oatmeals	100 cards 6 soup plates
60 cards 6 pie plates	150 cards 6 cups and saucers.
75 cards 6 lunch plates.	
150 cards 13 piece breakfast set	

Mail Cards and Letter in One Package by First-Class Mail to
PENN CHINA CO. (Pub. Dept.)
1321 South Michigan Avenue Chicago, Illinois

WATCH tomorrow's Constitution for complete listings and prices of our entire stock of used cars.

THOMPSON-CAUTHORN MOTOR CO.
477-485 PEACHTREE ST.
Phone WAlnut 9252-9253

565 SPRING ST.

Seven Outstanding Pledge-Backed Automobile Values!
Thirty-Day Guarantee
And Fee Service on Adjustments!

HUPMOBILE "8" COUPE. 4-passenger, late model, excellently cared for by owner; carefully gone over and refinished in '28 color scheme $745

MOON SEDAN. Recent model. Four-wheel brakes; Red Seal motor. Two-tone green and black duco $445

KISSEL 4-PASS. SPEEDSTER. A rare car in appearance. Swung low and built on easy flowing lines; has six tires, two mounted on either side; finished in dark green, with gold stripings $295

NASH SPORT ROADSTER. 27 Model, Special Six; rumble seat; has front and rear bumpers, five disc wheels and new tires, cut-out, etc.

STUDEBAKER BIG SIX 1926 5-PASS. BROUGHAM. Excellent condition; original paint good; six oversize heavy duty balloon tires.

STEARNS-KNIGHT SEDAN. 5-pass. Recent model. Excellent condition; new paint Driven very little; only $595

WILLYS-KNIGHT "66" TOURING. 26 model. Excellent condition. New balloon tires. Original paint like new.

YARBROUGH MOTOR CO.
565 Spring St.
HEm. 5142-5143.

for SUMMER MONEY NEEDS



EVERY household has the need for extra funds during the summer months. How to meet them? We have a finance plan whereby you can borrow up to $300 in a dignified and helpful way. Ample repayment time is allowed. The cost is small and based on the actual time the money is used.
The Master Loan Service, Inc.
211-12-13 Healey Bldg. WA. 2377-8

Ship Plums.

Montezuma, Ga., June 13.—During the plum season, which has just closed, besides express shipments five cars were sent to eastern markets. This is the first year plums have been sent from here in carload lots. Shipment of May Flower peaches was finished last week and Uneedas will be finished during this week. W. L. McKenzie shipped two cars of Uneedas Saturday, the first carload shipments to leave here. A few Early Rose and Carmen are expected, but the heavy movement of peaches will start here with the Hiley Belles, which will begin to move about the 25th. It is said there is a fair crop of this variety. The crop of Elbertas will be short. It is stated that all varieties are about two weeks late.

Martin Kaelin.

Waycross, Ga., June 13.—Martin Kaelin, 28, died in a Waycross hospital Tuesday following a short illness, and the remains were sent Tuesday night to Ensworth, Pa., his former home. The deceased is survived by his parents of that city.

The friends of

Steve C. Glass

Met in the Ball Room of the Kimball House Wednesday evening. HUNDREDS unable to get in—room packed.

Vote for STEVE C. GLASS for CITY MARSHAL

Wednesday, June Twentieth

Headquarters 216 Kimball House, Phone IVy 7700

FRANKLIN

Series 11-A Franklin Roadster
Series 11-B Franklin Touring
Series 11-A Franklin Sedan
Series 11-B Franklin Sedan

OTHER MAKES

1927 Hudson Brougham
1926 Chrysler "70" four-door Sedan
1925 Buick Coupe
1926 Willys-Knight "66" Sedan
1927 Chevrolet Landau Sedan
Lincoln Coupe
Lincoln Touring

These cars are all repainted and have new or practically new tires and are priced exceptionally low in order to move them quickly and we believe it would be worth your while to see them and get our prices before buying.

FRANKLIN MOTOR CAR CO.

481 W. Peachtree St.

IVy 4200

Goodrich Silvertowns



Never before in history were Silvertown prices so low!

30x3½ Silvertown	$8.05	30x3½ Radio	$6.95	30x3½ Commander	$4.7[illegible]
31x4 Silvertown	$14.45	31x4 Radio	$12.15	31x4 Commander	$10.60
32x4 Silvertown	$15.35	32x4 Radio	$12.95	32x4 Commander	$10.9[illegible]
29x4.40 Silvertown	$10.15	29x4.40 Radio	$8.55	29x4.40 Commander	$6.2[illegible]
31x5.25 Silvertown	$16.35	31x5.25 Radio	$14.30	30x4.50 Commander	$6.8[illegible]
33x6.00 Silvertown	$19.80	33x6.00 Radio	$18.30	Prices for other sizes just as attractive	
30x4.50 Silvertown	$11.30	30x4.50 Radio	$9.20	Bargains in tubes	

BIG REDUCTIONS

in Silvertowns and other Goodrich tires!

NEVER in history have prices on Goodrich lines been so low!

General price reductions, announced yesterday by the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co. enable us to offer them.

You can buy Silvertowns as low or lower than you used to pay for the cheapest tires. And you still get the fullest protection, the most dependable mileage which tire-building skill can put into tires.

Prices on other Goodrich lines are still lower in proportion.

If your size isn't listed you can depend on its being just as attractive. DRIVE AROUND TODAY!

Wood Tire Company

Gas, Oils, Alemite-ing
Philco Batteries
Vulcanizing
Recharging
Road Service
CARS WASHED $1.00
WAl. 5035
312 Spring St., N. W.

MRS. EMMA PEARSON PASSES AT COVINGTON

Covington, Ga., June 13.—(Special.)—Mrs. Emma Elizabeth Pearson, 86, widow of the late C. D. Pearson, and formerly Miss Emma Elizabeth Alton, of Eatonton, died Wednesday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. J. N. Leonard, Covington, following a long illness.

Mrs. Pearson is one of the most prominent and beloved women of Putnam county, and in addition has a host of friends in Covington.

Funeral services will be held in Eatonton Thursday afternoon and interment will be in the Eatonton cemetery.

She is survived by two daughters, Mrs. H. T. Bullard, of Lithonia, and Mrs. J. N. Leonard, of this city; two sons, H. C. Pearson, Haddock, Ga., and W. L. Pearson, of Eatonton; several grandchildren, five great-grandchildren and numerous nieces and nephews.

Money Saved On All Optical Work

Your eyes examined and glasses fitted with spherical lenses for reading or distant vision for the special price of

$5.50



Dr. Geo. S. Kahn

Registered Optometrist
Est. in Atlanta 15 Years

Special Prices on Kryptok Bifocals and Lenses Ground to Order

Jacobs' Pharmacy Co.

Main Store, 6 Marietta St.

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DAWES FAVORITE TO RETAIN OFFICE

Kansas City, June 13.—(AP)—Vice President Dawes seemed to be in the forefront of the vice presidential race tonight with Herbert Hoover, the probable republican presidential nominee, silent and his forces divided on second place selection.

Senator Deneen, Illinois, was among those being driven close behind the leader. Deneen has been put forward by various factions, against his will, but not entirely without his consent as choice of some administration men who would stop Dawes.

More than a score of candidates were in the field tonight and leaders decided to put off until after a nominee is selected tomorrow night any attempt to make a final decision. It was known Mr. Hoover has declined to participate in discussion of a vice presidential choice until, and if, he is nominated. He has given no indication that he will then.

So many are the candidates and from so many states that few are willing to give their views on the situation for fear of offense to friends.

Interest centers in the middle west. Both Vice President Dawes and Senator Deneen are friendly to Frank O. Lowden. When first approached, Senator Deneen turned against the proposal completely. Today it was understood he was put forward again and again he repeated his desire to remain in the senate, but there was a feeling that he would yield if nominated.

Funeral Notices

The regular convocation of Decatur Chaper No. 119, R. A. M., will be held in the Masonic temple at Decatur, Ga., this (Thursday) evening, June 14, 1928, at 8 o'clock. Instruction in Past Master degree. Important business. All duly qualified companions are cordially and fraternally invited to attend.
THOMAS L. LYLE, High Priest.
V. O. KINSEY, Secretary.

A called communication of John Rosier Lodge No. 608, F. & A. M., will be held in its temple, corner Hemphill avenue and West Tenth street, this (Thursday) evening, June 14, 1928, at 7:30 o'clock. The Fellowcraft degree will be conferred. All duly qualified brethren are cordially invited to meet with us. By order of
J. A. CAPE, W. M.
W. H. JACKS, Sec.

The regular communication of John R. Wilkinson Lodge No. 432, F. & A. M., will be held this (Thursday) evening at 8 o'clock in the temple, corner of Bankhead avenue and Ashby street. The degree of Fellowcraft will be conferred by our senior warden, S. P. Davis. All qualified brethren are cordially and fraternally invited. By order of
DR. W. T. ROGERS, W. M.
JNO. W. BALL, JR., Sec.

The regular communication of Capitol View Lodge No. 640, F. & A. M., will be held this (Thursday) evening, June 14, 1928, at 7:30 o'clock in Capitol View Masonic Temple, corner Stewart and Dill avenues. Rich's Mandolin Club will furnish entertainment. All duly qualified brethren are cordially and fraternally invited to meet with us. By order of
W. H. LYLE, W. M.
A. J. JANSEN, Sec.

The regular communication of Atlanta Lodge No. 59, F. & A. M., will be held in Masonic temple, corner Peachtree and Cain streets, this (Thursday) June 14th, 1928, at 7:30 o'clock p. m. The Entered Apprentice degree will be conferred. All duly qualified resident and sojourning brethren are cordially and fraternally invited to attend.
C. O. JOHNSON, W. M.
R. H. CARPENTER, Secretary.

Grant Park Lodge No. 694, F. & A. M., will hold a regular communication this (Thursday) evening, June 14, beginning at 8 o'clock. Every member of the lodge is urged to be present. After the regular order of business entertainment will be given and refreshments served. By order of
D. L. SHANNON, W. M.
J. C. LITTLE, Sec.

The regular meeting of Battle Hill Fellowcraft Club will be held in the lodge room at Gordon and Lucile avenue this (Thursday) evening at 7:30 o'clock.
W. B. DUNCAN, Pres.
H. T. AVERY, Sec.

The regular communication of Center Hill Lodge No. 686, F. & A. M., will be held in its temple, Center Hill, at 7:30 o'clock this (Thursday) evening. After the regular business there will be several good speakers. All duly qualified brethren are cordially and fraternally invited to attend. By order of
RALPH C. ROBBINS, W. M.
ALTON N. BARTLETT, Sec.

The regular convention of Capitol City Lodge No. 33, Knights of Pythias, will be held in Pythian Castle Hall, ninth floor of the Forsyth building, this (Thursday) evening, June 14, 1928, at 8 o'clock. Election of officers will be conducted. All qualified Knights of Pythias cordially invited. By order of
M. B. HANNA, C. C.
B. F. DARDEN, K. of R. & S.

A regular meeting of Barnes Lodge, No. 55, I. O. O. F., will be held this (Thursday) evening, June 14, at 7:30 o'clock at hall, 103 Baker street, N. W. The first degree will be conferred. Visiting brethren cordially welcomed.
H. O. LAMBER, N. G.
J. A. ALLEYN, Secretary.

B. P. O. ELKS
INITIATION
BALLOTING FOR CANDIDATES

A regular session of Atlanta Lodge No. 78, B. P. O. Elks, will be held this (Thursday) evening at 8 o'clock on the second floor of the Elks Home, 736 Peachtree street, N. E. There will be an initiation and balloting for candidates and Brother Cliff Daniel, chairman of the On To Miami committee, will make a further report. Visiting brothers are cordially invited to meet with us.
Fraternally yours,
HERBERT B. KENNEDY, E. R.
B. C. BROYLES, Sec.

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Located in Sevier County, Tenn., on Chilhowee Mountain, close to Northern Boundary of the proposed Smoky Mountain National Park. Clear streams; excellent location for game preserve or private park. 28,800,000 feet timber. Low price for quick sale.
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"AORANGI" (22,000 tons) June 27, Aug 27
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For fares, etc., apply Can. Pac. Railway, Suite 1017 Healey Bldg., cor. Forsyth and Walton Sts., or to the Canadian Australasia Line, 999 Hastings Street, West, Vancouver, British Columbia

NORWAY CLARK'S EUROPE-MEDITERRANEAN

Cruise, ss "Lancastria," June 30
52 days, $600—$1300; Spain, Tangier, Algiers, Italy Riviera, Sweden, Norway, Scotland, Berlin, (Paris, London). Short Cruise, omitting Norway, $475. Hotels, drives, included.
Jan. 16 Round the World Cruise, $1000 up
Jan. 30 Mediterranean Cruise, 66 days, $800 up
John T. North, 68 Broad St., N. W.
F. C. Clark, Times Bldg., New York
Cunard Line, 44 Walton St., Northwest

C. E. WILLIAMSON DIES IN WAYCROSS

Waycross, Ga., June 13.—C. E. Williamson, an outstanding leader in the business world of Waycross for the last 24 years, died at his home on McDonald street Monday.

While Mr. Williamson's health had been poor for the last few months, his death came as a distinct shock to his hosts of friends and even to his immediate family.

Mr. Williamson was the son of Mr. and Mrs. James Everett Williamson, of Sylvania. In 1904 he married Miss Rosa Arnett, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. H. J. Arnett, of Sylvania. Immediately after the marriage they came to Waycross, where Mr. Williamson entered the dry goods and ladies' wear business with his uncle, J. C. Humphreys. In 1924 Mr. Humphreys retired and his interests were purchased by Mr. Williamson and the store today is one of the best-known businesses in this section.

Mr. Williamson was 57 years of age. He is survived by his wife, two daughters, Mabel and Eva Curtis, and one sister, Mrs. J. E. Twitty, of Sylvania.

He was a deacon in the First Baptist church and has taken an active and influential part in the construction of the new church building. He has maintained an uninterrupted membership in the chamber of commerce and has served that organization several times in an official capacity. He was also a member of the Knights of Pythias. Funeral services will be held at Sylvania.

SOCIAL CIRCLE BURIAL FOR MRS. E. D. PARKER

The body of Mrs. Emily D. Parker, 83 years old, resident of Atlanta for more than 60 years, who died Wednesday morning at the residence, 608 Cumberland road, will be taken this morning to Social Circle, Ga., for burial.

Funeral services were conducted at 8 o'clock Wednesday night in the chapel of Barclay & Brandon, funeral directors.

Mrs. Parker was the mother of the late William A. Parker, Sr., former president of the Beck & Gregg Hardware company, and the grandmother of W. A. Parker, Jr., present head of that concern.

Mrs. Parker was born November 9, 1845 in Morgan county, Georgia, and she remained there for about 20 years until her marriage to Milton Parker, who had just left the Confederate army at the close of the war. They came to Atlanta and Mr. Parker entered the contracting business, with which profession he was identified until his death 30 years ago.

She leaves three sons, J. Henry Parker, of Atlanta; Lieutenant C. E. Parker, of Honolulu, and Winfred Parker, of Brooks Field, Texas; a daughter, Mrs. L. M. Thibadeau, of Atlanta; six grandchildren and three great-grandchildren.

MRS. M. M. HORTON BURIED AT WINDER

Winder, June 13.—The funeral of Mrs. M. M. Horton, one of Winder's oldest citizens was held Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. Horton was 79 years of age and was married to Clay Horton in 1865. She leaves the following children: W. C. and Fred Horton, of Winder; Major P. J. Horton, of Ft. Hancock, Md.; Mrs. Bertha Daniel, of Atlanta; Judd Horton, of Hazlehurst; Lloyd Horton, of Augusta; Ernest Horton, of Beech Creek, W. Va., and the following brothers and sisters: J. M. Pool, of Winder; Charles Pool, of Buford; Mrs. Nora Vance, Miss Martha Pool, of Buford, and Mrs. Edna Cannon, of Demorest.

"So, you see," he ended, "plopping a couple of shells down on the road, and raking it with gunfire, may not have much physical effect on the troops, but still it will badly damage their morale, their—er-r—well, that indefinable—"

"Yes, captain," piped up a freshman from the back of the room, "we understand. You mean their 'It.'"

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906 to 920 Connally Bldg. Atlanta, Ga.

PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING FOR THE STATE OF GEORGIA

Sealed proposals will be received by the Printing Commission at the office of the Secretary of State in Atlanta until 12 o'clock noon on the tenth day of July, 1928, at which hour the bids will be opened, for doing the public printing, ruling and binding provided for in the act of the General Assembly, approved August 16, 1919, contract or contracts to cover approximately the following:

Five hundred and twelve tax digests for improved property and as many wild land digests as may be required by the Comptroller-General; 900,000 white tax return blanks and 350,000 colored tax return blanks; the annual reports of departments required by law to be printed, where the job amounts to $500.00 or more in cost.

Each proposal to be applied to the single items herein enumerated or to all collectively, in the discretion of the Printing Commission. The successful bidder or bidders will be required to give bond, in a sum fixed by the Governor, for the faithful performance of the contract. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids, and to let the work as a whole or to divide the items herein mentioned among as many parties as the Printing Commission may deem necessary and to the best interests of the State.

Specifications and bid blanks will be furnished upon application to the Superintendent of Public Printing, 324 State Capitol, Atlanta.

This June 12, 1928.
GEO. H. CARSWELL,
Secretary of State;
WM. A. WRIGHT,
Comptroller-General;
W. J. SPEER,
Treasurer;
JOSEPHUS CAMP,
Superintendent of Public Printing,
Printing Commission.

EMMETT RABERN DIES FROM BULLET WOUND

Emmett Gordon Rabern, 45, of 477 Moreland avenue, died Wednesday morning at Grady hospital as the result of gunshot wounds believed to have been self-inflicted.

The alleged suicide took place at the jewelry store of Chapman & Rabern, at 79 Edgewood avenue, where Rabern was employed as a collector. According to J. H. Rabern, his brother, who is a member of the firm, Rabern had been despondent over financial difficulties for some time, and taking a pistol from the safe Wednesday morning he retired to a small rear office where he fired one shot into his right temple.

A farewell note to Mrs. Rabern, found after the shooting, assigned no reasons for the act, merely bidding her good-by and asking that she take care of the children.

Mr. Rabern is survived by his widow; two sons, George and Harvey; two daughters, Evelyn and Beatrice; a sister, Mrs. D. Volatine, of Coral Gables, Fla.; four brothers, W. H., J. A., R. E. and J. H., all of Atlanta.

NEGRO BOUND OVER FOR HEN THEFTS ON LARGE SCALE

Thomas Norwood, negro, who lives in the rear of 237 Richardson street, Wednesday was bound over to city criminal court by Recorded Murphy M. Holloway under $300 bond for his alleged indulgence in chicken stealing, to which negroes are popularly supposed to be addicted.

Norwood, however, is alleged to have been in the business on a commercial basis, stealing the chickens and selling them to market men. His business venture went well, the charges set out, until he sold some to C. Salem, proprietor of a market at 400 South Pryor street some weeks ago. According to Salem, he bought six of the birds from Norwood, exhibited them for sale and had kept them for several days when C. A. Conger, of 603 Central avenue, came into the store, saw the chickens and claimed them as his own.

The purchaser and alleged owner of the chickens thereby schemed to catch the negro red-handed by arranging to "buy" some more birds, but the plot failed when the negro failed to deliver at the appointed time. Some days later Salem says that he saw the negro and asked him why there had been no chickens for sale and, according to Salem, the negro replied, "the ol' moon was too bright, cap'n." The negro's arrest followed shortly.

Mortuary

MRS. FANNIE GINSBERG.

Funeral services for Mrs. Fannie Rachael Ginsberg, 63, who died Tuesday night at 484 Capitol avenue, were held Wednesday afternoon from the residence, Rabbi A. T. Geffen officiated and interment was at Oakland. She is survived by her husband, A. Ginsberg; four daughters, Mrs. J. Allen, Birmingham; Mrs. Morris Pollock, Atlanta; Mrs. S. A. Rosen, Tampa, and Mrs. I. Livineson, also of Tampa; three sons, S. J. Ginsberg, Bishopville, S. C.; M. J. Ginsberg, Columbia, S. C., and Perry M. Ginsberg, of Atlanta.

MISS JENNIE M'NEIL.

Miss Jennie McNeil, 74, died early Wednesday morning at the residence, 1166 St. Charles place. The body will be taken this morning to Talbotton, for funeral services and interment. Miss McNeil is survived by two nieces, Mrs. N. R. Mahone, of LaGrange, and Mrs. C. R. Morris, of Atlanta, and two nephews, C. W. Dennis, of Atlanta, and Lon Dennis, of New York.

REMODEL FOR APARTMENT

THIS DWELLING has 18 rooms; estimated expenditure necessary to remodel this into an eight-family apartment, $5,000, making a good income earner; lot is 100 feet wide. We must sell for cash, price $13,500.

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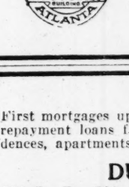
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THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

ATLANTA, GA., THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 14, 1928.

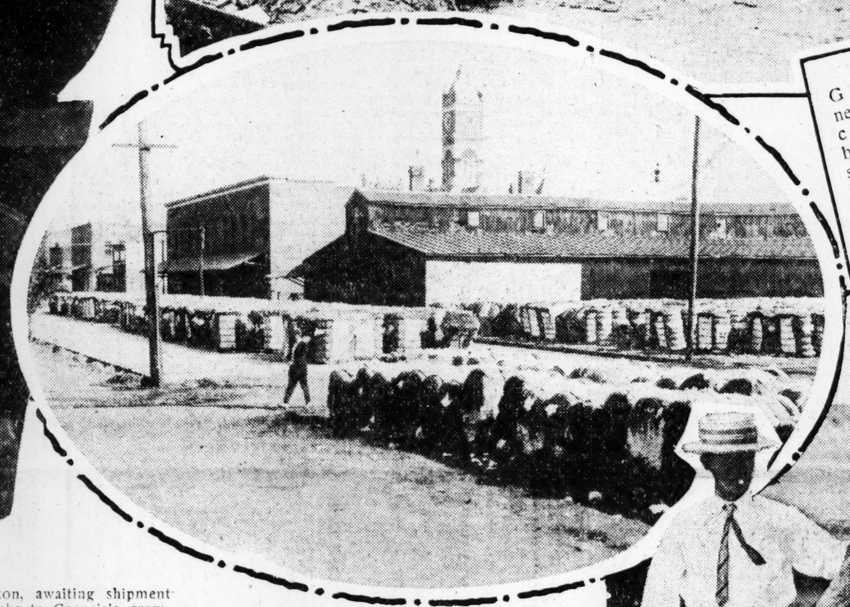
GEORGIA'S New Farming,-Diversification



Two south Georgia beauties. The watermelon crop last season was a tremendous success.



A fortune in cotton, awaiting shipment to the mills. Thanks to Georgia's growing textile industry, much of it remains at home.



Georgia's newest cash crop — tobacco. Typical scene in warehouse in south Georgia on an auction day.



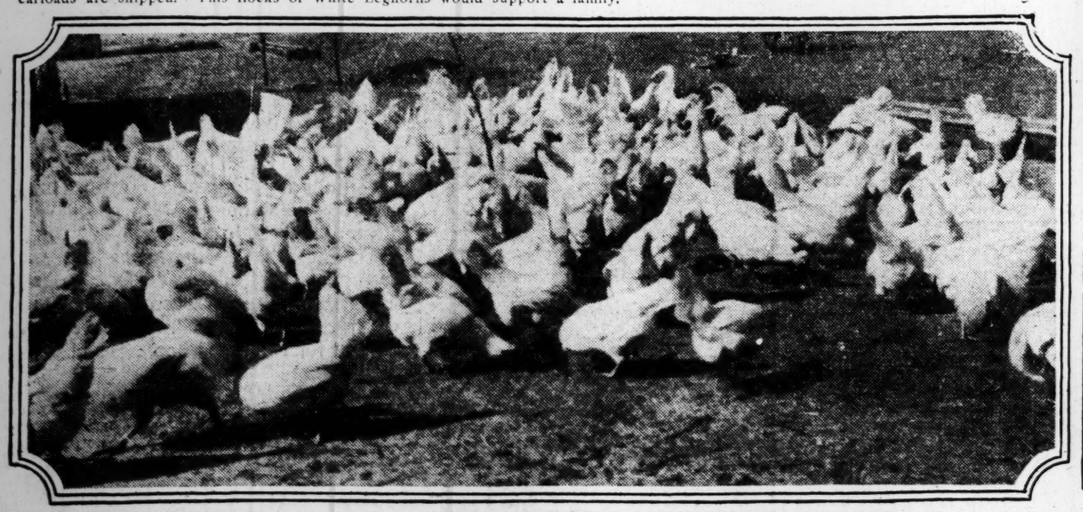
North Georgia's apples are now a big factor in the national market. These girls are busily sorting and grading them.

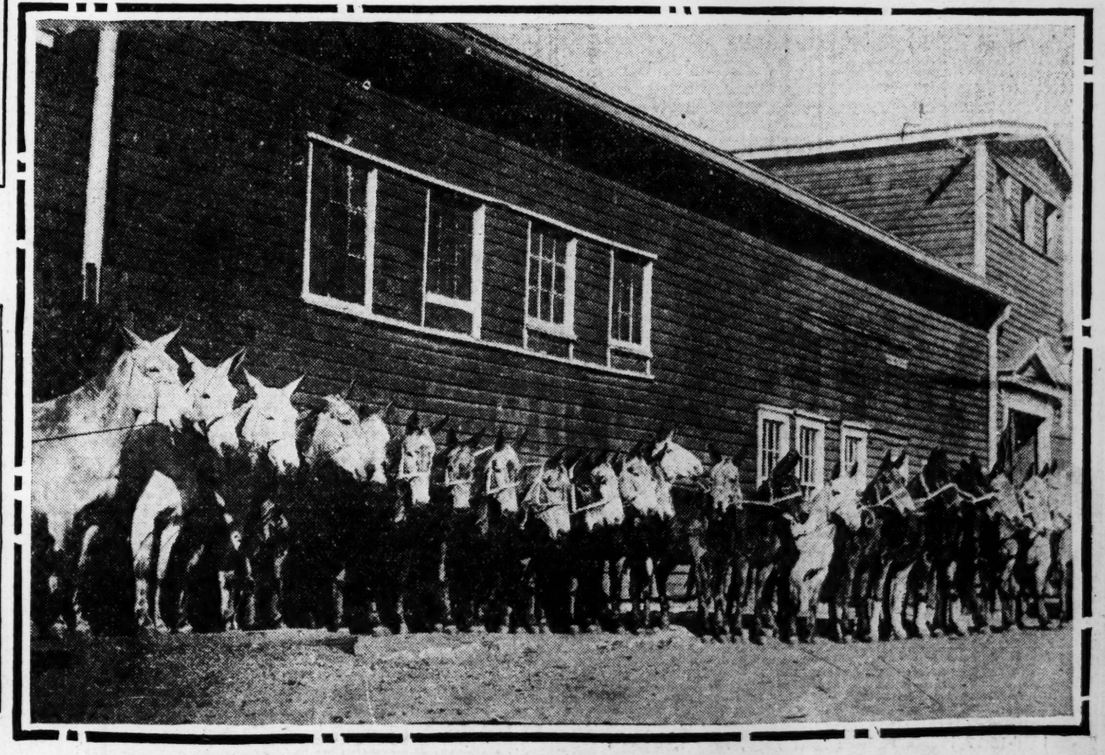


A prize-winning bull, owned by Jones Ewing, of Atlanta, on his Cobb county farm. Georgia has learned that scrub cattle do not pay for their keep, and is fast becoming one of the leading dairy and live stock producing sections of the United States. Below, the tractor has not banished the mule from Georgia farms. Here is the motive power for many a plow. The Atlanta horse and mule market is one of the most important in the country.



A "Ton Litter" of Poland-China hogs from Franklin county, exhibited at the Southeastern fair. The boys are covered with badges, trophies of their "Pig Club" successes. Below, chickens and eggs are becoming an important part of Georgia agriculture and many carloads are shipped. This flocks of White Leghorns would support a family.





SIXTY YEARS OF PROGRESS IN ATLANTA AND THE SOUTH; GEORGIA IS CENTER OF NATION'S NEW INDUSTRIAL GROWTH

Modern Inventions Bring Change in Living Conditions; Farm Is No Longer Isolated

Automobile and Telephone Makes Neighbors of City Dweller and Farmer; Schools, Movies and Radio in Reach of All.

Sixty years of Atlanta and Georgia!

Surely, the child of 1868 who had drifted away in his youth, a half century ago, would not recognize his native land if he were to return today.

The transition was slow in the years after the War Between the States. Conditions were changing rapidly then, but the physical evidences were few. The past 25 years have seen a swifter development in the new south than the half century which had passed before.

Let us not be concerned here with dull statistics, but rather look with the eyes of the prodigal who has returned to his native land after many years of absence.

In Atlanta, he left an overgrown country town, getting "on its feet" again after the destruction by Sherman's army; the period of reconstruction, the beginning of commercial life on a "city" scale. He left a town of mud streets, of scattering houses, of a business district limited to a few blocks. It was cut in two by the railroad tracks, unbridged and a barrier to progress. Cows and pigs wandered through the streets. Gas lamps served to mitigate the darkness. A horse car line straggled from the Whitehall street crossing to West End. There was little manufacturing—a few blacksmith shops, cotton gins, tailor shops. The one theater drew the more prosperous public to such performances as the touring companies provided. The well-to-do drove fine horses to impressive equipages; the poorer folk walked through the mud. Five miles was a country outing; 10 miles and return a day's journey.

Georgia Was "Backwoods."

Georgia was wholly agricultural. A "backward" state, and almost "backwoods." Its towns and cities were widely separated, for trains ran infrequently and a hundred miles was a journey to be carefully planned. The roads were mud in winter and dust in summer. There were few factories; its water power had not been harnessed, save to turn the wooden wheel of the country grist mill. Its forests, beginning to supply turpentine and resin to the world, were stripped with reckless disregard of the future. Its cotton was shipped north for manufacture. Its schools were hardly worthy of the name. Their terms were brief and irregular, their buildings mere cabins in the woods. Education for the masses was a new theory, productive of heated argument.

Cotton was king, but a monarch whose income was fixed outside his own domain. The cattle were scrub stock, the hogs were razorbacks. The farm was remote from contact with the town; the farmers' wives were as removed from contact with the world as though they had lived upon a desert island. The weekly newspaper was a luxury; the daily, something for "city folk" to read. Their music was such as might be coaxed from the cottage organ. Their amusement was a Saturday afternoon visit to the county seat, if the roads would permit; their social life was confined to the camp meetings once a year.

Perhaps the changes in civilization, in daily life, may have seemed swift to the Georgians of those days, but in looking backward the transition up to a quarter-century ago seems slow indeed. But when development began, it appears to have moved rapidly.

The Turning Point.

Who can point with accuracy to the turning point? It may have been the advent of the first textile mills, the telephone, the automobile. But the past 25 years seem to have meant more in the transition of Geogria and the south than all the years before.

It was not long after the War Between the States, when old wounds had been healed and Henry Grady had "loved a nation into peace" that northern capital began to sense in the south a new field, with raw material at hand, ample labor to be found and trained, a climate adapted to year-round activities. That awakening marked the beginning of the cotton mills that now dot the map of Georgia; of payrolls that became the life blood of a hundred struggling towns. Electricity, still a youth in the world of science, was beginning to compete with steam. Streams were dammed and their energy set to work. Spindles began flying; looms were clacking in the mills. Industrial Georgia was born. Today, the manufactured products of Georgia exceed her agricultural products in value—and she is merely in the infancy of industry.

Rural mail delivery made it possible for the farmer to receive his newspaper from the city, to replace or supplement the country weekly which told him of the county's happenings. The telephone, its wires strung from farmhouse to farmhouse, placed his wife in touch with her neighbors. The demand for education increased; the state and the counties provided better school houses, better teachers, longer terms. The university system expanded; it was beginning to be realized that a college education was not for the rich man's son alone.

Influence of the Automobile.

Then the automobile, at first the toy of the wealthy, as doubtful a means of reliable transportation as the airplane is today. Mass production placed it within the reach of the many. The lowly flivver replaced the tired farm horse and plodding mule except in the field.

But the automobile was not built to plow through mud and sand. The farmer who had fought inexorably against taxes for roads began to change his opinion. He demanded roads that would let him drive his car to the county seat, and he saw that they were built.

The advent of the automobile made the farmer a suburbanite. What had been a day's journey was a hour's pleasure trip. He could take his wife and children into town for shopping. They were no longer shut off from the world.

Then came the motion picture—and the farmer's family could enjoy the same films which had delighted the city folk a few weeks before. The phonograph, at first a toy for the children's amusement, became a musical instrument. Interest grew into appreciation; better music was enjoyed; today the voices of great artists, the music of famous orchestras, may be heard in thousands of farm houses.

Later still came the radio, and in remote dwellings of the farm the voices of Broadway are heard nightly. It can no longer be said that the farmhouse is isolated; it need be no more lonely than the city dweller's apartment with neighbors separated only by a partition wall..

There has been a significant change, too, in the world of business and in commercial relations. It has been said that the last century was one of individualism; that this century is one of cooperation. There has been an enormous development of the "community" or "association" idea. There has come a realization that the prosperity of the one depends upon the welfare of all.

The Community Spirit.

Atlanta, metropolis of Georgia, has learned to understand that she cannot thrive alone; that her destiny is bound with that of her state. That spirit has been shown especially by her chamber of commerce, which for years has worked in thorough harmony with sister cities and with the agricultural counties.

Business competitors no longer pursue "cut-throat" methods, but cooperate for better business. The civic clubs, springing up in almost every larger town, have carried the message of friendly rivalry and cooperation. The word "service," though overworked, has come to have a real meaning.

Atlanta, the straggling town of 60 years ago, has grown into the "New York of the South." Her streets are lined with tall buildings, and a new structure which would once have been the marvel of the year attracts scarcely passing attention. Instead of one theater, she has so many that the most assidious amusement-seeker could not attend all the attractions. Her parks have developed into beauty spots which many thousands seek in summer. She has golf courses for club members and for the public-at-large, with others projected. She has built lakes and pools for bathers. She has learned to play as hard as she works.

In a business way, Atlanta has become the distribution center of the south. Hardly a great manufacturing corporation of the country but has its representatives here—a branch office, a warehouse, a factory. Atlanta is recognized as the great southern headquarters of the insurance world; her banks, and the establishment of the district federal reserve bank have made her the financial center of the southeast. Her manufacturers have grown steadily; her products are shipped around the world. She is no longer merely the largest city in Georgia—she has taken her place among the important centers of the world's business.

Industry in Georgia.

Nor has Atlanta prospered alone. Hardly a week passes but The Constitution records some new industry established in a Georgia town or the expansion of one which has outgrown its facilities. Capital has turned its eyes toward the southeast within the last few years more than ever before. The textile industry is moving almost bodily from New England to the Piedmont region of the south; even European capital is investing in Georgia, as evidenced by the establishment of a great rayon factory in Rome by Italian interests. The two great ports of Savannah and Brunswick are growing rapidly in business; the railroads are increasing the facilities for handling freights.

Georgia, too, is becoming one of the playgrounds of the nation. The foothills of the Blue Ridge are attracting tourists and summer residents; the islands of the coast are becoming the winter homes of millionaires. Thousands who passed through Georgia on the way to Florida during the great migration became so attracted by this state that they have invested in farms and moved from the middle west to the milder climate of Georgia.

Agriculturally, King Cotton has been dethroned. Georgia has turned toward food crops, and the influence of scientific methods is being felt. Better cattle and hogs are being bred; dairy products are bringing in large sums; tobacco, the great "new crop" of south Georgia, is selling for millions of dollars annually. Cooperative marketing is improving conditions.

More than half a century ago, Horace Greeley, the great editor, pronounced his famous advice to the ambitious:

"Go west, young man, go west!"

Undoubtedly, if Greeley were writing today and with the same spirit of prophecy, he would say to the young man, to the young enterprise, to capital seeking a new outlet:

"Go south!" And most probably he would advise:

"Go to Georgia, the heart of the southeast and the scene of the future's greatest industrial development."



JOHN A. BOYKIN.

John A. Boykin was born in Edgefield, South Carolina, on January 1, 1877. His education was received in public schools of Edgefield. He was admitted to the bar in 1896 and began practicing in 1898. Due to his success and character he was elected Solicitor General in 1910.

Mr. Boykin is a Mason, Knight of Pythias and Red Man. On December 16, 1908, he married Miss Julia Perdue and now he has three charming children. Mr. Boykin is a member of St. Mark's church and likewise a member of the Capital City club and the Atlanta Athletic club.



ISHAM M. SHEFFIELD.

Isham M. Sheffield, prominent Atlanta citizen and insurance executive for one of the largest corporations of the state of Georgia, was born May 30, 1870, in Paulding county, Ga., son of the late Williamson J. and Martha (Roberts) Sheffield, (deceased), who were both natives of Paulding county.

The early education of Mr. Sheffield was acquired in the public schools of Huntsville, Ga., and he completed his education in Acworth, Ga. He started on his business career as an insurance salesman and in 1891 he came to Atlanta as assistant salesman for the Industrial Aid Association. The Industrial Life and Health Insurance company was organized by the subject of this sketch, in association with others and the rapid growth of this well-known organization is due to the untiring efforts of Mr. Sheffield. October 9, 1895, he was married to Miss Nellie Owen, a daughter of George A. Owen, and to them have been born four children, Nellie, Isham M., Jr., George and Evelyn.

Mr. Sheffield is a member of the Baptist church, Automobile and City clubs, thirty-second degree Mason and the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce. He is a farsighted business man of progressive ideas and high principles and a loyal, public-spirited citizen who fills an important place in the life of the community.



HUGH MANSON DORSEY.

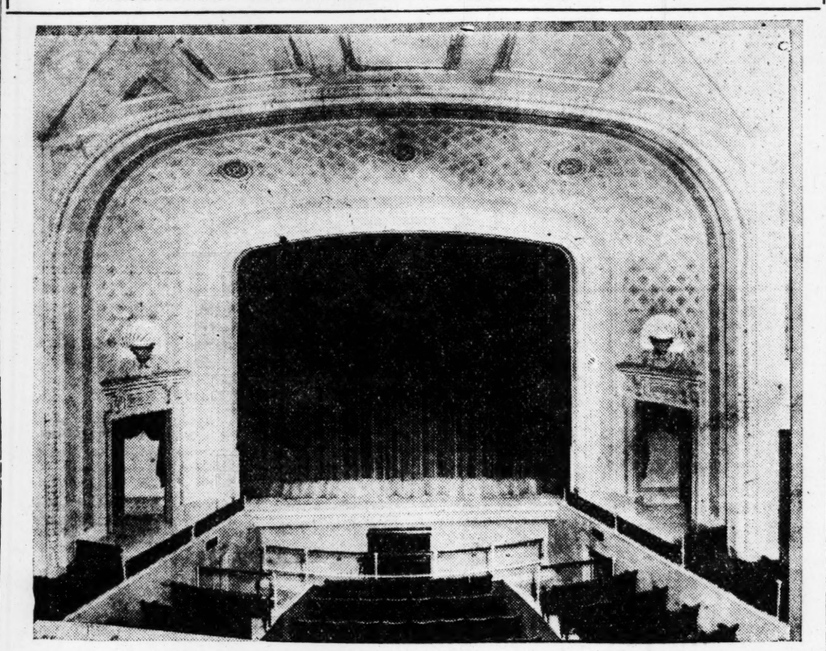
Born at Fayetteville, Ga., July 10, 1871, the son of Rufus Thomas Dorsey and Sarah Matilda (Bennett) Dorsey. Mr. Dorsey attended the public and private schools in and near Atlanta, graduating from the University of Georgia in 1893 with the degree of A. B. After studying law at the University of Virginia he was admitted to the bar at Fayetteville in September, 1894, and nearly a year was spent traveling over the state recording railroad deeds and mortgages. In 1895 he returned to Atlanta, where he became assistant division counsel for the Southern Railway system. He was appointed solicitor general for the Atlanta judicial district by Governor Joseph M. Brown in 1910.

In 1916 he was nominated for the governorship of Georgia. He served as governor with marked distinction from 1917 to 1919, with the result that he was reelected. When his second term expired in 1921 he returned to the practice of law with his father's old firm of Dorsey, Brewster & Howell.

On September 13, 1926, he was appointed judge of the civil division of the Atlanta municipal court by Governor Clifford Walker, a post formerly held by his father.

Judge Dorsey is a member of the Capital City club, the Piedmont Driving club, the Kappa Alpha fraternity and the Pi Beta Phi fraternity. He is a member of Peachtree Methodist church and trustee thereof.

Atlanta Woman's Club Auditorium



One of the outstanding works of the Atlanta Woman's club was the erection of this charming little auditorium and theater adjoining its clubhouse on Peachtree street. The building was designed by Marye, Alger and Vinour, Atlanta architects.

CITY'S CHARITIES ADMINISTERED BY ONE CENTRAL BODY

Community Chest Groups Together Many Institutions and Systematizes Work of Helping Others.

Atlanta's activities are not all commercial, as is shown by the operation of the Community Chest, which not only takes care of the major charity activities of the city from one fund but also provides employment, acting as a clearing house for employers and employees.

The Community Chest is under the direction of Roy P. Gates. The last fund was $500,000, which is prorated among the various institutions and organizations requiring financial aid for charity work.

Under the old plan the various charities operated under a haphazard system. Each did its own financing, raised its own funds. This system resulted in confusion. There was no uniformity and no definite aim. The average donor could not distinguish between those charities which were deserving of his aid and those which were not.

Consequently, some of the best organizations suffered from indiscriminate giving. Contributors had no assurance that the money they were giving would be spent wisely and to the best advantage of the majority of persons needing it.

Difficulty Solved.

The Community Chest solved this difficulty. Once a year it raises by public contribution a fund sufficient to take care of the various charity needs of the city. This fund is prorated. No deserving cause is neglected. No underserving one benefits at the expense of the others.

Contributors who pledge so much a year to the chest fund are relieved from further obligations. They know that experts are administering this fund to the best advantage. They are relieved of the responsibility of deciding for themselves just what charities they should help. This is done intelligently and scientifically by experts trained in this work.

However, contributions to charities is not the only work of the Community Chest. It has under way a constructive program which helps people to help themselves. It finds employment for some 6,000 persons a year. It not only helps those persons, but it renders an aid to employers also. It investigates the ability and training of each applicant for work and furnishes to employers workers suited to their needs.

This service is done without charge to the applicant, as part of the constructive helpful program of the Community Chest.

Employment of All Kinds.

This department of the work is known as the Community Employment service, which is in charge of Miss Frances Hunter, ably assisted by other department heads. Miss Dorothy Bogart is in charge of employment for women over 21, and Miss Margaret Moss has charge of the junior department, which takes care of the applications of persons under 21. Miss Hunter handles the applications of men of all ages. Under her supervision also is the colored department, which is operated separately at an office on Butler street.

The work of the junior department under Miss Moss is especially interesting. That branch of the Community Employment service acts as a clearing house for employers and graduates of the high schools of Atlanta. Every year Miss Moss interviews the seniors, finds out from them what sort of work they want on graduation and what line they are best fitted for.

The names of the applicants, with all the details of their school experience, with the comment of the teachers, is card indexed. Professor Willis A. Sutton, superintendent of schools, sends letters to the employers of the city, notifying them that the graduates are available for employment.

The employer then applies to Miss Moss and is furnished several names of applicants suited to his line of work. Interviews with the applicants are then arranged.

Pupils in the public schools are thus assured of employment after graduation.

College Graduates Placed.

The college placement office, while not administered under the chest fund, is operated in the same building at 289 1-2 Peachtree street, and cooperates with the general work of the Community Employment service. It is under the management of Mrs. W. F. Askew, and it takes care of applicants of college graduates not only in Atlanta but all over Georgia.

Much the same system is worked here as in the junior department. Names of graduates are card indexed and supplied to employers.

The general employment activities apply to all kinds of work and applicants. Day laborers, nightwatchmen, carpenters, workers in the building trades, expert accountants, office workers of all kinds, janitors, printers and every other kind of vocation apply to the service and in many cases work is found for them.

One of the great problems of the service is finding employment for handicapped men and women. High school and college graduates are comparatively easy to place. The demand of modern employers is for educated and trained youth. Their services are sought. In many cases they are placed well in advance of graduation.

Persons trained in special lines are also easy to place, including office workers and men with trades. There is always a demand for these specialized workers.

Handicapped Applicants.

But the handicapped applicants are the big problem. Men and women who are too old to fit in with the organization of a corporation or factory; who have physical defects; who are thrown out in the world by some collapse or other and are not specifically trained, are almost impossible to place.

The service does the best it can with this class of applicants. It manages to place many of them. But the great majority are neglected. There are no places for them.

Miss Hunter is now studying this problem. She is making a survey of this situation, and she has in mind a plan which may work out for the benefit of the handicapped applicants.

She has studied the situation in other cities where a solution has been found, and she is hopeful that out of this study and research a remedy may be found in Atlanta.

BUSINESS WOMEN ARE ORGANIZED

The business woman, a factor of ever-increasing importance in the commercial world, is a very familiar figure in Atlanta. One meets her everywhere, conducting her own business, as the efficient assistant of a "captain of industry," frequently the "right-hand man" of an executive who feels safe in leaving the office to her able management while he goes for a fishing trip.

Like almost every other "classification," to adopt the phrase of the civic clubs, Atlanta's business women have organized. Not to fix a wage scale or shorten the working day, but for discussion of business affairs and for mutual help as well as pleasure. And instead of forming a separate organization they very wisely preferred to work with the chamber of commerce as a bureau of that body, the woman's division.

Organized in 1922, when Walter C. Foote was president of the chamber of commerce, the woman's division has grown steadily in importance. It was suggested by Miss Laura Smith, a woman of outstanding position, who left Atlanta for greater opportunity in the east. Its presidents have been Miss Mabel Kendrick, Miss Susie C. Wailes, Miss Lois Manning and the present executive, Miss Eula Lang. Its offices, on the sixth floor of the Chamber of Commerce building, are under the charge of Mrs. Wilbur Colvin, secretary.

Seventeen members of the woman's division own their own businesses, several of them employing from 20 to 30 persons. Some are merchants, some conduct beauty parlors, some are modistes. The range is wide.

Thirty-six of the members are classed as executives, holding responsible positions as personnel and public relations directors; office managers, secretaries, buyers, treasurers. One is vice president of the largest bank in Atlanta. There are one lawyer, one real estate broker, eight teachers, one physician. Four teach music, four are in insurance work, six are in banks.

"Any woman who loves Atlanta and wishes to aid in its growth and progress will be welcome as a member, and she need not be engaged in active business," is the invitation extended by the woman's division. "The field for service is wide, and we are intensely interested in civic affairs. The dues are $10 a year."

The woman's division holds a dinner-meeting once a month, and it is always well attended.

The president of the woman's division is an ex-officio director of the chamber of commerce and usually attends the meetings of the board.

The number of packs of playing cards manufactured in the United States last year averaged three to each man, woman, and child.

A jack rabbit that can be caught by a man on foot is probably sick, and handling it may cause the dangerous disease of tularemia.



HON. VIRLYN BRANHAM MOORE

The bench of the superior court of Fulton county is occupied by no more talented nor popular member than Judge Virlyn Branham Moore.

Judge Moore was born at Bolton, Ga., February 2, 1881, the son of James M. and Mattie (Branham) Moore. A thorough education in law in the state's greatest institutions prepared him for the profession which he chose and honors.

Fulton county is proud of this brilliant jurist.

Best Wishes to
The Atlanta Constitution
On Their
Sixtieth Anniversary
PAUL S. ETHERIDGE

WE wish to congratulate The Atlanta Constitution on this its Sixtieth Anniversary. It has been the constant effort of those in charge of the policies of The Constitution to mold the public opinion of the citizens of Atlanta and the state of Georgia for the best interests of the community. It has published fearlessly, courageously and honestly the worth-while and important news of the time.

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CONGRATULATIONS to The Constitution Publishing Company on its sixtieth anniversary. You have contributed much to the development of Georgia and the South. Your editors have furnished splendid leadership. Your policies have been constructive, and you have served the public well. You have our good will for continued success, and deserve it.

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Georgia's Art Appreciation Is Rapidly Being Developed

Director of High Museum Says Love of Beautiful Growing Throughout City and State.

BY R. J. McKINNEY
Director, High Museum of Art.

"Art happens—no hovel is safe from it, no prince may depend upon it, the vastest intelligence cannot bring it about, and puny efforts to make it universal end in quaint comedy, and coarse farce."—Whistler.

With a commonwealth as rich in natural beauty as Georgia's and her native sons and daughters imbued with the spirit of culture and refinement through many generations, it is not to be wondered that the eyes of our magnificent America, trained upon the new south, find Georgia ready to receive with open arms the art spirit.

Into tiny villages nestling amid the hills, into the larger cities with their teeming thousands, one finds the love of art being nurtured. In reading circles, in the school rooms, in the galleries of the more fortunate cities, art's message is being seriously spoken, as religiously as the words of scripture, as devotedly as a plaintive lover.



MACON T. LA HATTE.

Macon Thornton La Hatte, efficient manager of the American Type Founders company, was born in Chattahoochee county (near Columbus), Georgia, August 18, 1855, and comes of a long line of distinguished ancestors. His grandfather, Charle La Hatte came to America in 1794 from St. Goar on the Rhine, being a Protestant. Macon La Hatte is the son of Charles Henry La Hatte and Elizabeth Jane (Wyndham) La Hatte. His mother is a direct descendant of the English family of that name (Wyndham).

Mr. La Hatte was educated at Kingsville academy. He later became joint owner of the Atlanta Journal with Hoke Smith, H. H. Cabaniss and Josiah Carter. In 1910 he began his association with the American Type Founders company. In 1919 he was made resident manager of the Atlanta branch.

Mr. La Hatte is a democrat and has served the city as councilman for first ward and as alderman. He was chairman of the tax committee and vice chairman of the finance committee during the mayoralties of Captain Howell and Major Mims. He was also mayor pro-tem in 1903, when Captain Howell held the office of mayor and is prominent in Masonry.

On November 2, 1889, he was married to Mary Mercer Milner, of Fayette county, Georgia, who departed this life on January 8, 1923. They have one son, Milner T. La Hatte.

Memorials Influence.

Perhaps the mighty influence of the glorious memorial to the Confederacy towering like a vast cathedral above the hills of Georgia, has inspired our people to a fuller realization of art's immortality. Whatever may be the cause, the result is certain and its mission well defined. Art development within the confines of the state has excited in the minds of the people a fuller realization of the joys of living. This statement perhaps seems a bit absurd to those who look upon art as a plaything of the dilletante, and whose value of art is spoken of in terms of pictures, bric-a-brac, and a sculptured figure or two. Such a consensus of opinion is so remote from the full definition of art that to discuss it in such narrow terms imposes a limitation quite apart from our subject's true mission. To nurture and culture the germ of art within our borders is a task that every municipality should assume as part of its civic duty. Fortunately, Georgia, possessing culture and refinement through many generations of willing adherents, has been quick to recognize the importance of art in its midst and incidentally many municipalities of our sovereign state boast of art museums or art clubs. Atlanta, Savannah, Macon, Columbus, not to mention the hundreds of smaller centers, are developing a thorough mark of appreciation through the medium of lectures, exhibits and art classes.

Such a force working in the metropolitan centers and the outlying provinces carries a message of pronounced weight.

The development and encouragement of beautiful things means not only a higher grade of citizenship, but a deeper sense of pride in community spirit. It raises the standards of artisanry and excellence of craftsmanship so necessary in our competitive manufacturing; to the young mind, it instills a higher sense of values and a keen development of the ability to observe intelligently.

Nowhere in the state will you find the love of art so highly developed as in Atlanta. Through the work of the Atlanta Art association and the high museums, as well as the public school system, art as a vital feature of our existence is constantly being promulgated. The Atlanta Art association at the High museum, presents exhibitions, lectures, free art classes for children and installs in its permanent collections objects of exceptional merit, so that the entire city may be aroused to a love of the beautiful. Through the generosity of its officers and members, all of this contact is free. How highly the citizens of Atlanta value this privilege is attested in the fact that 300 children are taking advantage of the free art classes and 10,000 visitors have entered the museum since January 1, 1928, for study of the exhibitions and the many features being presented.

Children Interested.

It is an inspiring sight to see the children of the schools accompanied by their teachers, visiting the museum at frequent intervals in order to hear an illustrated talk on art correlating with their studies. Plans are now being made to have the classes from the public schools visit the museum every day during the school year, starting next September. Illustrated lectures are being prepared to correlate with the classes being taught. A class in mathematics will hear an interesting discussion of the art of the Greeks and of their application of mathematical symbols to their architecture, sculpture and crafts. Classes in writing will hear of the early development of writing from the time of the Egyptians to the inventing of printing. Groups in geography and history will follow the importance of art in elevating man's position throughout the ages.

This well defined program illustrates art's practical sense and the constructive theory "that we can live without art but not for long" seems to reach its full grogth in this modern-day application.

Georgia is not only developing industry but she is preparing to receive her workers into a common wealth of culture and refinement which will unquestionably develop contented workers and intelligent citizens.

Visitors in City Find Many Sights To Interest Them

Atlanta, known for generations as the "Gate City of the South" from its geographical location, is rapidly becoming, in the minds of the country, "the New York of the South," for its enterprise and progress. Thousands of tourists who have paid it a brief visit on their way to and from Florida resorts, have come back for a longer stay on its own account, for the city possesses a charm of its own and holds out open arms to newcomers.

Visitors who look for palm trees and tropical flowers must continue further south. Nor will they find in Atlanta typical city of "the Old South," with old-fashioned colonial homes and an atmosphere of quiet and restfulness. For Atlanta is a young city—springing from what was left of a town of 10,000 after General Sherman put the torch to it in 1865—and like young cities and young men, it is up and coming, looking forward and not backward. Atlanta works hard and plays hard. She is strictaly business during business hours, but she isn't too busy to enjoy life.

With her suburbs, which extend far beyond the city limits, Atlanta bonsts of something more than 300,000 persons, and is almost wholly without a "foreign" element. The majority of her citizens are of Anglo-Saxon stock, drawn from all over Georgia and the surrounding states and with a surprisingly large proportion of folk from the east and middle west. She is cosmopolitan. In her Rotary and other civic clubs a roll call will show members who hail from a score of states, because Atlanta is the great distributing center for the southeast, and the big corporations of the country have sent down managers and assistants who have added considerably to the city's census.

All "Home Folks."

That is one of the reasons for Atlanta's numerous skyscrapers, which fill the central business district. The directories of these buildings will show the names of a thousand nationally-known companies, and many huge corporations have established branch factories or warehouses, employing large forces. Naturally, there are many newcomers, as this business grows and new managers are sent to Atlanta—but after a week or two the man from Chicago is an Atlanta citizen and an Atlanta booster, settled in his own home, sending his child to the excellent schools There are no "strangers" in Atlanta; they are all "home folks."

Perhaps one of the reasons why Atlanta has passed through periods of national or regional depression without marked effect is its multiplicity of interests. She has never had "all her eggs in one basket." She depends somewhat upon the success of agriculture for her prosperity, but not wholly. She has large manufacturing interests, but she does not live upon factory pay rolls. There is a steady flood of money coming in from the "home offices" in other cities which goes far toward keeping her merchants busy.

For the visitor, there is much of interest. First in the public mind, perhaps, is Stone mountain, an hour's drive away, where the colossal figures of Confederate generals are being carved in living granite, each mounted figure as tall as a sixteen-story office building, the whole panorama upon the vertical face of a granite cliff 700 feet in height. There are parks and playgrounds, and the whole city is built upon a famous battlefield of the war between the states. There are half-dozen excellent golf clubs, and several municipal courses, and one can play almost every day in the year. Bobby Jones, champion of champions, learned his game in Atlanta, and plays almost every day when he isn't away winning new championships, and thousands of visitors annually try this skill at the Atlanta clubs.

Business Ousts Homes.

Peachtree and Whitehall streets, which blend into each other at the busy center called "Five Points" are the principal retail streets of the city. Only a few years ago, Peachtree street, curving northward for miles, was the most beautiful residence street of the south. Growing commerce has changed that. It has been widened; its trees are gone; the stately homes have been replaced by business houses until one journeys nearly to the city's limits. But they have been replaced by others, more modern and fully as attractive.

Atlanta folk believe in fresh air and elbow room. They refuse to build on narrow lots or to share a wide-wall with a neighbor. Thousands, it is true, live in modern apartment houses, but Atlanta is distinctly a city of homes, occupied by the owners, and the home builder of today goes far enough out to find breathing space. The new homes of today are rising from five to 12 miles from the city's center—a situation made possible by the automobile and the 400 miles of paved road surrounding the city.

Industrially, Atlanta is fast outstripping most southern cities. Her geographical location has been a great factor, for she is "overnight" from everywhere in the southeast. She has exceptional railroad facilities, which keep her in close touch with New York and Chicago, as well as with her own trade territory.

Within the past few years Atlanta's commercial growth has been greatly stimulated by the efforts of the chamber of commerce. Through its industrial bureau, many thousands of dollars have been invested in a nationwide program of advertising the city, especially as a center for distribution and the present program involves an advertising expenditure of a million dollars within three years.

Since the beginning of this work there have been established many important new enterprises in Atlanta, including the big branch of Sears, Roebuck and company; the shops of the Pullman company, the National Bisruit company's plant, the knit goods factory of the Oak Manufacturing company, the first southern plant of Cluett-Peabody company, and more recently the enormous branch factory of General Motors, which will manufacture Chevrolet cars, Fisher bodies and accessories.

Atlanta is by far the greatest insurance center in the south. It is the home of the Federal Reserve bank for its district. It boasts of a dozen important textile mills and a large steel manufacturing plant. Its other industries are widely varied.

From an educational standpoint, Atlanta is especially fortunate. Here are the Georgia School of Technology, the only rival in its field of "Boston Tech;" Emory University, with the most modern buildings in the country and a huge endowment; Oglethorpe university, young and growing; Agnes Scott college, a famous institution for girls. Her city and county schools have attracted notice throughout the country.

Atlanta is a hospitable city. She welcomes new citizens, shows them her sights with pride, invites them to stay. And thousands who have stopped for a visit have returned to become good Atlantans.

Carbon monoxide last year killed some 700 automobile drivers who allowed their motors to idle in closed garages.

FITZGERALD NOW BUSY MARKET FOR VARIED PRODUCTS

Fitzgerald, which has been called "the Magic City of South Georgia," was founded in 1896 by a colony of Union veterans. While primarily a farming city, 35 manufacturing industries contribute to its prosperity.

Crops in this territory are grown every month in the year. The city offers export markets for cotton, tobacco, corn, wheat, peanuts, pecans and live stock.

The population of the city is 10,000. Its altitude is 515 feet. It is served by three railroads, the Atlanta, Birmingham and Coast, the Seaboard Air Line and the Ocilla Southern. The city owns its own electric light plant and water works.

Its tax valuation is $3,900,000. The city has two banks and two newspapers. The city has 35 manufacturing plants, 150 retail stores and five wholesale establishments.

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JOSEPH A. FRIEDMAN.

Deprived of the advantages enjoyed by the average young man, the struggle of Joseph A. Friedman toward the goal of his ambition is an example of what indomitable pluck can accomplish despite handicaps and misfortune.

Mr. Friedman was born in Shavel, Russia, June 21, 1885. His parents, Jacob and Sylvia (Matzkel) Friedman, were unable to give Joseph the opportunity of attending school, as it was necessary that he help to keep the family together in his meager way. At the age of nine he started to earn the livelihood which was the foundation for his success today.

Mr. Friedman came to Atlanta August, 1900, and in 1913 married Miss Fannie Saul. To them have been born three children, Julian, Milton and Sylvia.

Mr. Friedman, although deprived of an early education, attended night school and in the year 1914 organized the Princess Manufacturing company, located at 116 Mitchell street, southwest, and started the manufacturing of the popular brand Princess Maid dresses for ladies, misses and juniors. It is one of the oldest dress manufacturing plants of its kind in Atlanta and Princess Maid dresses are advertised throughout the entire United States.

Mr. Friedman is active in religious and fraternals circles, being a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elk and a Mason. His religious affiliations are with the Hebrew Ahawath Achin.

Down-Town Atlanta Real Estate Investments Yield Golden Harvest

THE history of Downtown Atlanta real estate reads like the story of "Aladdin's Lamp" in the almost unbelievable profits made by those who have had the money to buy when property has been offered at prices that insure enhancement. To know the values and to have sufficient capital to buy at the crucial moment has been the only requisite to big profits in a short time. No better and more authoritative proof of this statement can be furnished than the official records of the city and county. Here are a few examples taken from these records:

In 1915 Dr. W. L. Champion bought three lots at the northwest corner of Spring and Cain streets (making a lot 100x100) for $51,000. In 1922 he sold to H. M. and Fred Patterson for $70,000. Since then $175,000 has been refused for this property. Appraised value today $200,000.

About 1905 the Haas-Howell corner, 50x100 ft., sold for $25,000. It was leased only a few years ago for 99 years for around one million dollars, the ground valuation alone being worth $250,000.

Between January, 1923, and October, 1924, the Phoenix Realty Co. acquired three lots, 98x200 ft., between Cain and Baker Streets, for which we paid $85,000. Today this property has an appraisal value of insurance companies of $150,000.

In 1897, Herndon's Barber Shop, fronting 27½ feet on Peachtree, was sold for $21,000. In 1919, it was sold for $160,000. In 1920, four months later, it was sold for $205,000. Six months later it sold for $285,000.

A most informative little booklet entitled "I Can Remember the Time When," prepared from the official records of Fulton County, has been issued by this Company showing a great many fortunes made in Atlanta real estate in recent years. We will gladly mail it to any person interested.

Most all of the really great fortunes have been made in business property and we know of no better opportunity in business property than in Atlanta. You can readily see by an examination of the records that the small investor has no chance to participate in these profits by himself.

Our plan of purchase provides a safe and convenient way for people of limited means to share in such profits.

The Phoenix Realty Company's overhead expense is limited to 1% of its outstanding capital and surplus accumulation can not be increased beyond 3% of the outstanding capital. When profits are made, they are immediately divided. The Phoenix Realty Company was organized in 1920 and has capital, surplus and undivided profits of $300,000.00.

PHOENIX REALTY COMPANY
HEALEY BLDG. ~ ATLANTA, GEORGIA

$250,000 IS VALUE OF GEORGIA CROPS; COTTON IS LEADER

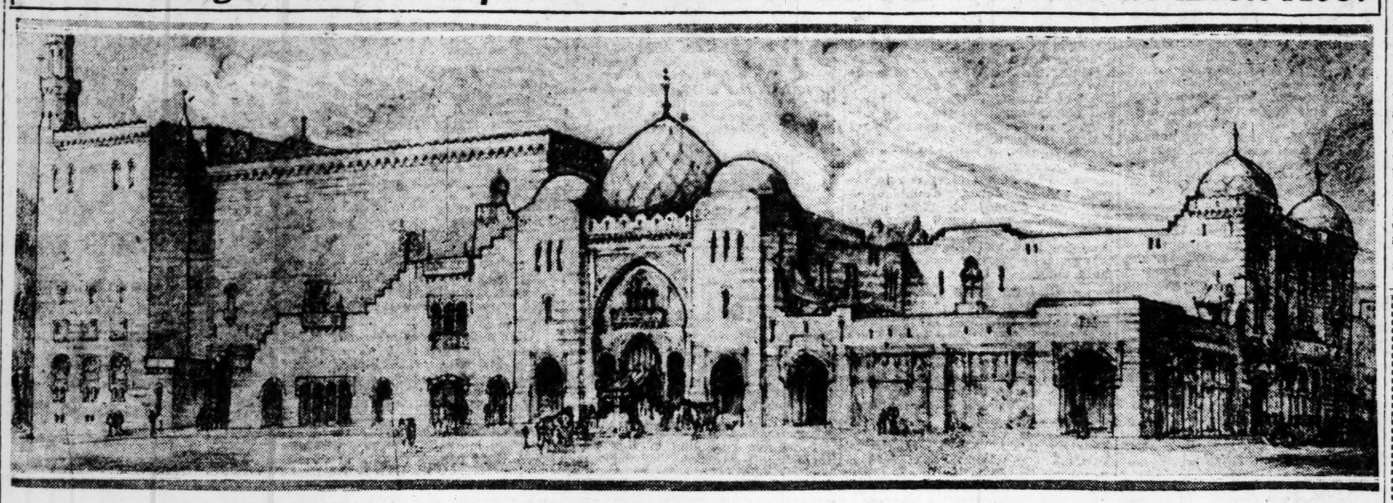
In the annual crop summary, released by the Georgia cooperative crop reporting service, total value of all Georgia crops for 1927 is estimated at $250,685,000—an increase of nearly $39,000,000, or 18 per cent over total value for 1926, and 9 per cent above the five-year average, 1922-1926.

Cotton is responsible for most of the increase in value. With 26 per cent decrease in production from last year, estimated value of the current crop is greater by 29 per cent, or $28,527,000. Peanuts and tobacco exceeded last year both in production and value.

With the exception of small grains, sugar cane, soy beans and Irish potatoes, all field crops showed gains over the previous season. The hay crop is the largest in years.

All fruit crops suffered a heavy decrease in production from 1926 and, with the exception of peaches, a great reduction in value. This crop was valued at more than a million dollars over last year, due to very unsatisfactory prices for the former crop. Pecans, both in production and value, amount to only about one-half of the crop of 1926.

Yaarab, Atlanta's Temple of the Mystic Shrine, Is Now Building Magnificent Mosque on Peachtree Street at Ponce de Leon Ave.



The new home of the Atlanta Shriners under construction at Peachtree and Ponce de Leon avenue. The architectsare Marye, Alger and Vinour of Atlanta. The buildings will be completed early in 1929.

Every year in Atlanta is marked by an increase in building, and every year has its outstanding new structure, an office building, an industrial plant, a school.

The most important new structure of 1928, from a standpoint of public interest, is the great mosque of Yaarab temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Work was begun early in the summer on the large tract at Peachtree and Ponce de Leon avenue, and within another year the stately structure will be ready for occupancy.

The great mosque, representing an investment in land and buildings of about $2,500,000, was designed by the architectural firm of Marye, Alger and Vinour and is being built by the C. A. D. Bayley company. Its auditorium will seat 5,000 persons, and its buildings will house all the offices and activities of the Shrine.

Even before the plans finally had been perfected, officers of Yaarab Temple closed contracts with the Fox Theatrical Corporation of New York by which that organization secured a lease of 21 years on the auditorium and will present high-class entertainment similar to that of "Roxy's" theater in New York. The auditorium, however, will be available for famous ceremonial sessions of the Shrine.

The new mosque will be of Saracenic architecture, in keeping with the Oriental traditions of the order. The Peachtree street frontage will be devoted to business buildings, whose rental will bring a considerable income to Yaarab temple.

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Wesleyan is member of American Council on Education, Association of American Colleges, American Association of University Women and Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States.

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The EVOLUTION *of a* GREAT PUBLISHING HOUSE

The house of D. C. Heath and Company, publishers of school and college textbooks, was established by Daniel C. Heath in 1885, and thus has had a continuous existence of forty-three years. It is now the third largest house in America in the educational publishing business. Its success has been due to the high standard set for it by Mr. Heath and his earliest associates in the company, Charles H. Ames, William E. Pulsifer, and Winfield S. Smyth.

Mr. Heath, to whom so much of the success of the Company is due, continued in the Presidency until his death in 1908. Shortly after that year William E. Pulsifer became President and under his able administration the Company steadily increased its business while retaining its high standards. Dr. Pulsifer resigned the Presidency in 1927 on account of failing health and was succeeded by Winfield S. Smyth, son of Mr. Heath's early associate of the same name. The other officers and directors are Frank F. Hummel, Vice-President; Dudley R. Cowles, Secretary; Elijah C. Hills, and Franklin W. Scott.

The general list of this house contains carefully prepared books, reaching from the kindergarten to the University. The business of the Company has been extended not only to Europe, but to the Philippine Islands, India, China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, South America, Mexico, Central America, and in fact to every civilized country in the world. Recently Dewey's HOW WE THINK and Woodrow Wilson's THE STATE have been translated into the German language and are used in the schools and universities of Germany.

The Modern Language Department of D. C. Heath and Company is one of the largest, if not the largest, of any publishing house in the United States. The texts and textbooks of this Department have commanded the attention of the ablest French, German, Italian and Spanish scholars in the educational fields of America and Europe. Heath's Modern Language texts are sold annually in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, largely because of their accurate and critical editing.

The Southern branch of D. C. Heath and Company, with headquarters in Atlanta, was established in 1895. Its manager for many years was Major B. K. Benson, a veteran of Lee's army and a recognized scholar. The present manager of the Atlanta office is Mr. Dudley R. Cowles, who possesses the unusual combination of literary talent and executive ability.

Many of the publications of D. C. Heath and Company, have been written by Southern authors. The noted Chemist, Dr. Charles Baskerville, formerly of North Carolina, and later the head of the Chemistry Department of the College of the City of New York; Professor James E. Halligan, of the Louisiana State Experiment Station; Professors S. V. Sanford and P. F. Brown, well-known and highly respected educators of Georgia; Mr. Waddy Thompson, of Atlanta, and scores of other distinguished Southern writers have helped D. C. Heath and Company to prepare a list of textbooks which the educators of the South regard as scientific, pedagogical and inspiring. While D. C. Heath and Company does not claim to be a southern house, it prides itself upon the large number of Southern authors who have helped to make the list of the Company one of the finest and most representative in the United States.

Motor Tourists Annually Spends Millions in State

Drive out the Dixie highway toward Macon, far enough to pass beyond the ordinary suburban traffic, pull up beside the road, and check the number and variety of license tags on the cars that speed by, "headin' south."

The tags are of every color of the rainbow, the insignia are of every state in the union; imposing limousines and rattling flivvers bear the dust of Maine and California and Texas and Illinois beneath the outer coat of Georgia's red. The Florida boom may have "busted"—but even so, there's a powerful lot of folks Florida-bound—and most of them are pouring through the neck of the funnel—the Dixie highway from Atlanta south.

Atlanta is the focal point of the Florida motor travel, even more this season than ever before, according to the editor of the American Motorist, official publication of the American Automobile association. We have always had the travel from the west, and a fair share of that from the east, but the "official" route of the three A's this season is down through North Carolina, over the Appalachian scenic highway and through Atlanta.

"Well, what of it?" asks the fellow who never motored out o the county. "They clog up traffic and pass on. What good do they do Atlanta? Do they leave anything behind them but a smell of gasoline?"

The answer to that is—how much did you spend on that little week-end trip with your family? Count it up—gas, oils, meals, hotel bills, tire repairs, soft drinks, something to smoke, the toothbrush and pajamas you forgot to pack? You didn't make that trip on a thin dime!

Ten Dollars a Day Average.

Carefully gathered statistics show that visitors to conventions spend an average of ten dollars per day per person in the convention city. Motor tourists probably do not average so much, owing to the number of children in the parties and the short overnight stops—but their gasoline bills and other purely motoring expenses help swell the total.

While it is true that every point along the highways gains something from the motor tourist—the price of a tank full of gas, a few soft drinks, a mid-day luncheon—it is the larger cities, with the better-known hotels, the promise of greater comfort and attractiveness, that profit most. Long-distance tourists have learned not to try for speed records. Night driving is out of favor with them. They plan their schedules so they can spend their nights in comfort, and the wiser travelers do not arise at dawn and speed away.

Atlanta, naturally a midway resting spot, is particularly favored in this respect. Nationally known, the tourist from afar counts upon finding good hotels, good food, good garages, a chance for hot baths and a long night's rest—and all of these things cost money, as you who have traveled know.

The Atlanta convention bureau some time ago added the words "and tourist" after the word "convention" and Cousin Fred Houser and all the officers and directors are giving more and more attention to the encouragement of tourist travel through the city, joining hands with the highway organizations and other bodies interested in motoring. It has not been possible to obtain such an accurate check upon motor travel as upon conventions, which have official registration lists, but there has been sufficient to prove that motor tourists are well worth going after.

"Stop Another Day."

The efforts of the Atlanta Convention and Tourist bureau, however, are not being confined to persuading tourists to "pass through" Atlanta. Rather, an especial effort is being made to induce them to spend a day with us and see Stone mountain and the parks, the cyclorama and the golf courses, to call upon friends in "my line of business,' and to do a bit of shopping. Atlanta is too interesting a city to be made a mere way-station on the Florida journey, and it hurts our feelings to have folks "eat and run." Through the cooperation of the hotels, the bureau is planning to give every tourist a little folder of Atlanta attractions, pointing out so many interesting things that it will be a very hurried traveler who will check out after breakfast and hit the long, long trail.

"But the tin-can tourist, with 11 people and a dog in the flivver, a tent tied on behind and a frying pan for a radiator ornament! What good does he do a town?" demands the pessimist.

Does a tin-can flivver run on branch water? Do flivver tourists fry enough chicken in Iowa to last through Georgia? The hotels may see little of these tourists' coin, but nevertheless these gypsies of the highway leave quite a bit of currency in their wake. The motor camp grounds collect for privileges; the roadside stores sell canned goods and crackers; these folk are by no means as impoverished as they appear, and their total expenditures would make a string of figures that even a city banker would eye with respect. It is true that in recent years there were thousands who went to Florida seeking work, with barely enough expense money to get there; there will be fewer of that type this season; but there's many a family in a flivver, bound for a warm winter in the south, who have left behind in the middle west a farm worth more than the combined assets of the group in the new sedan which peers at the "tin-can tourists" as they pass the roadside camp. These are the people, too, who keep a watchful eye on the Georgia farmlands as they pass through.

Buying Georgia Farms.

"A family in a flivver stopped in front of my gate last fall," reported a prosperous south Georgia land owner this summer. "From their general appearance, I expected a request for enough gift gasoline to take them to the next town—and I would gladly have given it to get rid of them.

"Instead, the eldest man of the party, a Michigan farmer, asked about farm lands for sale, prices, climate, crops, marketing facilities, labor. He showed that he knew his business. I found he had talked to a dozen others as he had to me. He drove on to Florida, but a few weeks later he and two sons returned—and that flivver party and its family connections have invested more than $30,000 in land in my county, have moved down from Michigan, and promise to bring a group of friends who are tired of cold winters and short growing seasons."

Yes, the motor tourist is worth encouraging. He begins to pay tribute to the state with the first gallon of gas he buys. He pays all the way from the state line where he enters Georgia to the line where he leaves, and in the spring he pays his way through Georgia again. And he sees Georgia as no train traveler sees it. Instead of smoky factories and grimy railroad yards, he enters a town through shady streets, past beautiful homes. Instead of flying past a spot that interests him, he slows his car or stops to ask questions. He turns aside, if he likes, to visit some site of historic interest. He sees Georgia at its best, even though too many miles of our roads are mud—and after all, the best advertisement a city and state can have is a visitor who finds something of interest and goes home to tell his friends.

WATERMELON SENDS FAME OF GEORGIA AROUND THE WORLD

Georgia has attained distinction in many ways, but nothing has added more to her fame than her delicious, juicy, red watermelons. Why throughout the civilized world, wherever a watermelon is seen, the map of Georgia is spread before the imagination. The quality is absolutely unexcelled. Both as to flavor and size, the Georgia watermelon is the symbol of perfection.

This industry, on a commercial basis, originated and has reached its highest development in south Georgia. While commercial production is limited to rather a small group of counties in south Georgia, it has reached a market value of more than $3,000,000 annually. Its splendid position among Georgia's money crops is due largely to the effective operation of a farmers' selling organization known as "Sowega Melon Growers' association." This organization developed the sale and distribution of watermelons until more than 30 per cent of all market melons of the United States are grown in the territory where this organization gave to the markets of the world a standard of unprecedented quality. The crop of 1927 was the largest in the history of the industry and brought the highest prices that have ever been paid.

The fine thing about growing watermelons in the territory where the melon growers have developed so excellent a marketing system is that the growing of melon fits in so effectively with a live stock farm program and the growing of other money crops, such as tobacco. The average melon grower sows cow peas when he gives his melons their final cultivation and after the melons are removed a splendid hay crop is ready for harvest either by machinery or by the dairy cow. Detailed instructions as to how to plant and cultivate and gather the melons for the market have been prepared so that practically all the hazard is taken out of the growing of the crop. So, in the growing of watermelons in Georgia, in combination with other crop and livestock, a complete loss of the crop does not result in a serious disaster to the grower. The Melon Growers Cooperative association is one of the most effective cooperative organizations in America and the territory served by it offers opportunities for the general farmer not excelled anywhere else in the Unitel States.

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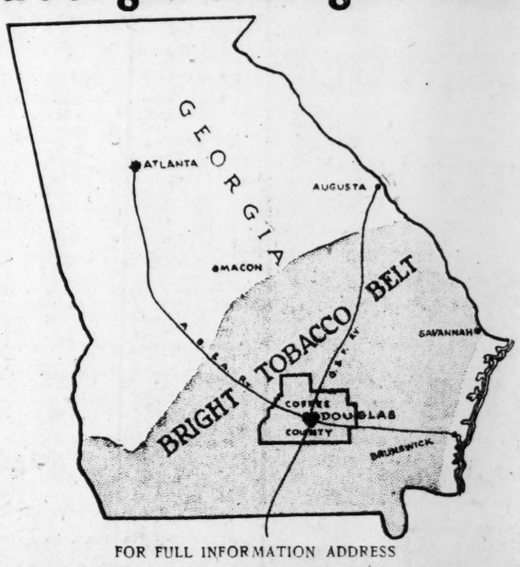
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With many new settlers from other states occupying its farms that are made attractive by modern improvements, liberal terms of purchase, good markets and abundant credit to finance farm operations, broad visioned Douglas and Coffee County citizens are providing the best of schools, churches and roads — thus building upon the solid rock of Good Citizenship.



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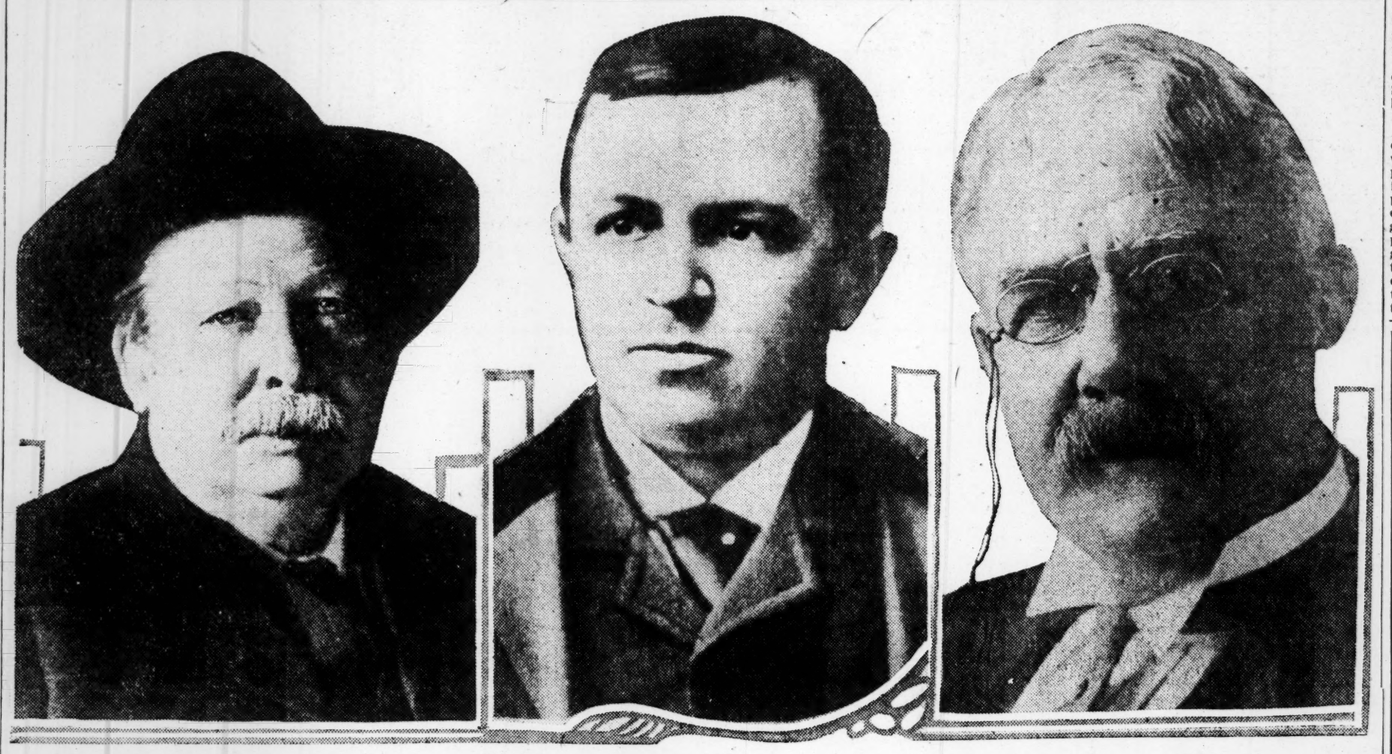
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Gained World Fame Through Writings in The Constitution



JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS. HENRY W. GRADY. FRANK L. STANTON.

Grady Gave Voice to "New South" and "Loved a Nation Into Peace;" Stanton Sang Songs of Old Type Darkies; Uncle Remus Made Negro Folk Lore Famous.

The writing rooms of a premier newspaper are special schools in the "University of Genius" related to the world of letters.

The roster of those who have "found themselves" in the arts of literary creation while slaving at reportorial and editorial desks, here in our America, would fill a plethoric volume.

As related in the paper's more particular history, printed elsewhere in this issue, The Constitution has been the alma mater of many brilliant newspapermen.

* * * *

HENRY WOODFIN GRADY.

It was when he found himself a fixture with The Constitution that Henry Woodfin Grady got his first inspirations of mental freedom.

Grady was possessed of a genius for the best order of journalistic publicity. What contributions heredity made to his instinct for public news and to his passion for using the power of the press for material and cultural progress we do not know.

There was no confession on his part of any such inheritance and there exists no romance or record of any ancestral endowment of the kind. Just where and how he was instigated to project his mind into the metier of acquiring and reporting the facts of current human evolution is not better known than that, as a young collegian, he found it cultural to observe that ever-changing evolution and to gratify the urge to comment upon its incidents with the license of youth and the provoking forwardness of a freelance.

In his maturer years he paid tender and pathetic tributes to the chivalric exemplarship of his soldier father and to the gentle saintliness of his mother, and the inarticulate urge to be worthy of them must have operated upon his spirit strongly.

Grady began his professional life as a plain and peripatetic reporter, one of the regular legs and hoofs type. In a small hill town with a static population, varied only by the vagarious visitations of the commercial "drummer," the occasional politician, the lawyers who came to court terms, and the farmers, white and black, who came in to mess-up the week-ends, a reporter's lot was not a highly enviable one. But Grady was another kind of reporter. He had a nose for news, a faculty for human contacts, a disarming humor and a natural art of drawing the other fellow out. He evaluated common human curiosity accurately and that to print personal things and performances that legitimately appealed to that curiosity is "news." And in all his after and larger newspaper career he never forgot that fact.

The community in which he worked soon came to realize that Grady was keeping diary on it and to enjoy the snappy style in which he reported its personnel and public performances. There was an unction and kindliness in the reporting by Grady that made him a popular public figure.

The Constitution took note of Grady's work and began to call upon him for special reports of events of more than local interest, and they in turn attracted attention of news editors of metropolitan journals such as the New York Herald and the Chicago Times. They enlisted Grady, from time to time, to cover notable or sensational occurrences in the south. These assignments he executed with stimulated enthusiasm and striking brilliancy.

About then the Atlanta Herald daily was conceived by Alex St. Clair Abrams, and he invited Grady and Colonel Robert A. Alston into association with the enterprise. Grady did the special features of the paper, which had a meteoric career and eventually succumbed under the heavy competition of The Constitution and an incurable case of financial inanition.

Captain Evan P. Howell, then principal owner and managing editor of The Constitution, brought Grady upon the staff. A strong sympathy and affection between these two able men permitted Grady to spread his matured editorial wings to their fullest extent and he began then that career of educative and patriotic propaganda work that carried his fame throughout the nation.

Grady set out boldly to change the psychology of the south—to transpose the keynote of popular sentiment from pessimism to a potential optimism—and by dint of fact-finding, vivid picturizing and convincing arguments he won an immense following and captured the imagination and admiration of the forward-moving spirits of the country.

Having the gift and graces of a magnetic orator he was called to Texas, and New York, and Boston, to illuminate historic occasions by speeches that became famous for their wisdom and patriotism. He had a rich rhetoric and his most important orations were studded like a high priest's ephod with gems of pure pathos and scintillant humor. His speech to the New England society on the New South is one of the enduring classics of English speech.

It was in the hour almost of his famous victory over northern misjudgment of the south and prejudice against its just sentiments that Grady was stricken by his fatal illness. And when he died, "loving a nation into peace," that nation wept in a great grief over the bier of one of the brightest, bravest, most charitable exemplars of noble Americanism.

Grady has now been long dead of body, but his high-riding spirit of patriotism and progress survives in The Constitution which he helped so signally into power and national prestige.

* * * *

JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS.

An epidemic of yellow fever in Savannah in 1876 brought Joel Chandler Harris and his family as refugees to Atlanta from immunity from the scourge. An urgent invitation by Captain Howell induced him to resign his post of assistant editor of the Savannah Morning News and become a member of the editorial staff of The Constitution.

I recall as of yesterday the morning when he came among us in the editorial [illegible] and the quizzical demureness with which he took his assigned seat at the same writing table with me. There and then began that strong friendship between us that continued steadfast to the hour when his spirit left the earth.

His first billet was to feature Georgia affairs and personalities. He had a wide familiarity with current state topics and tempers, gained as state editor for the Savannah News. His comments upon them in The Constitution rapidly increased the popularity and influence of the paper all over the commonwealth. There was playful wit and shrewd pungency in his paragraphs and many of them obtained currency in the press of the nation.

When Colonel Nat Finch, our "heavy editor," sold his interest in the paper and retired, Harris was made chief editorial writer and easily broadened his vision to cover the national and world fields. In this more impressive work he consolidated and concentrated his versatile philosophies. They became more virile and his comments upon current life at home and abroad became informative and distinguished. The leading presses of the nation got the habit of quoting the editorial views of The Constitution as authoritative expressions of southern sentiment.

Although known to have a private and paragraphic penchant for casting his comments into negro dialect, with which he had an intriguing familiarity from his childhood in a middle Georgia plantation environment, no one suspected—not even himself—that within the convolutions of his unique brain lay the materials and artful power for the creation of a distinctly new department in the literature of the world.

The discovery and development of negro folk-lore as a classic literature were as incidental as many other discoveries that have revolutionized the arts and sciences of mankind—those of Gallileo, Newton, Harvey, Asa Gray, Edison, Marconi and the Wright brothers.

In 1878 this writer, who had acquired a newspaper celebrity as "Old Si" with negro dialect comments upon current topics and human vagaries, printed daily in The Constitution, was called to Europe on special service for the national government. Captain Howell deplored the suspension of those widely quoted skits, always credited to The Constitution, and wanted a substitute for them. He implored Harris to fill the threatened vacuum. "Joe" insisted that he could not duplicate the kind of stuff I had been fabricating, but agreed to undertake another line of short negro stories to be reputed to an old plantation "daddy" with the sobriquet of "Uncle Remus."

The publication of the "Uncle Remus" tales, quaintly told to "the little boy" caught on with instant favor and were reprinted in the most eminent newspapers of the country.

It was not long until the elect magazine editors begged Harris for more elaborate versions and book publishers became importunate for collections of "Uncle Remus" tales for children's Christmas books. And so the vogue of the Harris output grew until the critics and public of two hemispheres agreed that the "Uncle Remus" folklore was entitled to rank as a new order of literature.

Thus through the editorial room and pages of The Constitution a fixed star appeared in the firmament of world letters and Harris became the originator of a classic form and the master of it whose art has not yet—perhaps never will be—overreached.

* * * *

FRANK LIBBY STANTON.

America, even yet young in the arts of the divine afflatus, has produced only a small galaxy of great poets, such as Longfellow, Poe, Bryant and Lowell. The poetasters have been plentiful, casual and mostly contemporary only with their epoch.

But out of the flocks there have, in our time, soared two lyricists whose notes have become radioactive in the atmosphere of Anglo-Saxon literature and sentiment. Those twin sweet-singers are Frank Libby Stanton and James Whitcomb Riley.

They are the two pre-eminent poets of the soil and the soul of America. They sang in tune with Nature and in accents of the primitive and enduring emotions of the human heart. They keyed upon that one red universal chord of love that threads the race of man and binds it to the Fatherhood of God.

When Frank Stanton came to The Constitution from the fringes of local journalism he settled into an eyrie centered for an eagle's flights. But his was not an epic eye and his yearning was not for a sun-flooded empyrean. His vision and passion were for the folks and the feelings of life as we live it in the home and on the daily levels of common experiences. Like the native mavis of our thickets and hedges Frank Stanton was "born to sing." He could not hinder himself from doing it.

The Stanton lyrics always first printed in his "Just From Georgia" column on the editorial page of The Constitution obtained both national and international favor. Men and women of our tongue in all the nations of the globe have subscribed annually to The Constitution solely to make sure of the Stanton songs. And when the book publishers began to issue annual volumes of them they reached sympathetic souls in all the ends of the earth.

It was a signet of incontestable genius that a song such as "Mighty Lak a Rose," sung to his baby son, has become the lullaby of mothers throughout the English-speaking world, and even when sung by a prima donna from the concert stage of the greatest city will evoke cheers and tears.

But why seek to eulogize Stanton. His fame is fixed in the hearts of a world that loves the intimate melodies of the spiritual affections.

Dairy Increase In South Georgia Adds Money Crop

BY BYRON L. SOUTHWELL,
South Georgia A. & M. College.

After a lull of some few years the dairy industry in south Georgia is taking on a new growth. The establishing of whole milk plants in some sections is proving a boost. The improving of herds, organization of calf clubs and pure-bred sire campaign are all the results of more favorable attitude of the dairymen.

Pebble Hill plantation, of Thomasville, owned by P. W. Harvey, is the outstanding breeding establishment of south Georgia. On this farm there is in the process of erection a dairy barn that will be valued at well over one hundred thousand dollars. The herd average for butter fat production on this plantation is over 600 pounds per year, a remarkable record indeed. Not only are the cows great producers but also great show animals. They have won more than their share of the honors at many of the state fairs and at the national dairy show. This herd is proving a great asset to dairying in Georgia.

Whole milk plants at Hawkinsville and Waycross are giving the dairymen good prices for their milk and are stimulating production by leaps and bounds in these sections. There are good markets all over south Georgia for dairy products.

The creameries are wanting cream for butter making and for ice cream making. There is a demand in all the cities of Georgia and Florida for more and better milk. The saturation point seems to be far off.

The county agents report an increased interest in calf club work. Several counties are planning pure-bred bull campaigns.

New Grazing Crops.

And new feed crops are being produced to feed these dairy cows. The value of carpet grass for permanent pastures has been realized. Some farmers are reporting gains and milk production from these pastures that exceeds the good records from blue grass pastures of Kentucky. Lespedeza planted in these carpet grass pastures gives a legume for summer grazing that adds protein to the feed obtained from the pasture and nitrogen to the soil. The adding of bur clover to the permanent pasture gives excellent grazing during the late winter and early spring.

Austrian winter peas and Monantha vetch are being used extensively with oats as winter and early spring grazing crops. The grazing from these is giving very good gains on young dairy animals and splendid milk production from the milch cows. The two crops being legumes gives a very nutrious protein supplement to the oats. Austrian winter peas and Monanthas vetch make, in combination with oats, a splendid hay. It is cut when the oats are in the dough stage and the two legumes are in full bloom. Yields of two tons per acre are common at the south Georgia A. & M. college and the Constal Plain Experiment station.

These feeds, together with other numerous feed crops, are paving the way for greater dairying in south Georgia. It takes good feeding, as well as good breeding, to make dairying a success.

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4. Faculty of thirty experienced teachers; Teacher-Pupil ratio, 1 teacher to 15 students.
5. Departments: Grammar School, Academic, College Preparatory, Music, Art, Expression, Physical Training, Domestic Science and Arts.
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Eight Weeks of Instruction and Healthful Recreation, June 21st to August 16th
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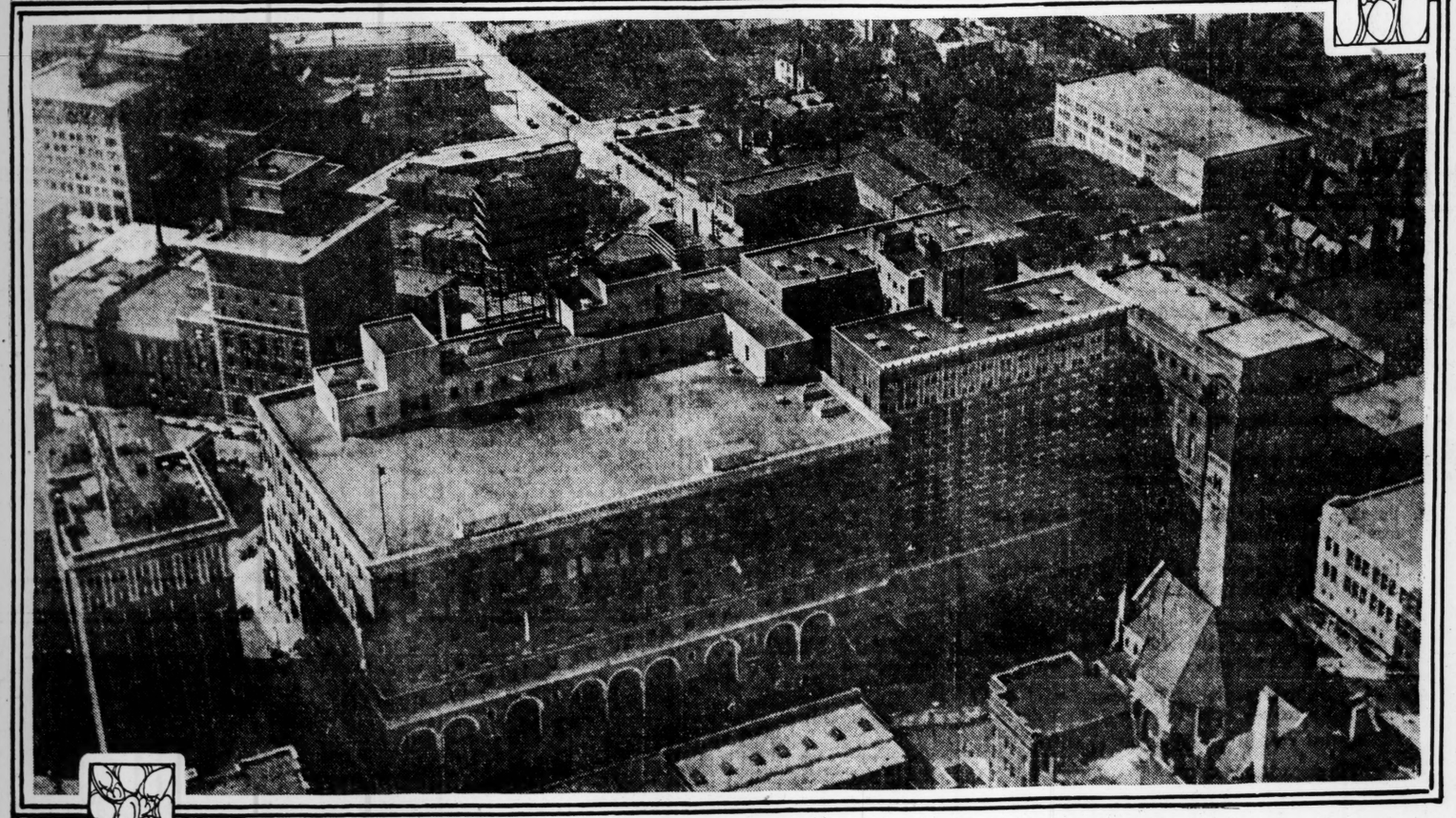


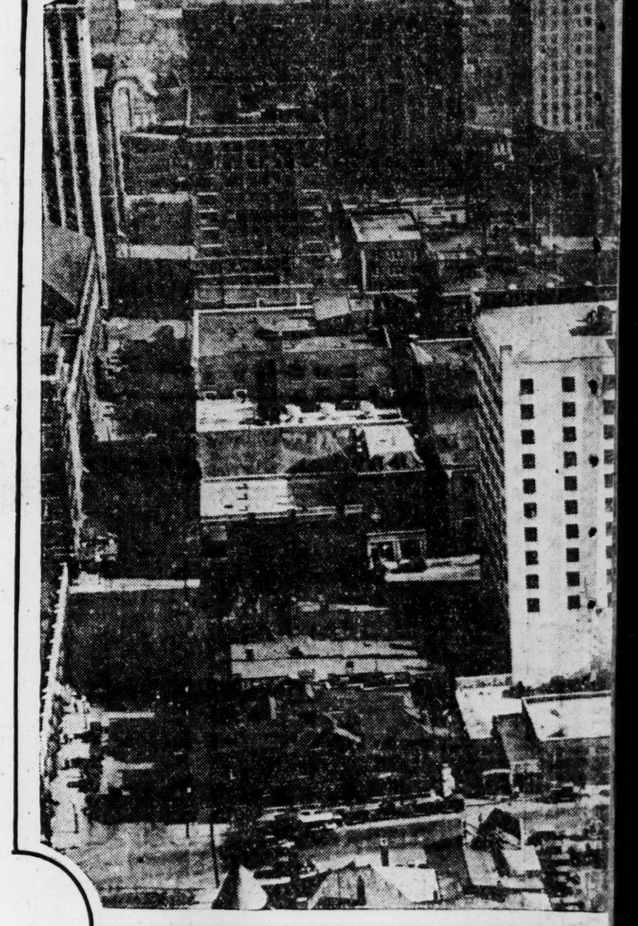
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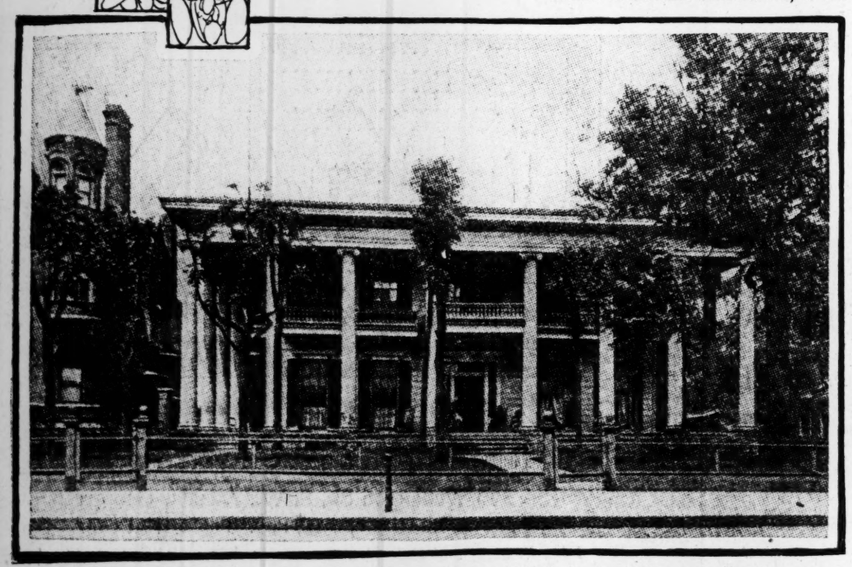
Atlanta - Ever Advancing







The new $10,000,000 business block, one of the most recent developments in downtown Atlanta, is shown here.



The old Leydan house, once a show place of Atlanta and Sherman headquarters, which was torn down only a short time ago to make way for Atlanta's commercial expansion. It stood on a portion of the ground now occupied by the buildings shown above.



The old Governor's Mansion on Peachtree street on the site now occupied by the Henry Grady hotel. All governors of the state from 1870 to 1925 occupied this as the executive residence.



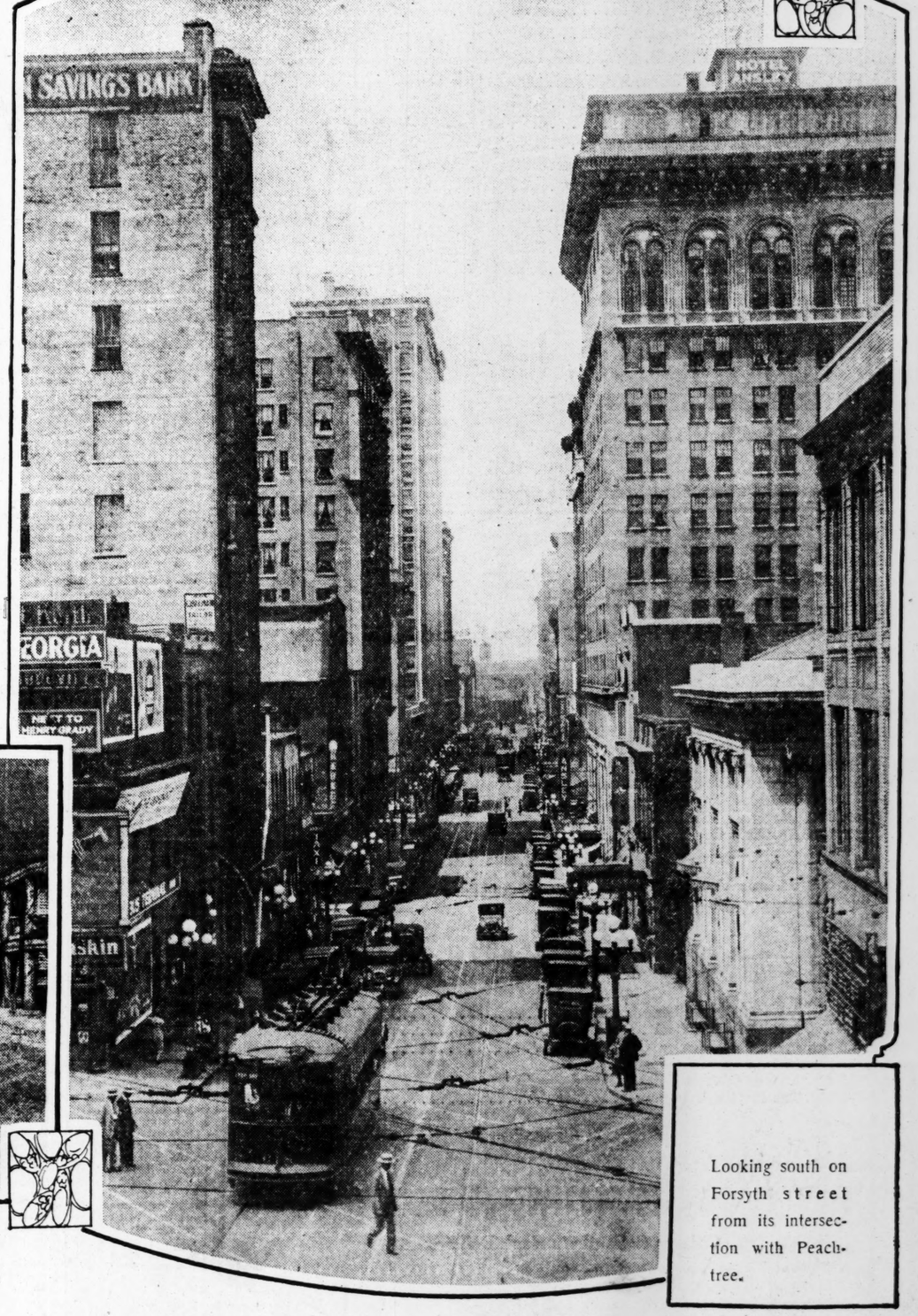
Where the Whitehall street viaduct now stand[s] old photo made in the sixties.

Metropolis of the Southeast

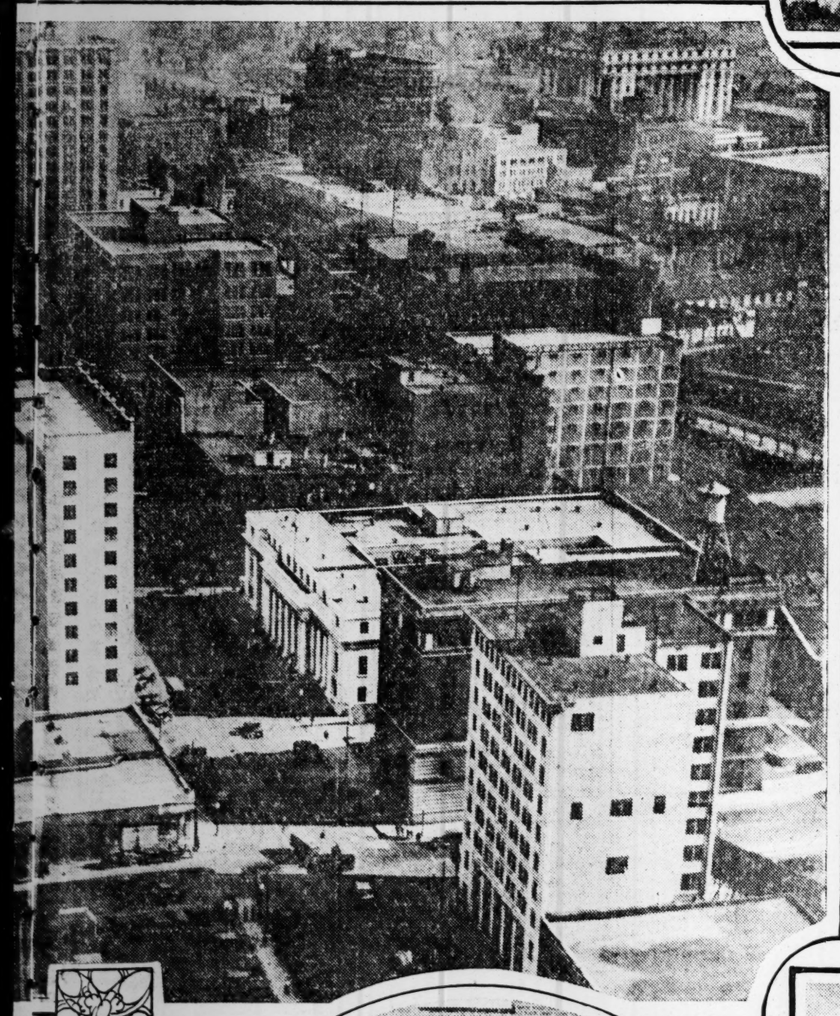


The Atlanta of Today. A photograph of the remarkable picture in oil painted by Wilbur G. Kurtz for the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, showing the ever-increasing central business district.

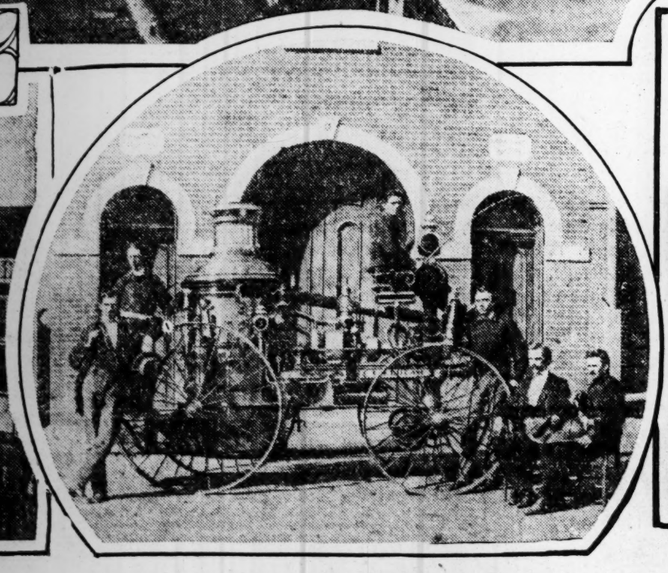
Left, an airplane view showing section of the business district with the Federal Reserve bank in the right foreground. In the extreme upper right-hand corner is the Fulton county courthouse. The four skyscrapers across the top of the picture are, left to right, the Atlanta Trust company, the Fourth National bank, the Citizens and Southern National bank and the Atlanta-Lowry National bank.



Looking south on Forsyth street from its intersection with Peachtree.



from a rare



"Tallulah No. 3," one of Atlanta's first volunteer fire companies.



Looking out Marietta street in the early sixties. This is about the same location shown in the air view at the upper left as it is today.

What Kind of Education Does Farm Youth Need? The Best, Says Dr. Soule

Head of State Agricultural College Writes of Necessity for Sound and Thorough Teaching.

BY DR. ANDREW M. SOULE,
President Georgia State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, Athens, Ga.

What is the plan, purpose and objective of the Georgia State College of Agriculture? This question has been propounded to me by so many individuals on such a great variety of occasions that a carefully thought-out and considered reply seems essential.

To one intimately associated with its work such a request seems superfluous. A little forethought and reflection, however, will soon demonstrate that it constitutes a perfectly natural issue to arise in the mind of any citizen not directly acquainted with its multifarious activities. It is also important that this interrogation be answered with discriminating care and in such a concrete and definite manner as to properly enlighten any and all of our citizens who may desire to be informed relative to the part it is designed to play in the commonwealth's plan of developing adequate leadership for agriculture and its correlated activities through the medium of educational processes.

It must be instantly apparent to every student of sociological factors that country dwellers are faced by an astonishing variety of unsolved and so mysterious technical, economic and psychic problems. It is evident that many of these perplexing propositions can only be solved acceptably through invoking the patient aid of intelligent and efficiently trained research workers. These savants must of necessity have plenty of time at their disposal, for in most instances, they must reason and work down from the abstruse and empirical to a solid basis of practical facts and then devise formulas that can be used acceptably and at reasonable cost by the landowner. It goes without saying that all those who live in the open country are more intimately concerned with the problems connected with production, transportation, distribution, and marketing than those who live in our urban centers.

The Farmers' Interests.

Conversely, the farmer is necessarily very greatly interested about the welfare and progress which our industries and the artisans employed therein are making for two very important and basic reasons. The first relates to the urban dweller having regular employment so that he can continuously use and pay for a fair share of the food which the landowner raises. The second concerns the steady and uniform operation of the plant in which he is employed so that an ever-increasing volume of raw materials, much of which emanates from the farm, will be required to keep it operating upon a satisfactory basis and without the creation of surplus supplies that naturally depress prices and unsettle the landowners' plans and procedures. Hence, any type of education organized for the benefit of the farmer must be as comprehensive and inclusive in its scope and character as that provided for any other great class of our citizenry.

Most people have been slow to grasp this fact, yet its truth like virtue is self-evident. If this basic economic law did not hold good, for example, what would become of the automobile industry or the large manufacturers of tractors, agricultural implements, or any other highly specializer form of equipment used upon the farm or in association with the farm home. The landowner and operator must have sufficient native genius and training to enable him to use a great variety of relatively complicated mechanical appliances efficiently, or they would not be worth the price of scrap iron to those employed in their production. Whenever this condition arises, the great and marvellously equipped and organized plants which now make them would soon become the haunts of bats and owls, and want and hunger stalk abroad throughout the land.

Technical Training for the Farmer.

Few people seem to appreciate and understand as they should how intimately the welfare of our country cousin is bound up with that of his city brother, or how important it is to industry to see that the man on the farm is efficiently trained through the medium of those technical schools intended to provide him with the measure of educated leadership which the exigiencies of the business in which he is engaged necessitate. That the farmer has been slow to take advantage of many of his educational opportunities will be readily conceded. That he is not altogether to blame for this situation is also not difficult of comprehension. That the educational facilities provided for the rural dweller have been woefully inadequate, frequently predicated upon the wrong basis, and so often calculated to do more harm than good can not be gainsaid. It makes little difference who is responsible for this deplorable condition. We are not primarily concerned with ancient history, but the correction with the utmost expedition of a situation that is inimical not only to the farmer but to the public welfare.

This background makes it clear that any type of education which meets the requirements of the farmer must include much of that which is embraced in the old style curricula as well as a superabundance of that which pertains by reason of its relatively modern origin to what we may appropriately term "the new." This conclusion of itself will no doubt surprise many, but the more the uninitiated mull over this proposition the more readily will they concede the rational character of this conclusion.

An institution such as the Georgia State College of Agriculture is therefore as actively and specifically concerned in all that the generic term "education" covers and includes as that of any other type of college operating in our country. In other words, the boys and girls enrolled in institutions of this class need to undergo the same preparatory training, discipline and cultivation of the mind as has been accorded those enrolled in what, for want of a better term, we have called in the past "colleges of arts and letters."

Cultural Background.

The educated landowner must of necessity be able to reason things out along constructive and well-defined lines. He must be able to deduct and coordinate, anticipate and interpret, transform and unify thoughts and suggestions into functioning entities on the same basis pursued by the teacher, the theologian, the lawyer and the doctor. It is obvious, therefore, that one of the main objectives of an institution of the particular type and class we represent is to insist upon a basic foundation on the part of all its students that is first and foremost cultural in the best accepted modern sense of that term. It is easy to understand that it must also provide for the early inculcation of an idealistic philosophy in order that the imagination of the erstwhile leaders it undertakes to train and develop may be induced to function advantageously and that the ability to foresee, invent, and portray may be conferred upon its graduates to an acceptable degree.

Training which falls short of providing intellectual and mental freedom and therefore the power to reason from the abstract to the concrete does not satisfy the needs or fulfill the requirements of our modern rural boys and girls. They must of necessity meet and deal directly and forcefully with a large number of the abstract problems of life as revealed to them through the medium of the most complex laboratory in the world, "God's great out-of-doors."

This visualization of the situation which now exists will no doubt surprise many who have not definitely concentrated their attention upon the solution of our major rural problems. It is probably only natural for them to believe without any very good reason that the instruction offered in technical and professional institutions is more or less of a materialistic nature. Under these circumstances it has very naturally but improperly been presumed that its courses of instruction have been predicated solely upon the exploitation and use of mundane things, with the primary objective of obtaining wealth therefrom. Any agricultural college that proposes to base its life-preparation program upon strictly materialistic attainments of this character will of necessity fail. Personally, I think there has been too much of this policy evidenced already. Quite possibly this constitutes one of the main reasons why education of this particular type has made such relatively slow progress in the past. On the other hand, whenever we couple materialistic conceptions with spiritual understanding and idealistic training of a fundamental character and make these two great entities funtion through unselfish service, we have very materially multiplied the power of the individual so educated to promote and advance the welfare interests specifically related to agriculture and the homemaking arts and industries.

President's Address.

President Coolidge seems to be entirely in agreement with these suggestions, though he probably did not have the work of the institutions of this type particularly in mind when he said in a recent address:

"We do not need more national development; we need more spiritual development. We do not need more intellectual power; we need more spiritual power. We do not need more knowledge; we need more character. We do not need more government; we need more culture. We do not need more law; we need more religion. We do not need more of the things that are seen; we need more of the things that are unseen."

What other objectives must be considered in this connection? After fundamental training of the type indicated and capable of accomplishing the ends desired has been provided, certain very specific types of instruction must be instituted. The first of these should deal with an intimate knowledge of the primary sciences relating to agriculture. Of course chemistry is the most important because it deals with soils and fertilizers and that great variety of problems which center in the correct growth, development and nutrition of plants and animals and the human beings who live off them and who naturally undertake to reproduce and control them in that manner which makes them serve our needs most satisfactorily.

Value of Sciences.

The rural resident who is not acquainted with the life history of his plants, the habitat from which they came or to which they are best adapted, and the means of hybridizing and so changing and amending their characteristics to best meet his needs and requirements would certainly be inadequately prepared for his job. Hence, he must have a comprehensive and thoroughly sound schooling in that great group of subjects which relate to plant economics, breeding selection and improvement, generally speaking. What rural resident could hope to function satisfactorily who is not acquainted with both the practical as well as the scientific technique of the business activities by which he and his family are daily confronted? Since country life deals continuously with the reproduction of living things, a broad, general understanding and appreciation of the principles of zoology is fundamental. A knowledge of psychology is just as important to the land owner as to any other class of our people, for surely the successful rural resident must invoke the aid of this science almost daily if he is to maintain his equilibrium in the face of the multiplicity of perplexng problems by which he is confronted and so win through to the largest measure of success.

The Farmer an Engineer.

What man can hope to succeed upon the farm who has not enjoyed and profited by courses in mechanical engineering calculated to give him understanding and interpretative dexterity in the use of tools and labor-saving equipment of every kind and description? A given individual in the Ford motor plant may spend his entire life tightening up nut 249, but the farmer is in an entirely different and highly specialized category. He must of necessity be familiar and hence in position to meet and deal with a thousand technical repair jobs at a moment's notice. He must understand the basic principles upon which the machinery he employs operates and how to adjust, harmonize, and coordinate its complex parts satisfactorily. He must be able on a moment's notice to improvise equipment of the most varied and unique character. His training as an agricultural engineer is certainly defective unless he can construct roads, bridges, fences, outbuildings, and houses of every kind and description needed in association with the project he has in hand. He must know not only how to build stables for his animals, but how to ventilate them and make them ratproof and sanitary at the same time. He must also be a student of housing problems in order that his family may be acceptably cared for and all the conveniences and facilities of an urban home placed at the disposal of his wife and children at a moderate cost.

The rural operator in our day and generation must of necessity be a sound economist and a man of sufficient training and erudition to envision, interpret and understand what is going on around him under all circumstances and conditions. He must be able to read, deduct and apply the usable information made available through the educational and research bulletins which the Georgia State College of Agriculture and the United States department of agriculture issue from time to time and furnish free of cost for his benefit. Unless he can do this acceptably, he will be quite unable to solve many of the complicated emergency calls by which he is confronted in his daily tasks. He must be able to deal with a great variety of comparatively new and insidious insect pests and bacterial and fungous diseases which attack either his animals or some of his major farm crops without any apparent notice. Surely this portrayal of the situation should convince the most indifferent of the fact that the competent agriculturist must have as varied and comprehensive training in order to function satisfactorily as any class of our citizens.

Farming a Profession.

The foregoing discussion indicates very clearly that the farmer must have professional training in addition to all his other accomplishments. In fact, no other class of individual owners and operators in our country needs to have a more intelligent vision or grasp of cosmic needs and possibilities, taken as a whole, than the individual whom we have been pleased in the past to delineate as the "man with the hoe." Surely he has served society far more effectively than we have ever given him credit for doing. In view of all these facts is it not disconcerting to find that he is the man upon whom we have so often heaped so much unjust opprobrium as a result of our own ignorance and inability to comprehend through a correct national consciousness the profound and varied issue by which he is constantly faced? Manifestly, the solution of the great majority of our agricultural difficulties can only be achieved satisfactorily through the medium of an educated clientele of land owners and operators.

While the agricultural college, even if properly financed and supported, cannot undertake to educate every farmer, it certainly can aid him very materially through the medium of its research and extension activities. It can also prepare and distribute at strategic points throughout the state and nation the leaders needed to place the agricultural industry upon a sound, economic basis and thus enable it to function satisfactorily. Of the necessity, the objectives of the agricultural college are therefore of a highly differentiated and most varied character. It is self-evident that the men and women whom it trains must be soundly and broadly educated. They must enjoy what we call for want of a better name "culture" in the highest sense of that term. While they must of necessity have some materialistic objectives, these must be dominated and controlled by ideals of service and spiritualistic attainments. Necessarily, their bodies must be so developed and disciplined that sound and vigorous minds and souls of vision and holy impulse can find happy residence therein. It follows as a corollary that their hearts must be so carefully attuned to constructive service that they may possess a sympathetic attitude towards all human needs and requirements. Naturally, they must have the outlook of the scholar and minds so soundly trained along professional lines and so filled with wisdom of the past, the scientific acumen and interpretative power of the present, and the techique of today and tomorrow as to function satisfactorily in any environment.

Task of State Agricultural School.

It is self-evident that no type of educational institution in the service of the American people is faced by more difficult or complex tasks than those which confront our state colleges of agriculture. Their graduates must of necessity go forth like the ministering angels of old as leaders and evangels of a new state and national consciousness as it relates to agriculture and the home-making arts and industries. The stabilization of the primary business of our country depends much upon the ability, therefore, of these institutions to develop a comprehending spirit of service and a correct idealism in the hearts and souls of the men and women they are privileged to touch, train, and inspire as constructive leaders. Then, and then only will they be able to go out prepared and equipped in accordance with the mandate of holy writ and "subdue the earth and possess it."

Georgia's Early Capitol



The old capitol at Milledgeville, now the Georgia Military college, as seen through arch of gateway. History was made in this old building.

College Students Bring $3,000,000 To City Annually

Students in the various colleges and preparatory schools in Atlanta spend $3,000,000 a year here, according to estimates of educational authorities. That sum represents the expenditures of out-of-town students alone.

It will be seen from this impressive figure that Atlanta institutions are a financial as well as an educational asset.

President H. W. Cox, of Emory university, estimates that each student spends an average of $800 a year.

"Some students go through on less while others spend more," Dr. Cox said. "I think $800 a year would be the right estimate."

There is an enrollment of 2,000 at Emory and over 2,100 at Georgia Tech. These students alone would spend more than $3,000,000. There are about 500 students at Agnes Scott, and as these are girls they would bring the expenditure to an even higher figure.

Students at Woodberry hall and Washington seminary, also girls, increase the total. There are also large enrollments at the Georgia Military academy, Marist college and several private schools. Large colored schools here must be included.

Taking the totals of all these schools the statisticians find that their annual expenditure in Atlanta is considerably more than $3,000,000, especially when it is considered that in many cases families of the students move to Atlanta and add their quota of expenditures.

However, the day students are eliminated in the estimate. It is confined to the out-of-town students who come here every year to enter Atlanta schools. They come not only from other Gergia towns but also from virtually every state in the Union.

On graduation many of them locate here, and their contribution to Atlanta continues in even greater volume. It is difficult to estimate accurately just how much in dollars and cents the students bring to Atlanta.

The school population is growing. The greatest growth of Agnes Scott has been in the past 10 years. Emory university was not established until 1914.

Tons of Wind for Music.

Nearly 15,000,000,000 cubic feet of air, weighing more than 18,000,000 pounds, are blown through organ pipes in the United States in one day, to supply music to those who attend churches, theaters and auditoriums. These figures in Popular Science Monthly were compiled by ventilating engineers who conducted a survey to show the importance of electrically controlled air in ever phase of American life.

INVESTMENT SUGGESTIONS

	To net
ATLANTA, GA., 5's, 1949	3.70%
ATLANTA, GA. 4½'s, 1942-1945	3.65%
SAVANNAH, GA., 4½s, 1944	3.70%
BRUNSWICK, Ga. 5's, 1936	3.80%
FITZGERALD, GA. 5's, 1935-1938	4.00%
DAWSON CO. GA. 5's, 1945	4.00%
GEORGIA STATE W & A 4½'s, 1935	3.60%
GEORGIA STATE 4½'s, 1941-1944	3.55%
STEPHENS CO. GA. 5's, 1938-1939	4.00%
ADAIRSVILLE, GA. 5's, 1941-1944	4.20%
WHITE CO. GA. 5's, 1933-1935	4.00%
GILMER CO. GA. 5's, 1944-1946	4.00%
HOUSTON CO. GA. 5's, 1933-1934	4.00%
Sparks-Adel, Ga. Sch. Dist. 5½'s, 1935-1942	4.50%
Warrenton, Ga. Sch. Dist. 5's, 1938-1949	4.50%
Millhaven, Ga. Sch. Dist. 5½'s, 1934-1940	4.70%
WRENS, GA. 5's, 1942-1950	4.40%
Zebulon, Ga., Sch. Dist. 5½'s, 1939-1956	4.50%
WESLEYAN COLLEGE 5½'s, 1937-1944	5.40%
ASSOCIATED GAS & ELEC. 5's, 1968	5.00%
SUGAR ESTATES OF ORINTE 7's, 1942	6.90%
COPENHAGEN, DENMARK 4½'s, 1953	4.88%
GELSENKIRCHEN Mining Corp. 6's, 1934	6.60%
Norwegian Hydro-Elec. Nitrogen 5½'s, 1957	5.87%
NEW YORK POWER & LIGHT 4½'s, 1967	4.73%
RUHR CHEMICAL CORP. 6's, 1948	6.70%
CENTRAL STATES EDISON 5½'s, 1931	6.00%
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. P. R. R. 4½'s, 1989	4.38%
PUBLIC UTILITY Investing Corp. 5's, 1948	5.00%
ATLANTA LAUNDRIES, INC. 6½'s, 1943	6.10%
ATLANTA TRUST CO. STOCK	6.15%
MAYTAG CO. 6% 1ST PRFD. STOCK	5.94%
MARIETTA Knitt'g Mills 7% 1st Pfd. Stock	6.93%
AMERICAN Power & Light 5% Pfd. Stock	5.26%
GEORGIA POWER CO. $6 Pfd. Stock	5.66%
Atlantic Ice & Coal 8% Com. Stck (par $50)	6.20%
Atlantic Ice & Coal 7½% 1st Pfd. Stock	6.80%
ABITIBI POWER & PAPER 6% PRFD.	5.88%

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1,000	State of Georgia	4¼'s	July 1, 1945
5,000	Atlanta, Ga.	5's	Jan. 1, 1936
56,000	Druid Hills School Dist., Ga.	4½'s	Feb. 1, 1939-46
1,000	Lowndes County, Ga.	5's	Jan. 1, 1938
5,000	Waycross, Ga.	5's	May 1, 1948
3,000	Rockdale County, Ga.	5's	Mar. 1, 1932
1,000	Jackson County, Ga.	5's	July 1, 1942
1,000	Jackson County, Ga.	5's	July 1, 1943
1,000	Jackson County, Ga.	5's	July 1, 1944

Stocks

300 shs.	Atlanta, Birmingham & Coast	5% Guar. Pfd.
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25 shs.	Atlanta & West Point Railroad	
300 shs.	The Maytag Company	$6 First Pfd.

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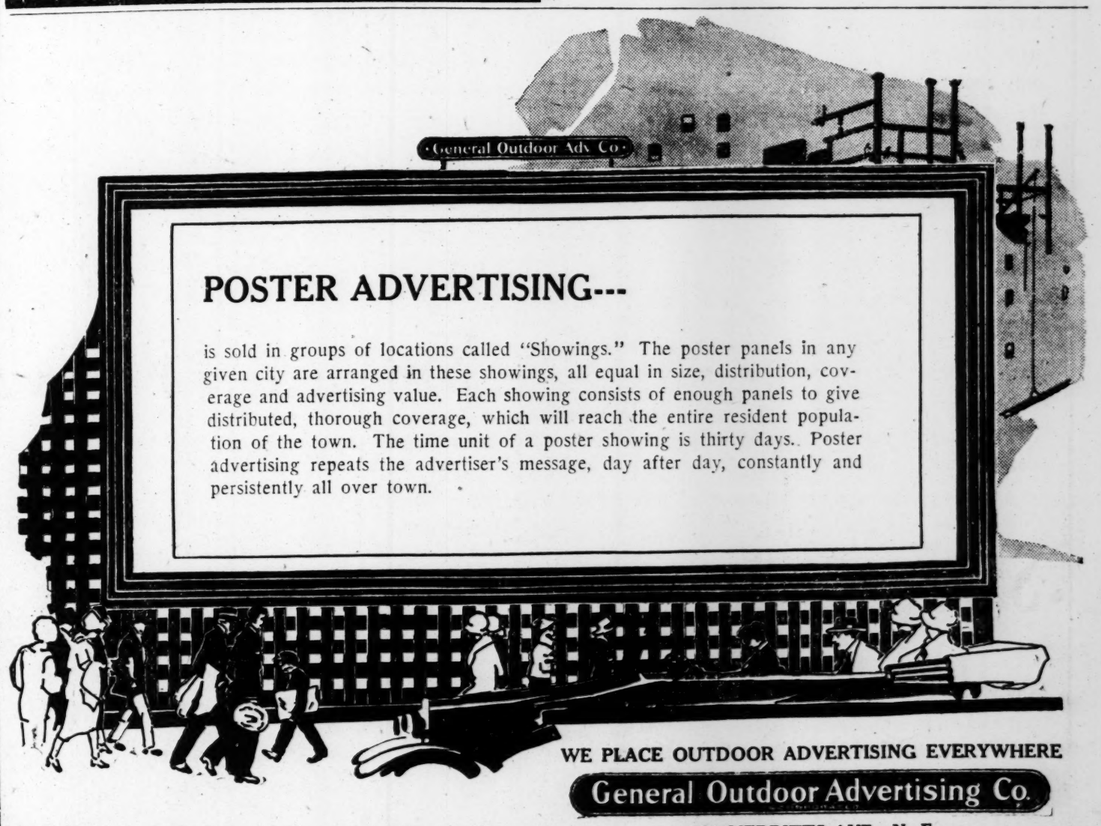
FRIENDS of Fulton look on us as different from the ordinary bank. To them we are a financial partner, a friendly counsellor, a calm, analytic, sound adviser.

Back of that lies an apparent paradox. The Fulton National Bank is young in banking, but old in experience. Its officials were drawn from business, where each had made a real success, instead of from old-line banks.

Thus the point of view at Fulton National is different. Conservative, of course—as a banker must be. But constructive, as a business man's counsellor should be.

It is the spirit of helpfulness, of genuine, friendly interest in the affairs of our depositors, that has made the Fulton National Bank grow steadily year by year.

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is sold in groups of locations called "Showings." The poster panels in any given city are arranged in these showings, all equal in size, distribution, coverage and advertising value. Each showing consists of enough panels to give distributed, thorough coverage, which will reach the entire resident population of the town. The time unit of a poster showing is thirty days. Poster advertising repeats the advertiser's message, day after day, constantly and persistently all over town.

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General Outdoor Advertising Co.
294 MERRITTS AVE., N. E.

MOTOR TOURIST BUYS GEORGIA FARM ON WAY

About one year ago A. F. Seider, a well-to-do farmer of Indiana, bought a well-improved Morgan county farm of three hundred acres at $50 per acre. Within three months after purchase, he refused $75 per acre and today, after one year's experience developing the farm, he declares he would not take twice its cost.

Mr. Seider's investment in Georgia might be termed accidental and the story of how it happened is interesting. With his family he was en route to Florida, just one of 10,000 prosperous farmers from the north en route to the "Sunshine State." At Madison the Seiders stopped at the hotel for the night. The landady asked her agreeable Indiana guests: "Why do you pass on through the paradise of the earth, Georgia; why not stop here?" The conversation finally resulted in the Indianans meeting Colonel R. W. Parker, who had a farm for sale on the "road to Florida" where the Seiders would not have to drive out of the way to see it.

The incident was almost forgotten when a few weeks later the Seiders returned to Madison. Then followed a careful investigation of opportunities in Georgia and Morgan county and a visit to the state college where Dr. Soule, president, and members of his staff answered questions and gave the information sought. As a result, this fine Indiana family are happy and contented citizens of Georgia. Mr. Seider is setting out to raise alfalfa and is setting out a small orchard of peaches, pecans and berries, encouraged by a bountiful harvest of oats he found already seeded when he bought the farm and by results the first year beyond his expectations.

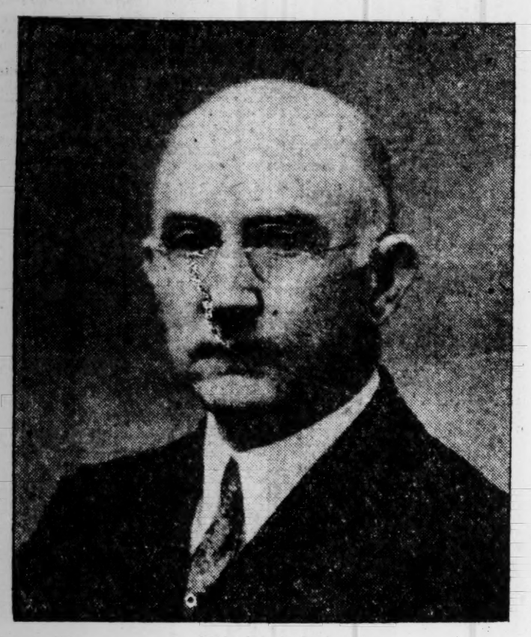


Photo by Winn.

THOMAS K. GLENN.

The self-made man who acquires an education through his own efforts, diligent study and attention to the countless details of every business usually gives to the world a genius of directive ability. Such a man is Thomas K. Glenn, born in Vernon, Miss., January 21, 1868. His parents were Wilbur Fisk Glenn and Flora (Harper) Glenn. His father was a Methodist minister.

Mr. Glenn was one of eight children and at the age when most boys are receiving the basis of an education through books Mr. Glenn was working as a runner in a bank.

Through close application Mr. Glenn rose to be vice president and general manager of the street railway, receiving practical experience in the shops of the Atlantic Steel company.

Mr. Glenn has always shown a love for his fellow man and is president of the Scottish Rite Crippled Children's hospital and trustee of Wesley Memorial hospital. He is also trustee of Emory university and Rabun Gap-Nacoochee school.

Mr. Glenn is also secretary and treasurer of the Georgia Tuberculosis association and director in the Atlanta and Lowry National bank, Trust Company of Georgia, Atlantic Steel company, Coca-Cola company, Coca-Cola Company International, Continental Gin company, Atlantic Ice and Coal company and the N., C. & St. L. railway.

Mr. Glenn married Miss Agnes Raoul and to them were born two children, Wadley R. and Wilbur F. Mrs. Glenn died in 1914.

Mr. Glenn recently married Mrs. Elizabeth E. Woodhouse, of Lansing, Michigan.

Mr. Glenn is a Mason, Scottish Rite and a member of the Capital City club, Piedmont Driving club, Druid Hills Golf club and Atlanta Athletic club.

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Extend Hearty Congratulations

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The Atlanta Constitution

on its

Sixtieth Anniversary

At the same time we felicitate ourselves over forty-seven years of activity. While the firm name and style of Sharp & Boylston dates back only about nineteen years, yet the agencies which they succeeded were established as early as 1881, and have served the public continuously since that time. During these forty-seven years Atlanta has passed from a village to a city of metropolitan proportions, and this agency like The Constitution has at all times endeavored to contribute a share in her remarkable prosperity.

We pinned our faith in Atlanta and point with pardonable pride to our steady growth and the fact that we have continuously numbered among our clinets some of Atlanta's leading and most prominent citizens.

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Real Estate — Rents

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Atlantans Now Seek Homes Far From Noise of the City; Suburbs Growing Rapidly

Automobile Has Made It Easy for City Business Man To Live in the "Country."

"When will Atlanta be finished?" asked a visitor who was being taken on a motor tour of the city recently.

"Never, we hope," was the Atlantan's reply. "When a city quits growing it begins to slip backward."

Uptown Atlanta shows an ever-changing skyline. Old buildings are disappearing. Many which were erected quite recently have given place to more modern structures. The retail district is no longer centered in a few blocks. It occupies several times the territory it filled a few years since.

But the most remarkable changes to be observed around Atlanta are in the suburbs, and even outside the city limits, for the automobile and the telephone have made remarkable changes in the demands of home-owners. The business man once looked for a home in walking distance of his office. Then the trolley car showed him he could live a mile or two away and still get to work on time. Now, he says:

"Let's get out where there's fresh air and elbow room. I don't care whether it's three miles or 12."

So the visitor today, and even the old resident who doesn't take many drives, is astonished on a Sunday afternoon to see the thousands of new homes which are springing up, the new subdivisions being opened. The new bungalows erected for Atlanta folk in a year would form a town far larger than the average county seat in Georgia.

The total value of Atlanta's building permits in the past six years was $106,348,780. But it is estimated by the F. W. Dodge corporation, building statisticians, that for every dollar spent within the city in that period another dollar was spent outside of the city limits and within the metropolitan area. This makes an aggregate total for the city and its environs of $212,697,560 for the past six years.

Last January's permits placed it among the 25 leading cities of the United States in building importance. Its banner year was in 1923, when permits of an aggregate value of nearly $30,000,000 were issued.

A curve showing the average value of building permit by months, covering a 25-year period from 1906 to 1925, inclusive, shows that while there is not a great deal of difference in the building trade during the year, the months from February to August show the highest average. April is the peak month.

Some of the big cities showed a decrease in building activity in the past few years, but the smaller ones gained. The presidential years have had no effect on building operations here.

Churches and Education Hand in Hand in Georgia

Religious denominations have played a leading part in the higher education of Georgia. Three of the leaders, in point of numbers of members, the Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian churches, have established some of the state's leading universities and colleges.

They are maintaining them on a steadily increasing scale of size and usefulness as the growth of support from the churches continues, and as friends of the institutions in larger and larger numbers rally to their support.

Wesleyan college at Macon, a Methodist institution, which was founded in 1836, has the distinction of being the first institution of higher education to confer degrees on women. The college has drawn patronage from every state in the union and from foreign countries. Its growth necessitated a new plant at Rivoli, near Macon, which is now being built. It will represent an investment of $3,000,000 and will be one of the most complete of its kind in the nation.

The site and buildings of the old Wesleyan in Macon will be retained and will be devoted to the conservatory of music and the school of fine arts.

LaGrange college, at LaGrange, Ga., was founded even earlier than Wesleyan but not until 1847 did it get its charter, empowering it to confer degrees on women. In 1857 the Methodist church acquired it. In 1860 the building was burned but was speedily rebuilt. It has 200 students, 20 teachers and an expensive equipment. In 1920 it, too, started a campaign of expansion. Now its building and equipment represents an investment of close to $500,000.

Andrew college at Cuthbert is a junior college. It was founded in 1854 by the Methodists, and its standard has been raised to the point where it is now accredited as a junior college.

A Mountain School.

Unique among the Methodist institutions in the state is Young Harris college, a junior college for boys and girls at Young Harris. It was opened in an old store house in 1886 with an attendance of four pupils. It serves primarily the educational needs of the youth of the mountain sections. It has graduated over 6,000 pupils.

Reinhardt college is another Methodist school designed to serve the mountain people. It is located near Canton. It was founded in 1883 and has undergone considerable expansion in recent years.

Two other junior colleges are operated by the Methodist church. They are in south Georgia: Sparks college, at Sparks, and South Georgia college at McRae. It is now proposed to abandon these colleges and combine them in one new one at Valdosta.

Another change is the establishment of a junior college at Oxford, the old location of Emory university.

Emory Grows Fast.

Emory university was organized in Atlanta in 1914, and buildings were erected on a large campus in Druid Hills. Schools of theology, medicine and law were quickly founded. Other departments followed and now the university has an enrollment above 2,000, with courses to suit every need of modern education. It has an annual budget of $1,000,000 and maintains Wesley Memorial hospital, which is located on the campus.

Baptist educational activities in Georgia began with the founding of Mercer university at Penfield in 1833, with 39 students. Nearly a century later finds the Baptists with a fine educational program under way.

In the various processes of adjustment the Baptists succeeded in establishing a system of secondary schools and colleges that represent an outlay of nearly $5,000,000. Last year 3,000 students attended the schools of the Mercer system. Those schools are Mercer university, at Macon; Bessie Tift college, at Forsyth; Shorter college, Rome; Norman institute, Norman Park; Brewton Parker institute, Mt. Vernon; Locust Grove institute, Locust Grove, and Piedmont institute, Waycross.

At Mercer university there is a school of journalism, a school of commerce, schools of education and law and a school of graduates.

Bessie Tift college for young women is located at Forsyth, near Macon. It offers modern courses in its colleges of art, conservatory of music, religious training and art and domestic science.

Shorter college is situated high on a hill in Rome, in north Georgia, on one of the most picturesque locations in the state. It is a woman's school, and holds membership in the Association of Southern Schools and Colleges, the Association of American Colleges and the American Council of Education. It does work of college rank only and all students are candidates for degrees.

In the Baptist secondary schools the best high school advantages are obtainable. They are all co-educational, all accredited, all giving similar courses.

Presbyterian Colleges.

The Presbyterian church since 1735 has scattered its educational energies and it was not until 25 years ago that the synod could lay claim to a permanent institution.

The Georgia institutions that may be classed as Presbyterian are the Columbia Theological seminary, Agnes Scott college, the North Avenue Presbyterian school, the Rabun Gap-Nacoochee school, and Tiger school.

The Columbia seminary is 100 years old. Originally founded in Georgia it was moved to South Carolina, but was brought back to Georgia in 1927 and located near Decatur. It has six buildings and its investment amounts to nearly $1,000,000. It serves not only Georgia but other states of the southeast.

Although slow in its earlier development, Agnes Scott college at Decatur has grown rapidly since 1909, and has gained national recognition. It has drawn students from every state and from foreign countries. The buildings, grounds and endowment represent an investment of $2,000,000. Its graduates—it is a school for women—have taken part in important affairs.

The North Avenue school in Atlanta is for boys and girls in its elementary grades but for girls only in the upper ones. It has 400 pupils and ranks high as a preparatory school.

The Rabun Gap-Nacoochee school represents a union of two schools which were destroyed by fire within two months of each other. The main activities of the school are centered on a 1,500-acre farm at Rabun Gap.

Other denominations are well represented in the educational development of the state. Nor are the Protestant churches alone. The Catholic church supports schools and colleges throughout the state, notably Marist college in Atlanta, and schools, colleges and academies in Macon, Savannah and other cities.

Tests made by the government indicate that fire hazards from matches could be considerably reduced if the stems were coated with waterglass up to about one-half inch of the head.

As one possibly way of fighting the corn borer, scientists are seeking some element in the corn stalk which might repel the insects, so that the type of corn can be cultivated.

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ATLANTA CENTER OF INSURANCE IN SOUTHERN REGION

City Holds Fourth Place in Nation; Headquarters for Important Companies in Every Line.

Atlanta is the only city in the southeast and, with the exception of Dallas, the only city in the south which has been selected by the fire insurance companies as the center from which their business is controlled, according to Milton Dargan, Sr., one of the pioneer insurance leaders of Atlanta.

No other city in the south has more than one or two controlling offices, Mr. Dargan said. These are for a limited territory only, a few small general agencies handling the state in which they are located, or perhaps one or two additional states.

In Atlanta there are 16 department offices, representing 66 companies which handle business in fourteen states which is written through more than 13,000 agencies. The premiums written through the Atlanta department offices in 1927 amounted to $33,572,689. About $6,000,000 of the premiums is retained by the agents as their commissions.

Overhead expenses for offices and clerical help amount to about 25 per cent of the premiums. This amount, with the exception of certain taxes and smaller items, is paid out in Atlanta. Losses which amount to $15,000,000 annually are paid through Atlanta banks. The income, less the agents' commissions, plus the losses paid, which amounts to $42,000,000 annually, is cleared through Atlanta banks.

Comparison with 1913.

The 1927 figures just shown make an interesting comparison with those of 1913, which were presented to the government at that time by the chamber of commerce to show why a federal reserve bank should be located here. At that time, fourteen years ago, there were 9,564 agencies reporting to Atlanta department offices. Premiums written amounted to $10,401,593. Losses amounted to $5,179,636. In the 14-year period the number of agencies increased a third, while premiums and losses reached an aggregate three times as great as that of 1913. The business of these offices is not local, but is handled by mail.

The headquarters of all subsidiary organizations connected with the business of fire insurance in this territory are located in Atlanta. They include the Southeastern Underwriters' association and the Southern Automobile conference, which supervise all questions of rates and practice; the Southern Adjustment bureau, which has charge of the adjustment of losses south of the Ohio and the Potomac rivers and east of the Mississippi; the Underwriters' Salvage company, which handles all salvages from Virginia to Texas and Oklahoma, and the Cotton Insurance association, which insures against fire and flood hazards on cotton exclusively, wherever located.

These impressive figures give Atlanta fourth place in importance as a fire insurance center in the United States.

MINERALS OF STATE BRING MANY MILLIONS

Georgia's mineral resources added $19,149,903 to her wealth during the year 1926, according to the mineral statistics for that year reported by S. W. McCallie, state geologist. These figures, Dr. McCallie states, were collected by his department in cooperation with the United States geological survey, the federal bureau of mines and the United States bureau of the census.

These figures represent an increase of $721,654 over that of the previous year.

The largest industry contributing to the mineral output in the state is brick and tile manufacturing, which shows a total of $5,975,486.

Georgia gave to the world only $3,708 worth of gold and silver during 1926, the lowest figure in the entire report. Pottery comes next lowest for that year, with $9,990, although it is expected that the ceramics industry will eventually be one of the leading enterprises in the state.

There are some peculiar items that come under the heading of "mineral resources." For instance, water. The man on the street would be apt to argue the point as to water being a mineral, but Dr. McCallie's report estimates that the mineral valuation of "mineral waters" bottled and sold in Georgia during the 12-month period was $30,000.

Bartow county alone contributed $532,706 worth of barytes, making this state one of the leading producers of this material in the country. Mineral barytes are used mainly in the manufacture of paints, in the rubber industry and in the making of chemicals, etc. Crude barytes ore on board cars at the mine is sold for about $7 per ton.

Bauxite Worth $108,650.

Wilkinson, Macon, Chattooga and Bartow counties produced beauxite to the amount of 19,680 tons, valued at $108,650, an increase of $8,841 over the preceding year. About one-fourth of Georgia bauxite is used in the manufacture of aluminum and the remainder in the chemical industry.

Three Portland cement plants were operated in Georgia in 1926, two in Polk county and one in Houston. In addition to these another plant was contemplated in Washington county. The value of cement produced during the year was $680,362 greater than in 1925.

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JOHN J. ALBRIGHT.

Mr. Albright is Southeastern Manager, with headquarters in Atlanta, of the Maytag Company, of Newton, Iowa, admittedly pioneers and the world's greatest manufacturers of washing machines.

The territory supervised by Mr. Albright includes the States of Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana. He came to Atlanta in 1925 as Southeastern Manager, and his first full year ending in 1926 saw Maytag Washing Machines sold to the total wholesale value of more than one million dollars in this territory, through his organization, which he perfected during the last few months of 1925. This alone is an accomplishment that is nothing less than a supreme tribute to his executive and sales ability. Mr. Albright estimates that the sales total for the year ending in 1928 will reach the two million dollar mark. He has thrown his tenacious spirit into his salesforces covering the eight states, and says this goal of two million dollars must be attained in 1928. Under him and in his branch at present are fifty district managers and more than five hundred men are employed on the sales forces of the retail dealerships in his territory.

The Maytag Company was established thirty-three years ago and has rapidly forged to the front as a world leader in this line. The plant at Newton, Iowa, covers eleven acres with a daily capacity of 1,600 washing machines. When one considers that the Maytag Company has but seven branches in the United States and Canada, Atlanta being one of these, and that in 1922 the Company's total business was around one million dollars, whereas in 1926 it had reached the astounding figure of fifty-three million, it can readily be figured what a large part Mr. Albright and his self-made organization had in this phenomenal increase.

Mr. Albright was born in Shartlesville, Pennsylvania, March 26, 1896, the son of Jacob W. and Kate A. Albright, his mother being Miss Kate A. Berger. Both his parents were born in Shartlesville and can be traced to the good old Dutch stock. Following his graduation from the public schools of his boyhod town, he entered the Westchester Normal School, of Westchester, Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1913, later attending Pierce Business School of Philadelphia. He was a member of the United States Air Service throughout the World War.

Mr. Albright was married to Miss Beulah S. Jackson, of Philadelphia, October 11, 1924, and Mr. and Mrs. Albright now reside in their attractive home at 52 Montclair Drive and expect to make Atlanta their permanent home.

Mr. Albright is a member of Gate City Lodge No. 2, F. & A. M., and of the Atlanta Consistory, Scottish Rite Masons, as well as a member of Yaarab Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He is also a member of the Artisan Order of Mutual Protection of Philadelphia, Girard Assembly, and a member of the Atlanta Athletic Club and the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce.

Since coming to Atlanta Mr. Albright has made many friends in the city and throughout the Southeast. No one can know him without enjoying and appreciating his warm friendship.

STANDARD GRADES IN APPLES HELP GEORGIA GROWERS

BY J. C. PORTER.

The effect of standard grades in marketing Georgia apples has been the greatest step forward that our apple growers have ever made. The standard pack and grade demands the respect of your competitor and puts enthusiasm behind the firms that handle them. The standard pack and grade has gotten the apple growers of Georgia more favorable publicity than all the things they have ever done.

The law that was passed in August, 1927, standardizing the apple grades and the cooperation that we received from the agricultural department this season, has saved the apple growers of this section many claims and has put the apples on a basis where the man that buys them knows what to expect and consequently he is free to buy when he bought timidly before.

The Atlanta market has used more Georgia apples this season than they have used in any three seasons before. Other home markets like Macon, Albany, Rome, Cedartown, LaGrange, Griffin, Columbus, Cartersville, Savannah, Birmingham, Ala., Charleston S. C., and many others have pushed our apples all season.

After the rules that were promulgated by the agricultural department were published we sent them to our customers and in many instances we made the trial shipments. We haven't had a single adjustment to make due to our living up to our grades and the buyers realizing that they were inspected by the agricultural department before they were shipped. This established confidence that has proven very beneficial.

It is my opinion that any commodity that is raised for the market should have a standard grade and pack and these standards should be lived up to by the shipper and if it doesn't get his product a higher price it will certainly be given the preference under dull market conditions. Quality products properly packed will sell readily for a good price when the same articles improperly graded and packed will be a drug on the market at any price.

Investigating the cost of medical service, one government bureau found that its employees spend about six per cent of their salaries on doctors' bill, medicins, and other health expenses.

Shad fishing in the Hudson river has increased about 200 per cent in the past two years, since the dwindling supply of shad is being increased by planting several million fry each year.

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The New Pulse

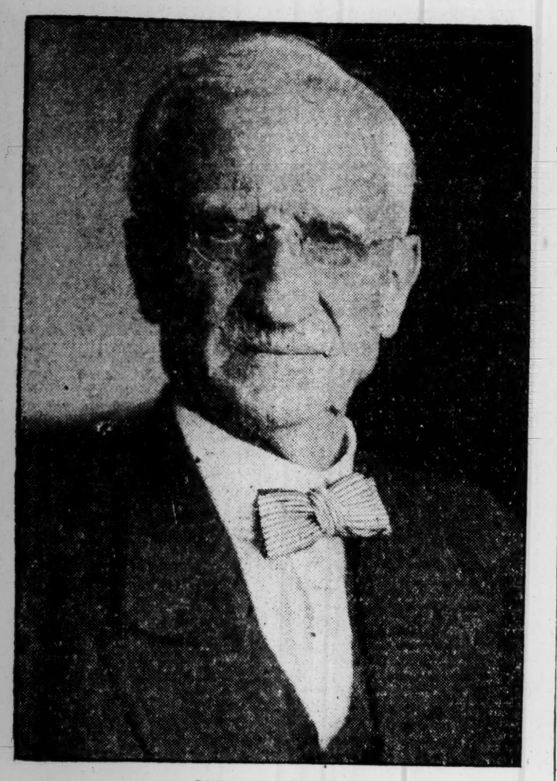
A Little Stronger, a More Rapid Count; Surely Presaging Development and Prosperity.

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Men of Affairs



JACK J. SPALDING.

Among the many men of ability as represented in the bench and bar of Georgia, none hold a higher place in the esteem of the city generally than Jack J. Spalding, one of the men who has done much to aid in the development of Atlanta and who represents all that is best before the bar.

Jack J. Spalding was born in Morganfield, Ky., August 29, 1856, son of Ignatius A. and Susan (Johnson) Spalding.

He was educated in the local schools of Morganfield, later was a student at St. Louis university and also at Seton Hall college in New Jersey, but in neither instance did he complete the work to the point of graduation.

Having adopted the law as his preferred vocation, Mr. Spalding, after the necessary preparatory period, was admitted to the bar in 1878 and began his active practice in Morganfield, Ky., and served as county attorney during 1881. On January 2, 1882, he removed to Atlanta, where he has since build up a very successful practice. His offices are 1403-10 Atlanta Trust Company building.

A staunch democrat, it was only fitting that he should be chosen to represent his section in the national conventions of the party, and in 1888 he was a delegate to the convention in St. Louis and in 1890 was also a delegate to the Kansas City session as delegate at large.

Mr. Spalding was united in marriage December 18, 1877, to Miss Elizabeth Hughes, of Morganfield, Ky., daughter of Daniel H. and Virgh (Parker) Hughes.

Mr. Spalding holds an active membership in the Capital City club and Piedmont Driving club, but one of his chiefiest interests is in the movements looking toward the betterment of his home city, which is productive of the famous "Atlanta spirit."

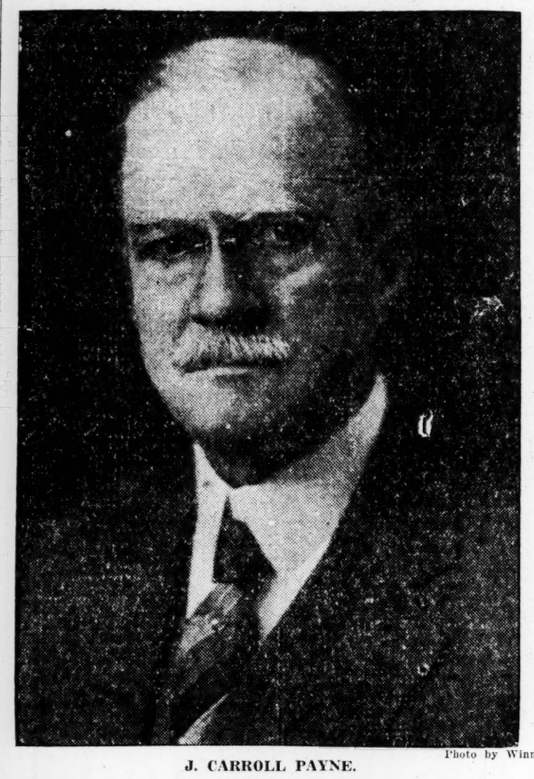


Photo by Winn.

J. CARROLL PAYNE.

J. Carroll Payne was born September 24, 1855, at Warrenton, Va., the son of Rice W. Payne and Ameica (Sims) Payne. His father was a major in the civil war under General Longstreet.

He was educated in the schools of Virginia and graduated from Georgetown university in 1876. He later attended the University of Virginia and finished a course in civil law at Tulane university in 1878.

Before coming to Atlanta in the year 1885 Mr. Payne was a resident of New Orleans.

Few men in Atlanta have rendered the service to as many organizations as Mr. Payne. He is vice president Atlanta Banking and Savings company, vice president Atlanta Title and Trust company, president West View Cemetery association, president Atlanta Humane society, vice president Gate City Cotton Mills, director Southern States Investment company, Atlantic Steel company, Morris Plan company, and as director and member of the executive committees of Foote & Davis company, Atlanta and Lowry National bank, Trust Company of Georgia, Atlantic Ice and Coal company. Mr. Payne recently resigned as president of the Atlanta Art association, although still on the executive committee.

Mr. Payne married Helen Fairleigh Hill, of Atlanta, Ga., in 1885. They have two daughters, Mrs. Alexander N. Smith and Mrs. Charles T. Hopkins, both of Atlanta.

Mr. Payne was one of the first three members of the Capital City club in 1885, also a member of the Druid Hills club and the Piedmont Driving club since their organization.



JAMES JOSEPH HAVERTY.

Numbered among Atlanta's first citizens is James Joseph Haverty, merchant, and art lover. He is the president of the Haverty Furniture company, one of the largest organizations of its kind in the country, with branches in the principal cities of the south, a director in the Fourth National Bank of Atlanta, a member of the Rhodes-Haverty Investment company, and has numerous other business interests, and yet despite his vast business interests he is an art connoisseur and a deep student of literature, history, economics and current affairs. In the art centers of the world Mr. Haverty is known as a rare judge of genuine works of art, and he occupies a place of leadership in art circles of the south. He possesses a large collection of rare paintings and other works of art, collected over a long period of years during his travels and his chief pleasure is in showing his paintings to his friends and frequently to gatherings of children and civic societies who are interested in art. His influence has added much to the cultural south, and it was due to his leadership that the exhibition of the Grand Central Art Galleries was brought to Atlanta, and the south, during 1924 and again in 1925 and 1926.

As a boy he began his business career as a cash boy in the dry goods store of John Ryan. In 1885 he and his brother, Michael, entered the furniture business, and two years later he formed a partnership with A. G. Rhodes, which took him to St. Louis for several years. In 1908, with his son, Clarence, and his other business associates, he formed the company of which he is the present head, now a five million dollar corporation with headquarters in Atlanta and branches in Savannah, Birmingham, Memphis, New Orleans, Houston, Dallas, Charleston, Montgomery, Asheville, Columbia, Fort Worth and Little Rock.

Mr. Haverty is a member of the Capital City club, the Piedmont Driving club and the Atlanta Athletic club, all of Atlanta; a member of the Painters and Sculptors' Gallery association, and the National Arts club of New York; a member of the executive committee of the Stone Mountain Confederate Monumental association, chairman of the art committee of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, vice president of the Atlanta Art association.



HOLLINS N. RANDOLPH.

Hollins N. Randolph was born in Albemarle county, Virginia, February 25, 1872. His parents were Captain William L. Randolph and Agnes Dillon Randolph. He is a great-grandson of Thomas Jefferson.

Mr. Randolph attended Pantops academy, later going to the University of Virginia, from which he graduated in law in 1895. Shortly thereafter he moved to Atlanta, entering the practice of law in 1896.

Mr. Randolph has served as division counsel for the S. A. L. railway, general counsel for the American Trust and Banking company and the Atlanta Savings bank, general counsel of the Morris Plan bank of Atlanta, general counsel for the Federal Reserve bank of Atlanta.

During the world war he was a member of the capital issue committee for the sixth district. He has helped to organize several of the outstanding institutions of the south and is director in many, among which are the Atlanta Joint Stock Land bank, Atlanta and St. Andrews Bay railroad and the St. Bay Lumber company.

Mr. Randolph is classed as a leader of men. He has been a delegate from Georgia to four of the democratic conventions from 1912 to 1924.



I. N. RAGSDALE.

In every community there are found men who by the consensus of public opinion are placed in the rank of its most useful and enterprising citizens and to this distinction Isaac Newton Ragsdale has attained as Mayor of the city of Atlanta. Throughout his career he has always striven for the needs of the city, and the best expression of his aim is set forth in this extract from his message to the council when he was elected mayor: "After all it is the good we do that we desire to live after us and public service well performed is its own best eulogy of a man governing body." He was born in Paulding county, Georgia, July 25, 1859, the son of Sanders W. and Sarah (Haygood) Ragsdale. Receiving his early education in the public schools of the place of his birth he later attended Moore's Business College, taking a night course.

In April, 1882, Mr. Ragsdale came to Atlanta and began work in a job paying thirteen dollars a month. He began saving money and opened a small grocery store on Peters street. After building up a large trade, with expansion following, Mr. Ragsdale sold out and organized Ragsdale Mule and Horse company, which he has operated since that time and at present the business of the company amounts to $2,000,000 a year.

Upon entering politics, he was elected councilman of Oakland City and he served in this position for four years, and two years as mayor of Oakland City.

When Oakland City was taken into Atlanta he was elected first alderman from the tenth ward, serving six years, the last year he served Atlanta as mayor pro tem. Later he was elected to the office of the county board, serving two years, when he resigned to run for mayor. In the primary in the latter part of 1926, Mr. Ragsdale was overwhelmingly proclaimed mayor of the city by the number of votes cast for him over all opponents.

Mr. Ragsdale is a member of the Red Men, the Masonic lodge and is one of the untiring workers in the chamber of commerce.

On May 9, 1882, he was married to Miss Mary E. Huff and to them have been born eight children, three boys and five girls. The Ragsdale family are staunch supporters of the Baptist church.

Since Mr. Ragsdale took the oath as mayor of Atlanta many new improvements have been brought about. He is a booster of schools, having worked out a method to keep them debt free, sanitariums (which includes Grady hospital and Battle Hill). Mr. Ragsdale was reelected mayor June 6, 1928, being unopposed.



C. S. CARNES.

C. S. Carnes was born in Jonesboro, Ga., July 30, 1878, the son of Samuel and Fannie Carnes. His parents, natives of Georgia, were prominent in civic and social life. Mr. Carnes was educated in the high schools of Georgia and upon coming to Atlanta in 1907 followed the railroad business in the auditing department for a number of years. Later he became interested in real estate, and today as president of the Phoenix Realty company he has demonstrated in an unmistakable way his eminent fitness for the work he is doing. Mr. Carnes also has considerable real estate holdings and is director of several large real estate corporations in Georgia and the south. In these operations he has made a number of improvements for the development of the state. In addition to this work, Mr. Carnes is greatly interested in the mortgage business, and through his untiring efforts holds the position of treasurer of the Franklin Mortgage company.

On October 26, 1904, he was married to Miss Maud Collins, whose parents are well known in the social life of the city. To them two children have been born, Samuel and Robert.

Aside from his work, Mr. Carnes has devoted much of his time to church and charitable movements, taking an active part in the development of the Capitol Avenue Baptist church as chairman of the finance committee and deacon of the church. In charities he has been active in all branches.

No less alert in social organizations and clubs, Mr. Carnes is a member of the Druid Hills Golf club, the Atlanta Athletic club, the Ansley Park Golf club and the Exchange and City clubs. Among the fraternal organizations he is prominent as a thirty-second degree Mason, a Knight Templar, Shriner and the Knights of Pythias.



B. L. LAYTON.

Mr. Layton came to Atlanta from New Orleans in December, 1923, to take charge of the Atlanta office of Fenner & Beane, and in addition to holding a large clientele for the firm, he has made scores of friends for himself.

His constant aim since coming to Atlanta has been to give the city a high type of brokerage service in conformity with the ideals set by the New York Stock Exchange, and for the last two years he has directed his energies toward a revision of the state laws relating to the brokerage business, eliminating certain objectionable features of the Georgia anti-futures law, which, unfortunately, have been misconstrued as applying to legitimate business.

Under the present construction on this law Mr. Layton maintains that legitimate business is being unfairly handicapped.

Mr. Layton was born in New Orleans, La., February 7, 1884, the son of Thomas Lawson and Eveline (Sougeron) Layton. Both his father and mother were members of prominent New Orleans families.

He was educated at Spring Hill college, Mobile, Ala., graduating with the degree of A. B. in 1902, and at Tulane university, New Orleans, where he took post-graduate studies. He is a Mason, a member of the Kappa Alpha fraternity and the Capital City club.

Mr. Layton was married December 28, 1914, to Miss Lucie Habert, of Franklin, La. They have two sons, Buxton, Jr., and Thomas.



WALTER T. LANE, JR.

Among the young men of Georgia who have already attained prominence in financial and business circles is to be found Walter T. Lane, Jr., vice president of the Citizens and Southern company, Atlanta, Ga., who has risen to heights seldom won so early in life. He has under his direction one of the largest and most resourceful organizations of its kind in the south. Through this organization is annually handled millions of dollars' worth of securities, requiring rare judgment and a thorough knowledge of the bond business, as well as a comprehensive grasp of economic conditions generally. A banker by birth and environment, Mr. Lane has added to these qualifications by study and training, and has risen to his present position step by step.

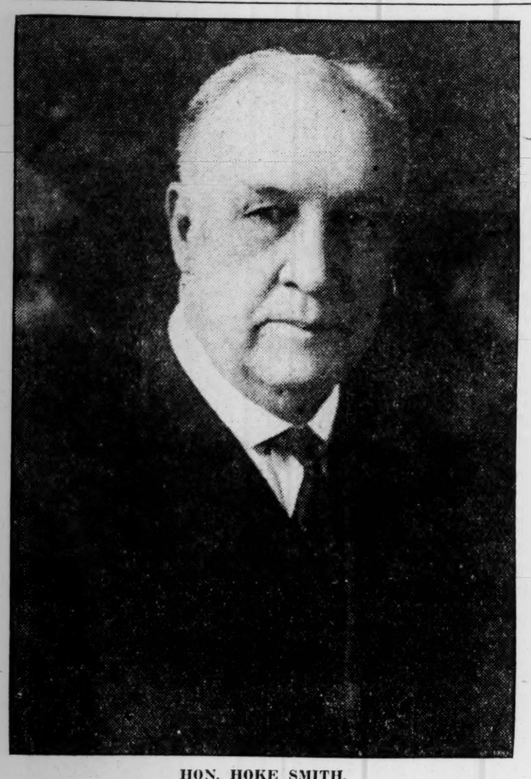
Mr. Lane was born at Valdosta, Ga., June 21, 1895. He is the son of W. T. Lane, Sr., whose brother is president of the Citizens and Southern bank and one of the nation's leading bankers, and Catherine (Garrard) Lane, a member of one of Georgia's most prominent families. His father was born at Valdosta and his mother at Nona, Ga. He is also a nephew of E. W. Lane, president of the Atlantic National bank of Jacksonville, Florida.

Mr. Lane received his academic education at the Valdosta High school and entered the Citizens and Southern bank at Savannah, Ga., as office boy in 1911. He remained at the bank approximately eight years, and he served as a first lieutenant of field artillery during the world war. In 1919 he went to New York to study the bond business. After completing the course, Mr. Lane went to Augusta, Ga., where he was elected vice president of the Citizens and Southern bank and resident manager of the bond department. He was transferred to Atlanta in January, 1924, and promoted to the position he now holds.

Mr. Lane was married September 23, 1919, to Miss Marie Ashley, a popular young society belle whose family history dates back to early colonial days. They have three children, Catherine Garrard, Anna Ashley and Walter T., III.

Mr. Lane is a member of the First Presbyterian church, the Capital City club, the Piedmont Driving club and the Kiwanis club. He is an enthusiastic golfer and hunter.

Men of Affairs



HON. HOKE SMITH.

Hoke Smith was born at Newton, N. C., September 2, 1855, son of Hildreth H. and Mary Brent (Hoke) Smith.

In 1887 he purchased the Atlanta Journal, and laid the foundation for one of the most influential newspapers in the south.

His persistent advocacy of the nomination of Grover Cleveland in 1892 in the face of determined opposition was a potent factor in the democratic convention of that year and in the campaign that followed. Although up to this time Mr. Smith had steadily refused all offers of political preferments, and had never held public office, Mr. Cleveland was not slow to recognize his worth, and promptly offered him the portfolio of secretary of the interior. This offer he accepted, and discharged his important duties as head of this department with marked ability, until on September 1, 1896, he resigned because of inability to concur in the administration's attitude toward the democratic nominees in that year.

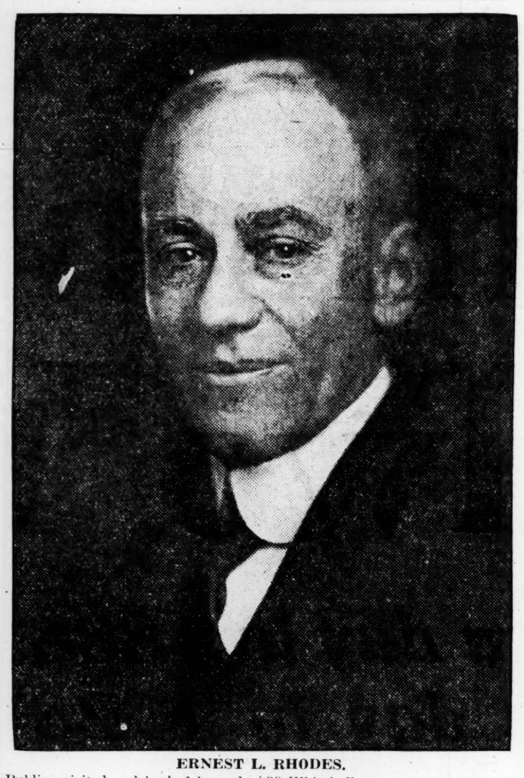
After his resignation from the cabinet, Mr. Smith continued the practice of his profession in Atlanta. In 1907 he was nominated and elected governor of Georgia and served one term. Four years later he was again the successful candidate of his party, and served from July 1, 1911, to November 15 of the same year. His term as governor is memorable for its numerous beneficial and humanitarian measures. He had the distinction also of signing the first statewide prohibition law passed in any state in the south. On the death of Senator Alexander S. Clay, Governor Smith was selected to fill the vacancy by the legislature of Georgia, and entered upon his service in the senate on December 1, 1911.

In 1915 he was returned to the senate by popular vote for the term ending in 1921. In the senate Mr. Smith's most notable service in all probability was in the cause of federal aid for popular education. He was the author of the Smith-Lever bill, which brought direct to the farmers of the United States the benefits of research and experimentation in the agricultural colleges, government experiment stations, and in the national and state departments of agriture, and was also the author of the bill which created the market division of the department of agriculture, the purposes of which are to bring the products of the farm closer to the consumer, and to lessen the losses both of consumers and farmers from the expenses of the middle man. He was a most active supporter of the measures providing for vocational training for disabled soldiers, and prepared the bill introduced in congress upon this subject. Senator Hoke Smith was in a large measure responsible for a law providing a federal subsidy for general vocational education. In cooperation with state authorities, known as the Smith-Hughes act, and was a conspicuous advocate of measures looking to the rehabilitation of disabled industrial workers and the training of enlisted men in the army along vocational lines. On the expiration of his second term in the senate, he resumed the practice of law in Washington, District of Columbia.

Senator Smith has returned to Atlanta and is practicing law in a suite of offices at 428 Grant building.

Senator Smith is a member of the University Club of Washington, the Lawyers' Club of New York, and the Capital City, Piedmont Driving, and Atlanta Athletic clubs of Atlanta. He holds the honorary degree of LL. D. from the University of Georgia and the University of North Carolina.

Senator Smith married on December 19, 1883, Miss Birdie Cobb, daughter of General Thomas Reed Rootes Cobb, C. S. A., who was in his day one of the leaders of the Georgia bar and the author of several valuable legal works. Mrs. Smith died in June, 1919, leaving one son, Marion Smith, a lawyer of Atlanta, and three daughters, Mrs. Mary Brent Ranson, Mrs. Lucy Hoke Smith Simpson, and Mrs. Callie Pratt. Senator Smith married again on August 27, 1924, Miss Mazie Crawford, daughter of Elbert Cox Crawford, a member of the Crawford family prominent in Virginia and Georgia since colonial times.



ERNEST L. RHODES.

Public spirited and backed by a determination to make a success of his chosen business, Ernest L. Rhodes, president of the Ernest L. Rhodes company, one o. the most progressive wholesale millinery houses in the south, stands today as an example of what energy, ability, perseverance and ambition can accomplish in the business world.

Ernest Lee Rhodes was born at Lexington, Virginia, and is the son of the late Frank P. and Mrs. Mattie (Senseney) Rhodes. Upon finishing the grammar schools at Lexington he immediately started his business career in the employ of Mr. J. M. D. Adair, who was then the largest dry goods merchant in that city at the sum of $3.00 per week as a general delivery boy, and who instilled in the young boy the highest business principles.

After several years Mr. Rhodes went to New York, accepting a positic with the firm of Cochran & Ramsey and Sullivan, Drew & Co. as road salesman. In 1887 he accepted a position with Armstrong Cator, of Baltimore, Maryland, and was at one time in charge of their New York office. Mr. Rhodes considers the twelve years spent under the direction of Mr. R. W. Cator the main cause of his successful career, for he still follows the rules and the precepts laid down by him.

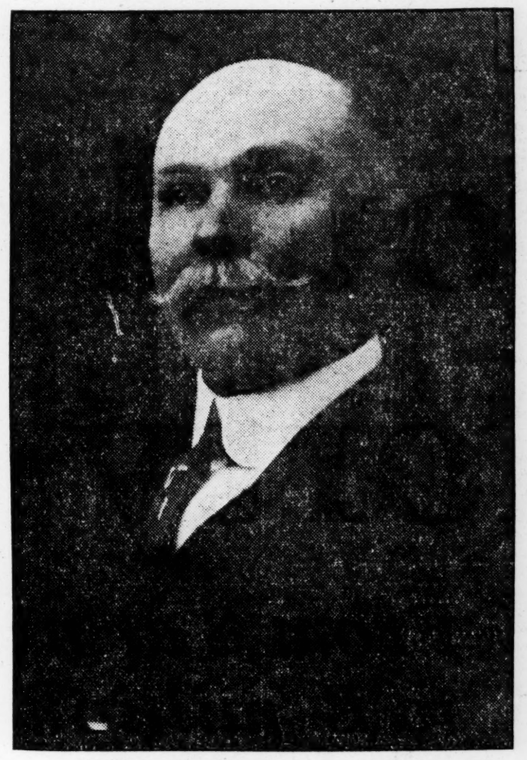
In December, 1898, Mr. Rhodes came to Atlanta and formed a partnership with Mr. G. E. Bowman under the firm name of Rhodes & Bowman, locating on Whitehall street, but the partnership was dissolved at the end of the year, Mr. Rhodes continuing the business there under the name of Ernest L. Rhodes & Co., soon, however, moving to larger quarters at 39 Whitehall street where he remained for three years. His business then having outgrown this building he moved to the corner of Broad and Hunter streets, occupying three floors and basement. In 1908 the large millinery business had increased so rapidly that he erected a large brick building containing six stories at 67-69 South Pryor street, giving them over 50,000 square feet of space.

This firm is classed as one of the largest and most complete millinery establishments in the south, maintaining offices in Paris.

Mr. Rhodes is a man who has always been a strong factor in all civic works in Atlanta, showing much interest in politics, though never an office seeker.

Mr. Rhodes has won the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens and in every call for charity or civic activity he not only subscribes liberally but encourages his co-workers to interest themselves.

He married Miss Hattie Martin Jones, of Atlanta, 1902. They have two daughters. Mr. Rhodes was one of the organizers of the Atlanta freight bureau and for many years served on its board of directors. He was also one of the organizers of the Merchants and Manufacturers association, also the Credit Men's association. He has served as a member of the board of directors of the National Millinery Chamber of Commerce of the U. S. A., the National Millinery association and president of the Atlanta Millinery Jobbers and Manufacturers association. He is a member of the Methodist church, of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, Atlanta Athletic club and the Chamber of Commerce of the U. S. A.



GENERAL CLIFFORD LeCONTE ANDERSON.

Among the famous men of Georgia the name of General Clifford LeConte Anderson stands out boldly, surrounded by a nimbus of honors, academic, judicial, military and executive. No Georgian is better known in his profession than General Anderson in the field of law; no single man has achieved so great a recognition in so many fields of endeavor.

General Anderson was born in Macon, Georgia, July 7, 1862. His great-grandparent was William Henry Anderson, who came over from Scotland and settled in northern Virginia. His grandparents of both lines of descent: Hezekiah Anderson married Martha Robertson. Guillaume LeConte (1659-1710) was a Huguenot from France to Holland before the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, 1665, came to New York, 1698, and married Marguerite DeValleau. Son, Puerre LeConte (1739-1822), married Jane Sloan. Of these descendants, great-grandparents, Louis (1782-1838), scientist and planter in Georgia, married Anne Quarterman; among their sons were John III, president of the University of California, and Joseph, who was a distinguished scientist. Grandparents William (1812-41) married Sarah A. Nisbit. Parents: Son of Judge Clifford Anderson (1833-99), who was many years attorney general of Georgia; professor of law at Mercer university; married January 13, 1857, Anna LeConte (1836-1922).

General Anderson's first wife was Kittie, daughter of Wilson J. Van Dyke. They were married September 10, 1884, in Minneapolis, Minn., and were blessed with Adora, born in Atlanta, Ga., on December 10, 1888, who graduated from Agnes Scott college with class of 1906, and married April 20, 1910. John Getzer, Jr.; Clifford Van Dyke born in Atlanta, May 11, 1891. Graduated from the University of Georgia in 1911. He served at the Mexican border with Fifth Georgia National Guard in 1916. Second lieutenant 1916; first lieutenant 1917; with First M. G. Co., 122d regiment, 31st division, in France, September, 1918, to September, 1919. General Anderson contracted a second marriage on April 30, 1910, with Mary Alice, daughter of Andrew Jackson Van der Grift, of Greenville, South Carolina; to them were born Jackson Van der Grift, born in New York, N. Y., on July 20, 1911.

General Anderson made his A. B. at Mercer university in 1880 and the LL. B. degree in 1883, and is the senior member of the law firm of Anderson, Rountree & Crenshaw, in Atlanta, Georgia. He served in the Georgia National Guard, 1883-1912, and was retired October, 1912, with the rank of brigadier general, becoming a member of the Georgia council of defense, 1917-18.

General Anderson is counsel for a number of important corporations doing business in the southeast, and stands at the top of the Georgia bar, his reputation extending well over the eastern half of the United States. For fifteen years, from 1899 to 1914, he served as a member of the board of commissioners of roads and revenue of Fulton county, his executive ability and keen insight into the needs of his constituents proving of immeasurable aid to his county.

General Anderson was an active figure in all civic affairs, holds membership in Atlanta Chamber of Commerce; Camp Gordon, Sons of Confederate Veterans; American Automobile Association; Georgia State Automobile Association; is vice president of Juvenile Protective association; member of the Capital City club of Atlanta; Army and Navy club, New York; American Bar association; Georgia Bar association; Atlanta Bar association; National Geographic society and International Longfellow society.

Always industrious in the interests of his fraternal affiliations, General Anderson is a member of the Georgia lodge No. 96, F. & A. M.; Mt. Zion chapter, Couer de Lion commandery; Yaarab temple, and of Kappa Alpha fraternity.



WINFIELD PAYNE JONES.

Prominent among those who have been successful in their chosen field of endeavor is Winfie'd Payne Jones, member of the law firm of Payne & Jones.

Mr. Jones is a Virginian. He was born May 22, 1881, at Warrenton, Va. On his paternal side he numbers among his distinguished ancestors Chief Justice John Marshall. Through his mother he is related to Admiral Raphael Semmes, who was in charge of naval operations for the Confederacy during the civil war. His parents, Thomas Marshall Jones and Elizabeth Winter (Payne) Jones, were both of prominent families of Fauquier county, Virginia.

Mr. Jones received his common school education in the public schools of Virginia. He then entered Georgetown University at Washington, D. C. He graduated from Georgetown in 1901 with an A. B. degree. He spent one year at the University of Virginia, and in 1902 he continued his study of law at the University of Georgia. He graduated from the University of Georgia in 1902 with an LL.B. degree.

Shortly after graduating he was admitted to the bar and became a member of the firm of Payne & Tye, of Atlanta. He was later associated with the firm of Payne, Jones & Jones, which included Robert P. Jones. In 1912, he became a member of the firm of Payne, Little & Jones, which embraced among its personnel the Hon. John D. Little. Upon the dissolution of the latter firm he became a member of the present firm of Payne & Jones. Mr. Jones' success as a lawyer is attributed to his knowledge and understanding of legal matters. He is retained as counsel for many large corporations in Atlanta and throughout Georgia.

Mr. Jones has been active in both fraternal societies and social clubs. He is a member of the S. A. E. fraternity of the University of Georgia and the Ark and Dove society of Maryland. He is an active member of the Knights of Columbus and has had the honor of being grand knight of the Atlanta chapter of that organization. He has also been president of the Atlanta branch of the Catholic Laymen's association. He has a membership in the Ansley Park Golf club and Atlanta Athletic club.

On June 1, 1909, Mr. Jones was married to Miss Florence Hendricks Hobbs, daughter of a prominent Georgia family. They make their home at 14 Fourteenth street, N. E.



O. R. RANDALL.

Numbered among the men of aggressiveness in the city of Atlanta is O. R. Randall, founder of the Liberty Beverage company, engaged in the marketing of Mo-Pep and other carbonated beverages.

Mr. Randall was born in Franklin county, Georgia, April 7, 1874, and was educated at the public and prep schools of Hiawassee, Ga. Mr. Randall started his business career in a general merchandise store at Martin, Ga., and later joined the sales force of the Case Threshing Machine company, being promoted to branch manager of the Atlanta territory. His aggressiveness soon won another promotion as general sales manager for the factory, in which capacity he remained seven years. He resigned and shortly after became associated with the NuGrape Company of America and was vice president and general manager of the concern for five years.

Mr. Randall was married to Miss Nora Mason, of Hart county, Georgia, in 1894. He is a member of Druid Hills club, president of the men's Bible class and deacon of the Druid Hills Baptist church.



RYBURN GLOVER CLAY.

Improvement and progress may well be said to form the keynote of the character of Ryburn Glover Clay, the able and efficient vice president of the Fulton National Bank, and one of Georgia's representative citizens, for he has not only been interested in the advancement of his individual affairs, but his influence has been felt in the upbuilding of the community which has so long been honored by his citizenship.

Mr. Clay was born in Marietta, Ga., on January 20, 1891, and comes from a long line of southern ancestors whose names have ever been prominent in the history of Georgia and the south. His parent, Alexander Stephens Clay (who represented Georgia in the United States senate for a long period of years) and Frances (White) Clay, have long been influential citizens of Cobb county and have added much to the progress of that section of Georgia.

Soon after his graduation from school, Mr. Clay began his career in the business world connected with the banking trade. For several years he was associated with the First National Bank of Marietta. Since September, 1910, Mr. Clay has served the Fulton Natonal Bank of Atlanta, with the exception of several months when he was a national bank examiner with headquarters in Pennsylvania, and, at the present time, is vice president of this large bank.

On September 22, 1913, Mr. Clay was married to Miss Irma Johnson (deceased), who was a native of Boston, Mass.

Active in many of the social, fraternal and civic organizations of the city, he is a member of the Masons, Scottish Rite, Shrine, Piedmont Driving club, Capital City club and the Atlanta Athletic club.



HENRY C. HEINZ.

At the top among those men of Atlanta who have been outstanding in the achievement of the really big things is to be found Henry C. Heinz. Essentially a business executive of rare ability, Mr. Heinz occupies positions of executive responsibility and is prominently identified with civic, fraternal and charitable affairs. He is one of the outstanding figures in the Kiwanis organization, being president of the Kiwanis International. He is also trustee of the Scottish Rite Hospital for Crippled Children, Atlanta. Mr. Heinz is one of the ablest bankers of the south and is vice president of the Citizens and Southern bank of Atlanta.

Mr. Heinz is also president of the Georgia Trust and Realty company, one of the leading concerns of its kind in the state; vice president of the Edgar Dunlap Insurance agency of Atlanta; secretary and general manager of the Atlanta Warehouse company and treasurer of the Dinkler Hotels company.

He is a prominent figure in Masonic circles, being a thirty-third degree Mason, a past master of the Blue lodge and past potentate of Yaarab temple, having served as potentate during 1919 and 1920.



HAROLD HIRSCH.

Harold Hirsch was born in Atlanta October 19, 1881, the son of Henry and Rosalie (Hutzler) Hirsch, and received his education at Boys' High school, Atlanta, Ga., the University of Georgia, Athens, Ga., where he received his A. B. degree and later the honorary degree of doctor of laws, and Columbia university, New York city, where he received his B. L. degree.

Mr. Hirsch began the paretice of law in 1904, specializing in the law relating to trade marks, unfair competition, income taxes and corporations.

Mr. Hirsch is vice president, general counsel and a director of the Coca-Cola company, attorney and a director of the Atlanta Title and Trust company; director of the Atlanta and Lowry National bank; president of the Scripto Manufacturing company of Atlanta; the Planters Oil company, Albany, Ga.; the Mutual Cotton Oil company, Ozark, Ala., and the Farmers and Ginners Cotton Oil company, Birmingham, Ala.; a director of the Atlanta Banking and Savings company; director and general counsel for the Southern Grocery Stores, Inc., Atlanta; vice president of the Dobbs Mortgage and Investment company; president of the Security Mortgage company, both of Atlanta, and a member of the American and Georgia Bar associations.

He is a director of the Atlanta Symphony Orchestra association, Atlanta Municipal Opera association, Atlanta Art association, Stone Mountain Memorial association, Atlanta Music Festival association, Atlanta Community Chest, Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, Federation of Jewish Charities, K. of P., the I. O. B. B., the Phi Epsilon Pi fraternity, the Phi Beta Kappa and Beta Gamma Sigma honorary fraternities, Ingleside Country club and Standard club. His religious affiliations are with the Hebrew Benevolent congregation, of which he is a member.

Mr. Hirsch was married to Miss Marie Brown, of Albany, Ga., November 6, 1906. They have two children, Ernestine and Harold.

Mr. Hirsch is greatly interested in civic advancement and philanthropic works and makes an annual scholarship award to the University of Georgia to some selected student of the Boys' High school of Atlanta.

Drink
Coca-Cola
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
Delicious and Refreshing

The Proud History of Forty-Two Years

From 8 drinks a day in 1886 to 8 million a day in 1928



The home of Coca-Cola in 1886 — 107 Marietta Street, Atlanta, Ga.

FORTY-TWO years ago Coca-Cola had its beginning in the kitchen of a little house on Marietta St., Atlanta, the site of which is now directly opposite the Federal Reserve Bank Building. With ladle and kettle, by taste and test, through long experiment that refreshing quality and delicious flavor were evolved which have made Coca-Cola the one great drink of millions in America and in thirty-seven foreign countries today. The greatest factor in the success of Coca-Cola is the public confidence in it. This confidence could come only from two things: first, the ingredients used; second, the care with which the drink is prepared.

Every ingredient is a pure product from nature—there's nothing synthetic or artificial in it. All are found in the wholesome foods and drinks consumed by every family in the land every day. The distinctive individuality of Coca-Cola is due to the art and care with which these ingredients are selected and blended—accomplished by a secret formula to protect the public and ourselves from imitations and substitutes.

In fourteen spotless plants the purity of the drink is safeguarded by twenty-two scientific tests, covering every step in its preparation. The proof of purity is in this testing; the assurance of unvarying quality wherever Coca-Cola is consumed.

The history of Coca-Cola is the history of the soft drink business and it was the development of Coca-Cola that created that great American institution—the soda fountain. The bottling of carbonated beverages followed closely upon the heels of the fountain and here again Coca-Cola standards of scientific sterilization of every bottle, filled and crowned without touch of human hands, have been responsible for the great strides of this useful industry to the place it now occupies in contributing to the comfort, health and enjoyment of the nation.

In every city, town, village and hamlet in the United States Coca-Cola is served in its original purity and wholesomeness at over 115,000 fountains and 400,000 retailers. Two thousand seven hundred wholesalers and jobbers have perfected a system of supplying these fountains with quick deliveries of fresh Coca-Cola syrup. One thousand three hundred bottling plants carry distribution into every nook and corner of the land.

"Around the corner from anywhere" and dotting the roap maps of the country, the little red sign speaks its cheerful invitation wherever thirst calls or that happy impulse urges you to pause for a moment's rest and refreshment.

Work long enough, walk far enough, play hard enough—and you've got to stop. With an ice-cold Coca-Cola a little minute is long enough for a big rest.

Hundreds of beverages have come and gone since the first glass of Coca-Cola was served. Today, more than ever, it stands supreme in its unvarying purity and goodness, the quality of its wholesome refreshment.

The Best Served Drink in the World

A pure drink of natural flavors served ice-cold in its own glass and in its own bottle—the crystal thin glass that represents the best in soda fountain service; the bottle you can identify even in the dark, sterilized, filled and sealed air-tight without the touch of human hands. Coca-Cola!

United States Sales and Branch Offices of The Coca-Cola Company and Its Subsidiaries

Atlanta	Los Angeles
Baltimore	Louisville
Birmingham	Milwaukee
Boston	Memphis
Charlotte	New Haven
Chicago	New Orleans
Cleveland	New York
Dallas	Oakland
Denver	Philadelphia
Hartford	Portland
Jacksonville	San Francisco
Kansas City	Springfield

United States Warehouses

Amarillo	Miami
Beaumont	Minneapolis
Birmingham	Nashville
Boston	Norfolk
Brooklyn	Oklahoma City
Charleston, W. Va.	Philadelphia
Charlotte, N. C.	Pittsburgh
Chattanooga	Portland
Denver	Richmond
El Paso	Roanoke
Fort Smith	Salisbury, N. C.
Greensboro	Salt Lake City
Huntington, W. Va.	San Antonio
Houston	Savannah
Jacksonville	Shreveport
Kansas City	Tampa
Knoxville	Tulsa
Lexington, Ky.	Washington
Little Rock	West Palm Beach
Lynchburg	Wichita, Kans.
Memphis	Wilmington

Foreign Department Office
111 Broadway, New York City.

The Coca-Cola Company of Canada, Ltd.
Head Office—Toronto

Sales Offices and Bottling Plants

Belleville	Peterboro
Brandon	Winnipeg
Calgary	Montreal
Edmonton	Toronto
Hamilton	Port Arthur
Kingston	Quebec
London	Vancouver
Ottawa	Windsor
Regina	Saskatoon

CUBA
Head Office—Havana

Sales and Branch Offices
Havana - - - - - Santiago

8 million a day

The Coca-Cola Company
Atlanta, Ga.

IT HAD TO BE GOOD TO GET WHERE IT IS

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

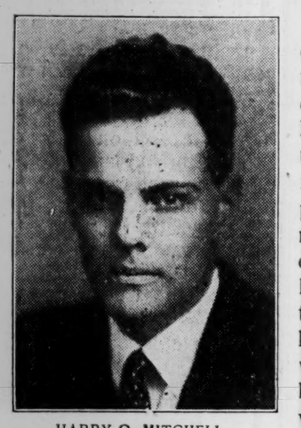
ATLANTA, GEORGIA, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 12, 1928

A Quarter Century of Progress in Georgia

A Statistical Survey of the State's Economic Developments from 1900 to 1925

By HARRY O. MITCHELL,

District Manager,
Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce,
United States Department of Commerce

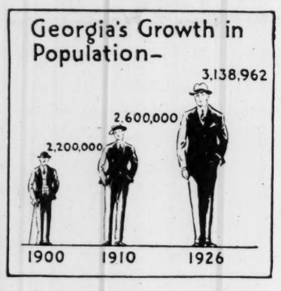


HARRY O. MITCHELL

In 1874 Edward King quoted with some bitterness that "a Georgia farmer uses a northern axe-helve and axe to cut up the hickory growing within sight of his door; ploughs his fields with a northern plough; chops out his cotton with a New England hoe; gins his cotton upon a Boston gin; hoops it with Pennsylvania iron; hauls it to market in a Concord wagon, while the little grain that he raises is cut and prepared for sale with Yankee implements. We find the Georgia housewife cooking with an Albany stove; and even the food, especially the luxuries, is imported from the North. Georgia's fair daughters are clothed in Yankee muslins and decked in Massachusetts ribbons and Rhode Island jewelry."

Happily, this condition is now changed, and in this year of our Lord, nineteen hundred and twenty-eight, we find the products of the state serving not only Georgians but also the inhabitants of every state in the Union. Likewise, they are finding their way in increasing volume into nearly every foreign land.

Georgia peaches are prized by millions throughout the North. Georgia peppers, canned in Griffin, add spice to the salads of the Nation. Oysters and prawns, canned in Savannah and Brunswick, tempt appetites far distant from the coast. Atlanta-made plows, drawn by patient oxen, are turning up the black soils of tropic America. Georgia hosiery graces dainty ankles from the Dakotas to Cape Town. Cane syrup from South Georgia rivals the New England maple for a place on the tables of Vermont. Georgia marble beautifies the buildings of even rock-ribbed New England. Stone Mountain granite paves the streets of a Latin city over which Georgia-made shoes tread. Puffing locomotives from North Georgia compete with native burros on banana plantations in Central America. Columbus-made gins remove seed from Peruvian cotton. Albany pecans contest California's walnut crop for the favor of the country. A thousand other products of Georgia's farms, forests, mines, quarries and mills compete in the markets of the world.

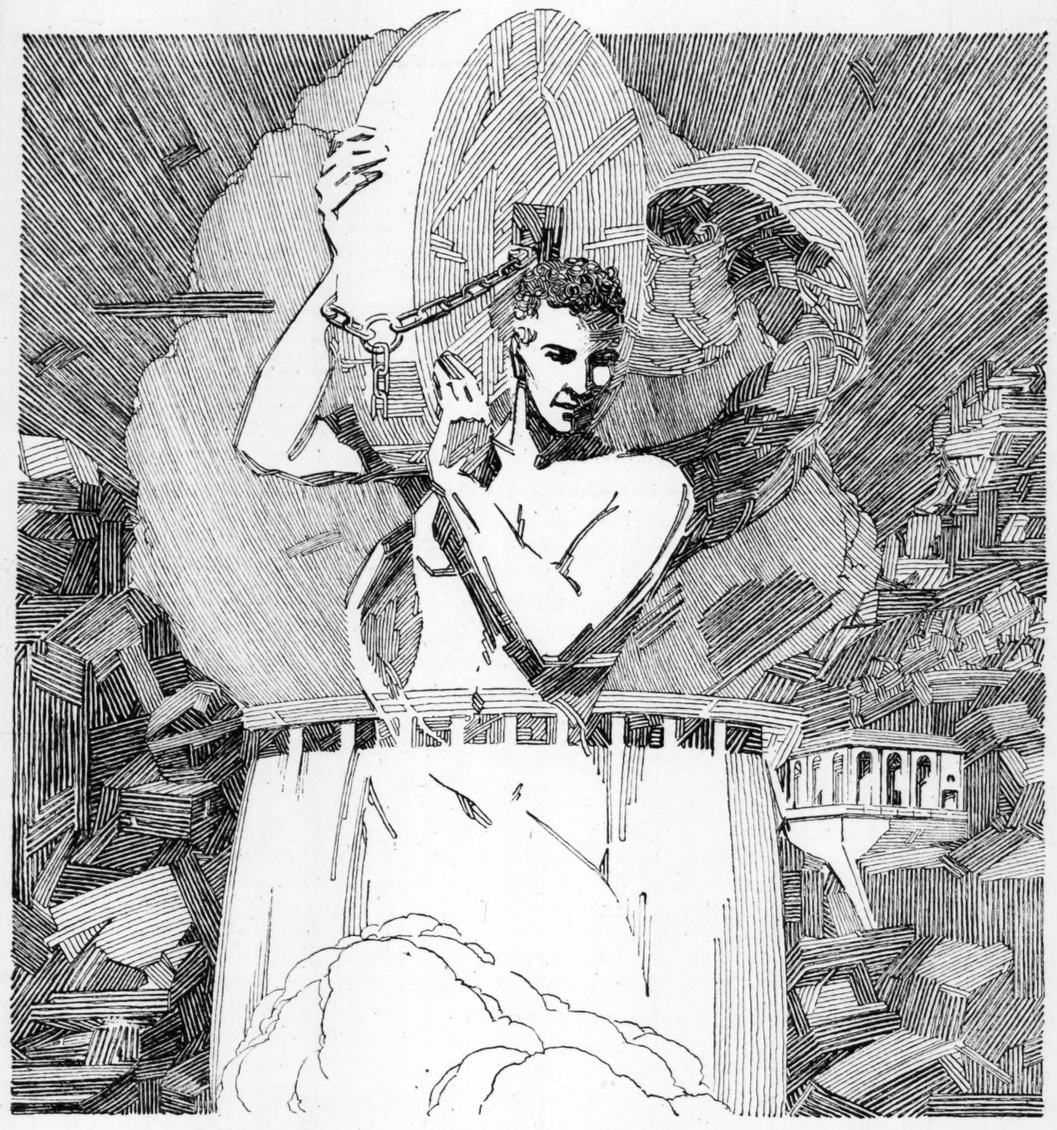


Contrasting 1900 With 1925.

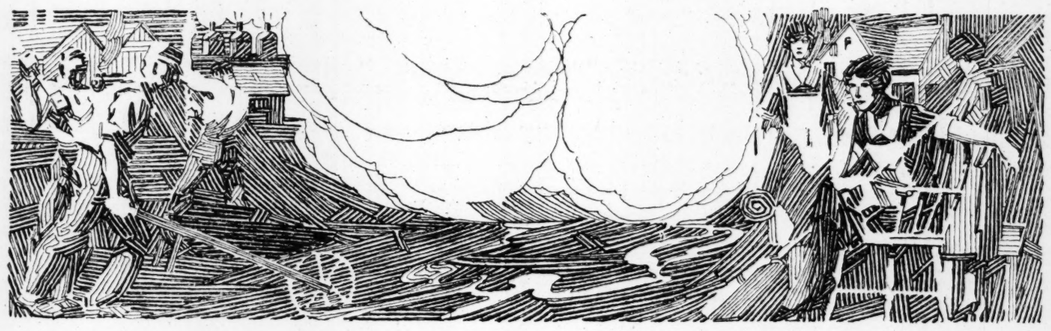
The quarter of a century from 1900 through 1925 reveals startling contrasts, many of which are highly significant in considering Georgia's future. Statistics, per se, do not intrigue the fancy of the average reader, yet a ramble through the varied and voluminous reports of the Federal Bureau of the Census and other sources brings to light many facts that will amaze many of our citizens who may not have taken the trouble to investigate and compare notes on their own state. For the sake of brevity, the following tabulation is submitted without comment, and the reader may draw his own conclusions:

	1900	1925	
Population	2,216,331	3,102,000	
Wealth (based on estimated value of all tangible property)	$936,000,000	$3,897,000,000	(1922)
Wealth — per capita	$422	$1,340	(1922)
Bank deposits	$33,125,000	$320,153,000	(1926)
Value of all farm property	$228,374,637	$689,020,000	
Value of all farm land	$138,515,430	$897,444,961	(census 1920)
Farm land—acres	26,392,000	21,945,000	
Value of farm products	$104,304,000	$314,000,000	
Mineral products	$3,448,233	$19,149,903	(1926)
Water power horsepower developed	166,587	(1908) 448,670	
Manufacturing (value of products)	$94,532,368	$648,852,000	
Capital invested in manufacturing	$79,303,316	(1899) $448,700,000	(1919)
Exports	$38,252,000	$114,024,373	(1926)
Imports	$430,000	$22,917,000	
Railroad mileage	5,652	7,072	
Motor vehicles	19,120	(1912) 277,468	(1926)
Highway expenditures	$894,936	(1904) $22,564,849	(1926)
Public schools expenditures	$1,980,000	$17,292,969	(1924)

(Figures in parentheses indicate dates for which nearest data is available for comparison.)



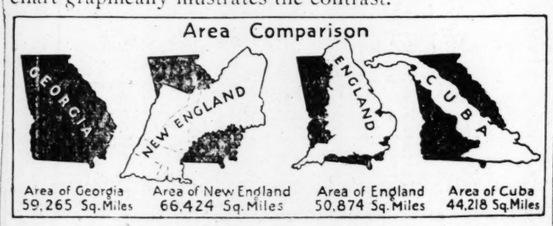
LIFTING · THE · BVRDEN · OF · DRVDGERY · FROM MEN · IN · INDVSTRY · AND · WOMEN · IN · THE · HOME



A Sound Economic Foundation.

Georgia's economic progress rests on a sure foundation. Her size, her geographical situation, the character of her terrain, her climatic range, her contact with the sea, her navigable rivers, her waterfalls, the variety and extent of her natural resources—all contribute to the making of an industrial empire.

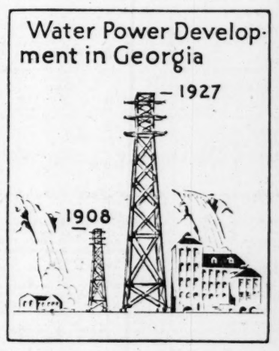
Let us analyze these factors. Consider Georgia's great area. It will no doubt surprise many people—even Georgians themselves—to learn that the Empire State of the South is only a fraction smaller than all of the New England states combined: Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island. Georgia is greater in size than either England, Greece, Austria, Cuba or Portugal. The accompanying chart graphically illustrates the contrast.



Situated at one point of a triangle that touches New York on the East and Chicago on the West, Georgia commands a remarkably strategic position in the commerce of the Nation. To quote R. L. McKellar, a noted transportation authority: "Ringed about by a chain of warm-water ports, served by uncongested rail lines and equipped with modern port-handling facilities and adequate steamship service to the consuming markets of the world," Georgia occupies an enviable advantage in bidding for international trade.

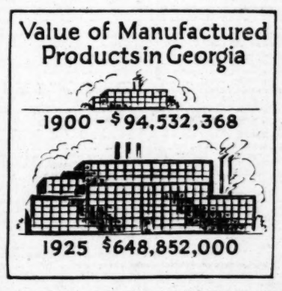
A climatic range that is characterized by tropic palms on the one hand and mountain laurel and hardwoods on the other, indicates something of the productive possibilities of the state along agricultural lines. With a long growing season, adequate rainfall and a variety of soils, Georgia is favored by Nature as are few sections.

Massive highlands covered with a dense forest growth rear their heads throughout the northern portion of the state, remote from the coast. Geological action is such that all rivers, as they seek the sea, tumble over rapidly descending beds, thus providing a wealth of water power. A copious rainfall of from 40 to 72 inches per annum, with good seasonal distribution and topographical conditions favoring the impounding of the flow, assures industry of a plentiful, all-year-'round source of power. From West Point to Columbus, along the western boundary, the Chattahoochee falls 362 feet within 35 miles. Along the Carolina line the Savannah River drops 383 feet within 93 miles. Three other rivers, the Flint, the Ocmulgee and the Oconee cross the fall line and afford numerous additional water power sites.



As quoted by one industrial leader: "The vast upheaval of the Appalachians makes it the greatest power-producing range in the East, for it lies altogether in a region of plentiful and fairly-distributed rainfall, thus indefinitely extending the life of power now buried in our coal fields.

"In no similar area of this country is there so much horsepower so conveniently arranged, so distinctly marked or so near to extended plains and rolling country where factories can be easily erected and the produce of the field can be carried to the factories."



Wealth and Variety of Resources.

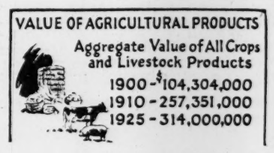
Georgia boasts of both a wealth and variety of natural resources, and her claims in this direction are well substantiated. Underlying her vast acres are granite, marble, clays, mica, iron ore,

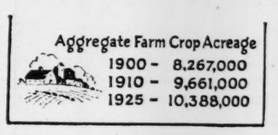
Great Strides in Industry, Mining, Agriculture

gold, aluminum, precious stones, lime, manganese, silica, talc, copper, graphite, coal, asbestos, fullers' earth, ochre and other minerals. The state produces 13% of the world's supply of pyrites, 13% of the mica and 7% of iron ore. The total mineral production for 1926 was valued at over nineteen million dollars.

Timber exists in large stands, ranging from yellow pine and cypress on the coastal plain to chestnut, hickory, ash, white pine and other varieties of hardwoods in the highlands. In 1925, timber to the amount of one billion, three hundred sixty-five million board feet was cut.

Fisheries Important



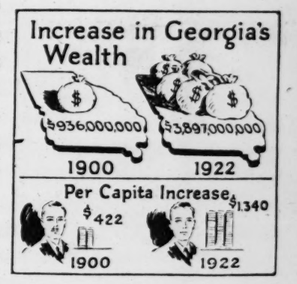


Approximately 1,000 vessels are engaged in the fisheries industry along the Georgia coast, which gives some indication of the extent of this industry. Menhaden, shad, shrimp, oysters, sea bass and snapper are the principal varieties. The annual catch for 1923 was nearly 40,000,000 pounds.

No Longer a One-Crop State

Agriculturally, Georgia is making remarkable strides and possesses great potentialities. No longer a one-crop state, she produces a variety of crops that insure a balanced prosperity. Peaches, cotton, corn, hay, tobacco, watermelons, peanuts, pecans, sweet potatoes, mules, poultry and eggs, hogs, cattle and dairy products, are characteristic of the **new** Georgia. 1925 was marked by a total farm production of $314,000,000, of which the hog, cow and hen program contributed $50,980,323.

While the soil and climate proclaim agriculture as the foremost activity of the South as a whole, Georgia's chief bid for a leading place is through her rapidly growing industries. For a little over thirty years, a silent force, almost unnoticed, has been working and only within recent years have some of its real effects become apparent. Georgia, despite her great advancement along agricultural lines, is making her greatest strides industrially.



According to the census of 1900, three-fifths of those gainfully employed in the South were engaged in agricultural pursuits. Today in Georgia over 50% are engaged in industry and commerce.

Of particular significance in this connection, with reference to Georgia's future place in our national industrial fabric, is the character of her population. Of almost 100% pure Anglo-Saxon stock, outside of the colored citizenry, Georgia boasts of a white population that embodies the sturdy characteristics of those who founded the nation. One thing which rarely fails to impress visitors who spend some time in the state, is the manifestly strong alliance with things spiritual. Georgia's parent church membership numbers nearly fifty per cent of the total population and this figure does not take cognizance of non-members who attend church and revival services in large numbers. Our Secretary of Commerce points out that "our social and economic system cannot march toward better days unless it is inspired by things of the spirit . . . Men do not live by bread alone."

Georgia is remarkably free from the somewhat revolutionary social tendencies that characterize an increasingly large percentage of the population of the North, and particularly the highly industrialized cities. Her entry onto the stage of industrial advancement is well timed indeed, as she is in a position to profit by the mistakes inadvertently committed by our older industrial communities. Within the lifetime of the present generation, highly specialized machinery and electric power have gradually replaced the crude labor of the masses that at one time were recruited largely from the teeming populations of the Old World. It is said that electric power gives one person the ability to do the average work of ten and the present strong capitalization of Georgia's resources comes at a time

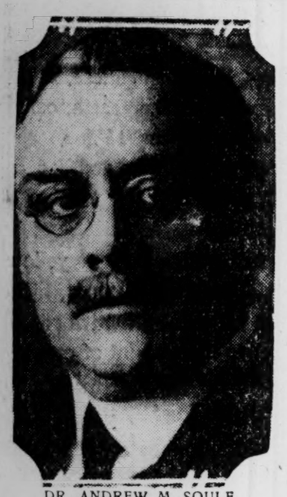


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Noted Georgians Discuss Resources

GEORGIA'S NEEDS AND OPPORTUNITIES

By DR. ANDREW M. SOULE,
President, Georgia State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, Athens, Georgia.



DR. ANDREW M. SOULE

Georgia not only needs to materially reduce the acreage of land now devoted to the plow, but to double and treble her present per-acre yield. The five-acre corn and cotton contests have shown how this can be done economically and profitably as well. We must improve the staple of our cotton to the point where we will offer the trade nothing under an inch to one and one-sixteenth inches. This would place our state in a class by itself and greatly lessen the competition from which we now suffer. It would also supply our phenomenally growing textile industries with the kind and type of fiber best calculated to meet their needs and requirements.

Five Million Waste Acres.

We have five million acres of semi-waste land that is washing and gullying that ought to go back in trees. This is the most effective way to stop erosion and transform idle and unsightly land into landscapes covered with a verdure of marvelous and persistent beauty. This procedure will enable our landowners to make an acceptable increment upon their investment, restabilize the naval stores industry, and allow Georgia to occupy and maintain her position in the production of lumber and the raw materials needed upon which to base a great variety of wood manufacturing industries.

We need to increase our total output of food and animal products to five hundred million dollars a year. When this point is reached and we are producing the "quality" of goods needed and have educated our people to the point that they realize and appreciate that home-products are the best, we will become a properly diversified and self-sustaining commonwealth, and the same relative degree of prosperity will pertain in the country as in the city. This is a huge task to underwrite and accomplish, but it can and will be achieved.

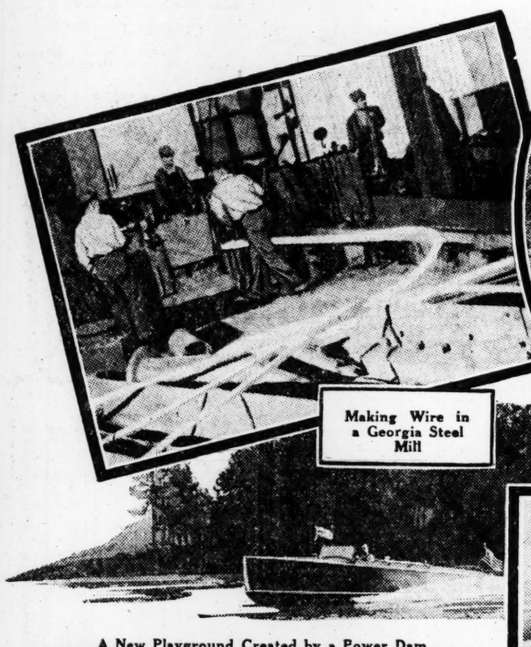
Fifty Million Increase.

Last year our dairy industry went up in volume-value about two and a half million dollars; our poultry industry about the same; our hog industry by approximately five million. In ten years' time we have made bright leaf tobacco a crop worth eleven and a half million dollars a year. We have also made much substantial progress in the production of peaches, pecans, watermelons, and a variety of basic trade crops. Evidences of progress along many other lines might be cited. In any event, we were able to increase the output of our crops in 1927 by fifty million dollars and still not over-supply local or foreign markets, whenever discriminating skill in the distribution of the surplus was followed.

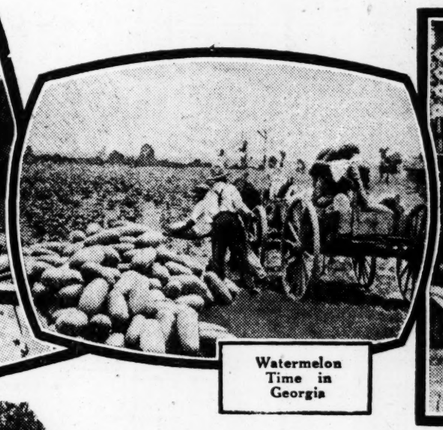
The time is at hand when the farmer must be depended upon as the chief provider for the raw materials for our industries. We shall soon be making silk, lumber, paper, paint, sugar, starch, and many other food and chemical elements out of corn. We have already made cotton seed, a waste product, in recent years worth about two hundred and fifty million dollars annually. We can still double its value through utilizing it with greater skill and intelligence. Cotton stalks have great undeveloped potential values and possibilities as a source of raw material out of which to make paper. Our farmers are now burning up and destroying at least ten million tons of raw materials a year with a well defined value of five dollars per ton. Why not convert some of this appalling and needless waste into real dollars? The stake is $50,000,000.00. It is worth conserving.

Balance and Coordination Needed.

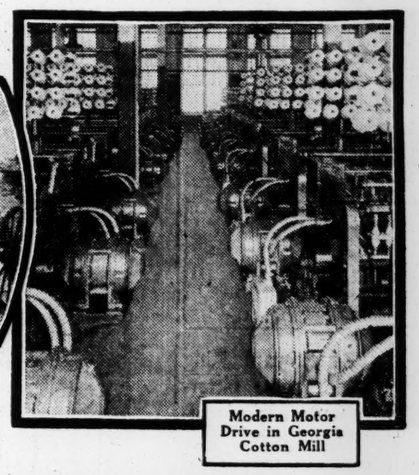
It is obvious that the farmer must become a manufacturer therefore, as well as a producer. To accomplish this end, we must greatly diversify our educational activities as they pertain to agricultural instruction, research, and extension teaching. We must have an agricultural and home economics worker in every county in the state. We must prepare and train twenty thousand new leaders to introduce, redirect, and supervise the new programs of farm organization and management which must be instituted in Georgia within the next twenty-five years. We must consolidate our rural schools and put vocational teachers of agriculture and home economics in each of them. To accomplish all this will call for an annual expenditure of five million dollars a year, two and a half million of which should be allocated to the public school system and two and a half million to higher institutions of learning. Through the medium of a properly organized tax program, these funds can be provided without placing an undue burden upon any individual or any of our basic industries. When this end is attained, the accomplishments of the past will sink into comparative insignificance in the new and rejuvenated state that will come into being. Then, and not till then, can the activities of all the elements of our society be properly balanced and co-ordinated so as to provide for the support and maintenance of the most highly stabilized form of government of which we can conceive as well as an enduring type of prosperity.



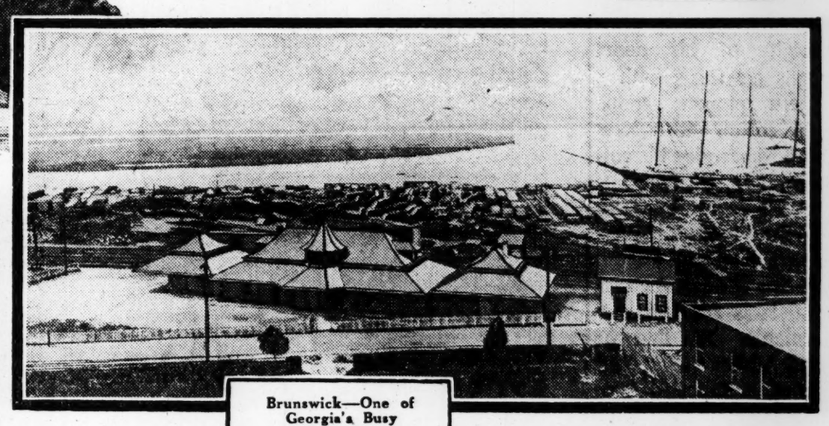
Making Wire in a Georgia Steel Mill



Watermelon Time in Georgia

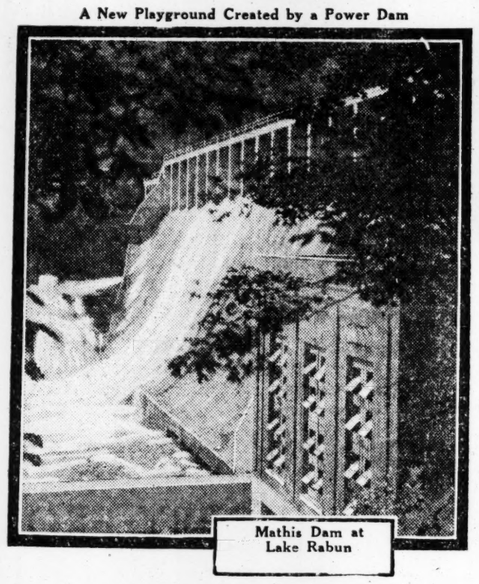


Modern Motor Drive in Georgia Cotton Mill



Brunswick—One of Georgia's Busy Ocean Ports

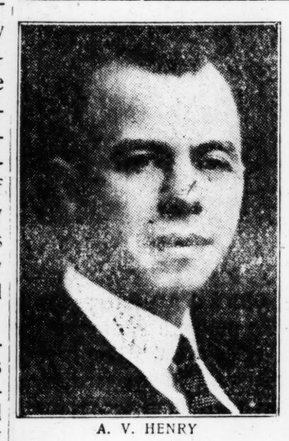
A New Playground Created by a Power Dam



Mathis Dam at Lake Rabun

CERAMIC PROGRESS IN GEORGIA

By A. V. HENRY
Ceramic Department, Georgia School of Technology



A. V. HENRY

Georgia is the largest producer of kaolin in the country. In 1926 Georgia supplied 41 per cent of the domestic output, the quantity being more than double that of any other state. While most of our clays are being utilized as fillers in paper, rubber and linoleum, a large tonnage is finding application in the manufacture of tableware, pottery, sanitary ware, electrical porcelain and floor and wall tile.

Gradual, but very definite inroads are being made on the importations of foreign clays. The ultimate aim of our kaolin producers is to make American industries independent of foreign clays. The marked progress realized in the past few years in the use of Georgia kaolin is not accidental. Clay producers now have an understanding of the requirements that must be met by their material whether it be for the filler or ceramic trades and are making successful efforts in fulfilling these requirements. All operating plants are under technical control, which keeps them abreast of the times.

Rich Clay Deposits.

Educational institutions, the State Geological Survey, railroads and power companies are decided factors in our ceramic growth. These agencies have, and are continuing to develop and make public, basic facts with regard to our clay and mineral resources. The State Geological Survey, with the cooperation of the Ceramic Department, Georgia School of Technology, is engaged at the present time, in a comprehensive study of all clays having commercial promise. This work, when completed, will make available to the public much information on the location and size of new deposits, ease of mining, accessibility and value for commercial purposes.

While the kaolin belt extends diagonally across the entire state, most of the kaolin has been produced in Wilkinson, Twiggs, Taylor and Richmond Counties. A new field, showing excellent promise, is being opened in Washington County. Notwithstanding the fact that the output of kaolin in Georgia last year showed an increase of 22 per cent over the preceding year, it can safely be predicted that the future will be even more bright.

New Developments.

Among the ceramic products, the state is producing adequate quantities of building brick, sewer pipe, hollow tile and portland cement. One of the latest developments of interest is the organization of the Carling Tile Company, Macon, Georgia, representing the first whiteware industry in the state. It will be placed in operation in March. In the past, most of such factories were local-

(Continued on Page 4)

COTTON AND GEORGIA

By J. HOPE TIGNER
Secretary Atlanta Commercial Exchange



J. HOPE TIGNER

Cotton holds the key to Georgia's greatest development of wealth.

The 1927 crop has practically moved from the farm into the channels of trade, and since August 1 the farmers of Georgia have received an average price of 19¾ cents per pound for more than one million bales, while most of the crop was sold at 21 to 23 cents during September and October, bringing a gross return of more than $115,000,000 in cash, including the cotton seed. Therefore, cotton represents more than two-thirds of Georgia's annual crop of gold wealth produced from her many varieties of soil.

Production.

For many years Georgia ranked second only to the great state of Texas in the production of cotton, growing her largest crop of 2,875,000 bales in 1911 and substantially over two million bales every year thereafter until the advent of the boll weevil.

Through the unsuccessful plan of early planting and the substitution of early maturing short staple varieties in the effort to check the ravages of the weevil, Georgia suffered untold losses by increased weevil damage and the loss of her most valuable staple varieties of cotton: namely, "North Georgia" standard inch to inch and one-eighth staple and her "Sea Island" long staple cotton, for both of which a handsome premium was paid in the open market.

In 1923 Georgia's crop was reduced to 588,236 bales and her rank lowered to seventh in the list of cotton growing states. In 1922 the Atlanta Commercial Exchange began an active campaign to restore Georgia's former premium inch staple and with the active cooperation of the State College of Agriculture, the cotton division of the United States Department of Agriculture, the Georgia Bankers and Country Bankers' associations of Georgia, much was accomplished by supplying the farmers of Georgia pedigreed planting seed of standard inch type at actual cost. The State College of Agriculture and the United States Department of Agriculture have continued the work of improving Georgia's staple with marked progress.

Remarkable Comeback.

It is interesting to note from a recent report of Dr. Youngblood, agricultural economist for the United States Department of Agriculture, that 81.97% of Georgia's 1927 crop was tenderable grade and staple. That is to say, 7-8-inch staple and above and low middling grade and above, 78.03 per cent being 7-8-inch staple middling and better grade.

This is a remarkable come-back. However, Georgia can grow inch to 1⅛-inch staple uniformly over the entire state. For this the mills of Georgia furnish a prompt, active demand at a substantial premium over ordinary 7-8-inch cotton, which must sell in open competition with India short staple in the world's market.

The annual consumption of Georgia mills now exceeds the production of the state, and 80 per cent of their requirements are for middling 15-16 to 1 inch and better staple grade and character.

Spinners pay for cotton on the basis of its spinning utility. The higher the grade, the longer, stronger and more uniform the length, the better its other elements of character, the more spinners will pay per pound for the lint. The farmers of Georgia are giving more attention to mill requirements and growing the better varieties of cotton which are in greatest demand by local mills and which bring a greater net return.

Georgia's progress in cotton production lies mainly in community production of one uniform variety of superior quality for which Georgia soil is admirably adapted and for which Georgia mills will pay a premium price.

Marketing Advantages.

By reason of Georgia's natural advantages in point of location with respect to production and economic concentration and distribution of cotton to the consuming centers of the world, her important centers should become great cotton markets.

Atlanta and Savannah have great possibilities for development in this respect. Atlanta's strategic location and facilities for the economical and prompt handling of cotton compel recognition. Savannah's excellent port and warehouse facilities are distinct advantages for the economic handling and distribution of cotton.

Cotton Marketing Machinery Necessary

Taking a broad view of cotton marketing, it may be said that the existing order of things, future exchanges, spot markets, reliable quotations, official standards, established trade rules, federal warehouse supervision, statistics and public information on all aspects of the business represent the progress that has been made during the past half century in the orderly marketing of the crop. It is based upon the fundamental American conception of liberty and grants to the individual the freedom to do what he wills with his own and to buy and sell when he pleases. Pros-

(Continued on Page 4)

Industry Follows Power.

By P. S. ARKWRIGHT,
Pres. Georgia Power Co.

Georgia's industrial strides during the past few years have attracted nation-wide attention. Its advancement toward the front among textile states has been the subject of wide comment, and the fundamental causes of the present development will bring even greater advancement in future years.

Until comparatively recently Georgia has been essentially an agricultural state, basing its resources to a great extent on its farm production and land values. This naturally caused a wide fluctuation in the state's wealth from year to year, depending upon crop conditions, and a wide variance in the wealth of various sections of the State.

The coming of industry has revised the State's economic picture. The entire State has benefited, and where industry has settled, the affected section has assumed a completely new financial complexion based upon the taxable wealth of the new industries, increased local business and increased land values.

Developing Raw Materials.

Industry's march to Georgia has had as one of its most important effects the provision of a ready outlet for raw products and the establishment of an immediate local market.

It has been said that industry follows the power lines. Abundant, dependable power at low rates has ever been a strong magnet for manufacturers, and recent years have seen Georgia provided with a power supply ample for any demand.

During the past year, the last link in the chain of six hydro-electric developments on the Tallulah, Tugalo and Chattooga rivers in North Georgia has been brought to completion. In addition to the vast power which these units are capable of producing, the transmission lines of the Georgia Power Company are inter-connected with those of other companies, so as to make almost the entire power production of the Southeast available for Georgia's use, if needed.

Adequate Power Supply.

Georgia is thus given a well nigh inexhaustible power supply for its present and future needs. With this important industrial asset, in addition to many other industrial advantages, the development of Georgia's resources is certain to continue at an accelerating rate.

Abundant power made available to all parts of the State by a network of transmission lines is one of the most important factors in bringing about decentralization of industry. Not only the more populous centers but the entire State is made potentially industrial.

It has been shown in many instances that industries prefer to locate in smaller communities when that is possible. A notable example of this has been seen during the past year in the establishment of the Chicopee Mills at Gainesville. Among the largest projects of its kind in the State, the mill operators have chosen a town of moderate size for the scene of its operations.

A Striking Example

The benefits of decentralized industries to the communities in which they lo-

(Continued on Page 4)

and the Great Future of Empire State

STIMULATING THE GROWTH OF GEORGIA

The state of Georgia is richly endowed with advantages of tremendous importance to industry. But if industry fails to learn of these great benefits, both Georgia and industry lose. for until the executives of America know the story of Georgia, they cannot consider it in their plans for expansion.

The Georgia Power Company has more than a sentimental interest in the development of the state it serves. Development is the life-blood of the Company. Every new citizen is a potential user of power, of transportation. Every new industrial development is a new customer on the lines of the Power Company. So the Company has a direct interest in attracting newcomers.

Mutual Prosperity.

But the interest is deeper and wider than that. Prosperity is an essential. The present citizens of Georgia must be prosperous if the Power Company that serves them is to be prosperous. If they do not prosper, the Company cannot.

Other concerns, when their trading territory is depressed, can pick up and move. The Georgia Power Company is firmly rooted in the soil of Georgia. Millions upon millions are invested in the mountains, in stations where rushing streams are converted into power to flow out along the miles upon miles of shining copper wire—all part of the roots which hold us firmly to our state.

So the Georgia Power Company is making no sentimental gesture when it endeavors in every possible way to foster and speed the growth of Georgia. It is making, instead, a move that is the soundest business not only for the people of this state, but for the Company itself. We would make that clear.

What is the Power Company doing to develop its state, in addition to the constant and adequate supply of electric power it furnishes to approximately 165 Georgia communities?

Community Data Offered.

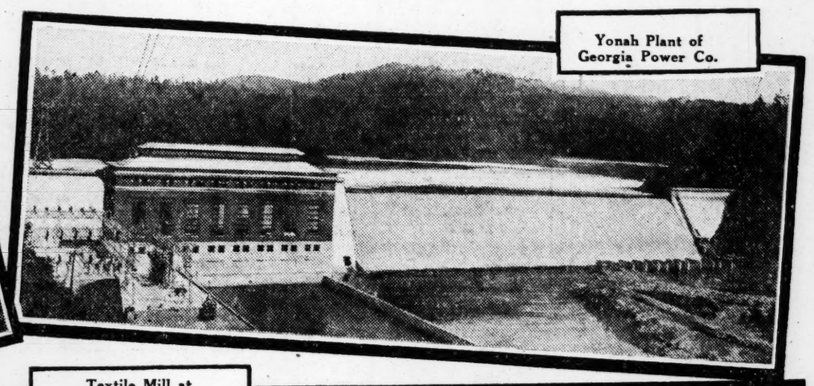
To begin with, the engineering resources of the Company are available as part of a service of real cooperation with all executives interested in getting the facts about Georgia. The Company engineers, in cooperation with other engineering organizations, have developed industrial site data of tremendous value, showing the assets of each community on the Company's lines, the types of industry logical for location at each point, and the exact advantages in each case.

Through major executives detailed to the work, this information is available to all business men, and to the engineers sent to Georgia by industry to investigate conditions and report upon available sites. One of these executives is established in a special office at 120 Broadway, New York, where the financial interests

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Quarrying Marble in Georgia



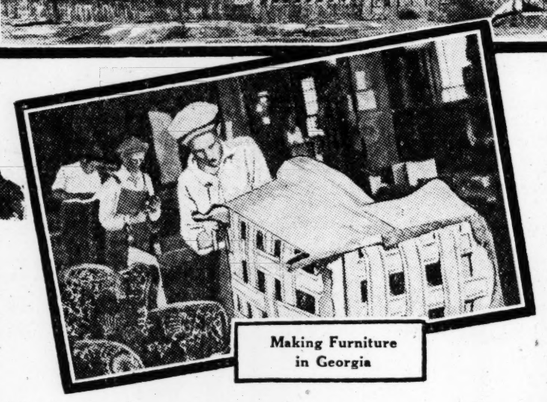
Yonah Plant of Georgia Power Co.



Textile Mill at Porterdale, Ga.



Tobacco



Making Furniture in Georgia



Some of Georgia's Long-Staple Cotton

Many of these photos are from the motion picture, "Georgia," produced by the Georgia Power Co.

THE TREK SOUTHWARD

By ROBERT W. PHILIP,
Editor, "Cotton," Atlanta, Ga.



ROBERT W. PHILIP

During recent years, the rapidity with which the south has forged ahead to dominance in textile manufacturing, has been the subject of much comment. Observers have witnessed a development in which the south has surpassed New England, the birthplace and original home of cotton manufacturing in this country, in the number of spindles in operation, the amount of cotton consumed, and, generally speaking, in the matter of efficiency of operation.

To illustrate this growth by statistics, it may be surprising to an ardent southerner to realize that, whereas, in 1900, the south contained only 4,500,000 out of 19,500,000 spindles in the country, the remainder for the most part being located in New England—at the beginning of 1928, there were in the south more than 18,400,000 spindles, out of the country's total of 36,500,000—or more than half of the producing equipment of the entire United States.

Prosperity in manufacturing, however, is based more upon the satisfactory, continuous operation of equipment than upon the mere possession of that equipment, so that a further analysis is still more enlightening. For, all but 500,000 spindles of the south's 18,400,000 were in active operation, compared with 12,380,000 of New England's 16,447,944, during last December. And the percentage of southern operation per spindle during that month was practically double that of the time operated in the east.

An analysis of the underlying influence and conditions resulting in this tremendous southern development, which has involved a shifting of the industry's center of gravity to the south from New England, is a study revealing the most romantic and impressive industrial trend this country has witnessed. It is, however, beyond the scope of this article, which is written specifically to outline the part Georgia has had in this expansion, the present position of the state, and the opportunities it holds for the future.

Eastern Capital Coming to Georgia.

The most outstanding feature of the south's growth during the past six or seven years has been that occasioned by the additional investment of eastern capital in textile manufacturing in this section; and the actual removal of manufacturing equipment from eastern locations to the south. In this movement, Georgia has fared particularly well and has received a larger amount of additional investment and equipment of this kind than has any other southern state. This has occurred although, at present, Georgia does not contain the largest number of spindles of any southern state, ranking below North Carolina and South Carolina, in the order named, in this classification. But, figures compiled at the end of 1926 showed that of practically 600,000 spindles removed from eastern locations or installed initially in the south by eastern interests during the previous five years, 168,380 came to Georgia. This is a larger number by far than that received by any other southern state. During 1927, the placing in operation of such plants as the Chicopee Manufacturing corporation, at Gainesville, with 42,420 spindles, and the Martha mills, at Thomaston, with 30,000 spindles, Georgia's dominant position in the matter of securing eastern spindles has apparently continued.

The other major process of expansion has been the formation of new mills by local interests, and the enlargement of existing plants. Figures recently issued demonstrate Georgia's position in this respect also. During 1927, the total increase in spindles of the eight major southern cotton manufacturing states was 565,500. This included those spindles removed from other locations to the south, and new spindles installed by southern interests. Of this number, 180,688 were added to Georgia's list, representing again for the state a larger total increase than that of any other southern state, Georgia leading the nearest state, Alabama, by almost 50,000 in the number of new spindles installed, although the proportionate increase was larger in Alabama, due to the greater number of spindles already in operation in Georgia.

This unusual position occupied by Georgia, in receiving the largest number of transferred spindles during the past six years, and in showing the greatest total spindleage increase of any state during the past year, is striking. In addition to the trend southward from the east, the figures reveal that within the more recent years, there has been a tendency toward a larger proportionate expansion in the lower section of the southern territory itself, centered in Georgia and Alabama and the neighboring states, particularly. The Piedmont or Carolinas region has shown a healthy development, but the expansion further south has been sufficiently greater, proportionately, as to provoke comment among observers.

The Southward Trek.

Among the major factors which have influenced the growth in southern cotton

(Continued on Page 4)

MINERAL RESOURCES OF GEORGIA

By
S. W. McCALLIE, State Geologist



S. W. M'CALLIE.

"If I were a young man I would be willing to give all my time and energy to the development of the mineral resources of Georgia, confident of a financial success." This was written by Hon. Chase S. Osborn, former governor of Michigan, a resident part of the year of Georgia, and a man who has devoted the greater part of his life to the exploration and the development of minerals, not only in this country, but throughout the world. Coming from a man whose life work has been crowned by success and whose broad vision and wide experience have qualified him to speak authoritatively on the subject, this statement ought to give a new impulse to the development of the mineral resources of the state.

With the South rapidly coming to the front and the eyes of capital turned this direction it would seem only a question of a very short time until many of the mineral resources of Georgia will attract the manufacturer. Take kaolin, bauxite and barytes alone as examples of what may be accomplished. If these minerals which are shipped out of the state largely in raw or crude form were manufactured into finished products here, their value to the state would be increased many fold.

There is enough high-grade kaolin to manufacture the most exquisite pottery, which would add almost untold wealth to the state.

Aluminum Opportunities.

Bauxite, a mineral first discovered in America in 1887 near Rome, Floyd county, Georgia, added in 1926 to Georgia's income only $108,650 for 19,680 tons. The data in the office of the state geologist shows that approximately 4,920 tons of this bauxite was used in the manufacture of the metal aluminum, and the balance, 15,760 tons, was employed in the manufacture of chemicals, etc. If we allow 2½ pounds of bauxite to one pound of aluminum, 4,920 tons of bauxite will produce in round numbers 2,000 tons or 4,000,000 pounds of aluminum, which at 24 cents per pound, the present money value of the metal, would amount to $960,000, a sum nearly ten times as great as Georgia actually realized for her entire bauxite output with only one-fourth of the production used. The value of the other three-fourths used in chemical products is rather difficult to estimate, but it will probably bear a high ratio in valuation to that of the metal aluminum.

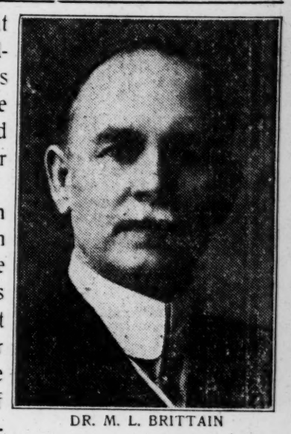
Mineral Developments To Come.

Another mineral illustrating the great loss in money value to the state by selling the ore in a crude form is barytes. This mineral is mined in Bartow county in

(Continued on Page 4)

GEORGIA TECH AND GEORGIA'S INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS

By DR. M. L. BRITTAIN,
President, Georgia School of Technology



DR. M. L. BRITTAIN

Many of us feel that Corra Harris is our best advocate whenever it becomes necessary to present the claims of southern life and people to an unfriendly or indifferent audience.

In the February Forum she is particularly happy in her characterization of the different sections and closes with reference to the fact that New England and other parts of our country are finding the pleasant land of Dixie a good place for capital and investment. People and climate as well as nearness to the sources of supply are the attractive forces that will continue to move mills and manufactures to Georgia and the south and our own citizens are establishing new industries in increasing numbers. So recent is this movement and so swift its progress that many will not accept without argument the truth of the statistics that show Georgia now to be receiving more wealth from her industries and manufactures than her agriculture.

In this transition, the part played by the technical branch of her university, known as the Georgia School of Technology, has, of course, been widespread and important. Our graduates are leading in industrial affairs and the only trouble is there are not enough of them.

Ten Departments.

Each of our ten departments has only one purpose in view—to prepare men for the future development and progress of this state and section.

The department of architecture has hardly an equal and no superior in the south. In the last five years it has won five first honors in the annual competition open to all southern schools. One of these graduates won the Rome prize, entitling him to three years of study in Italy.

The men in chemical engineering are prepared on graduation for analytical work in the laboratory and many of them hold responsible positions in manufacturing plants. Two of them have been state chemists of Georgia.

In civil engineering the students specialize in highway, railroad and concrete work. There is active cooperation with Atlanta, Fulton county and the state highway officials. A test, made a few years ago, has resulted in a saving of 30 cents on every square yard of concrete paving laid since that time, and as The Atlanta Journal stated editorially, has saved the state and county $60,000 in a single year.

The electrical engineering graduates are in constant demand, and on the day this article is written, a letter was received asking for a number at attractive salaries for beginners. The generous gift of The Constitution's editor, Honorable Clark Howell, of a $10,000 broadcasting and receiving radio outfit has made it possible to present unusual opportunities in this field. Students from as far away as South America have been able to give and receive messages from home.

Alumni in High Places.

Our men engaged in mechanical and experimental engineering have the same high reputation and every graduate of the class of 1927 had accepted a position before receiving his diploma.

The textile men are in charge of executive positions and important work generally in leading cotton mills all over the state. The commerce department fills a real demand in giving training of the best type. The latest addition to our departments was established recently but has already proven its worth and value to Georgia in its aid toward the development of our clay industries.

Last of all to be outlined is the cooperative department. This has furnished the open door through which hundreds of our Georgia youth have obtained college training. Here the young man is enabled to earn a large part of his expenses through his own efforts. He attends classes alternate months and works in the line of his training in railway shops, mills or manufacturing establishments. In this way in five years he is enabled to finish the standard course completed by the regular students in four years and almost supports himself as well.

In every way Georgia Tech is fulfilling worthily the purposes of the founders. It is, as has been so often said, "Georgia's Technical College with a National Reputation."

The Trek Southward

(Continued from Page 3)

manufacturing are: Better climatic conditions, an abundance of cheap or economical power, and of a high type of labor, an adequate water supply, favorable legislation and taxation, etc. These conditions have served to induce internal expansion of the industry by southern capital, and, when compared with less favorable and less economical conditions in the east, in the case of practically each item named, they have attracted eastern capital seeking investment and have provided opportunity for those eastern manufacturers desiring to shake off the restrictions imposed upon less favorably situated properties.

By way of elaboration upon the points mentioned, it is necessary only to mention, with regard to climate, that the less rigorous conditions prevailing in the south are much more conducive to comfort and contentment and more economical living for the operatives, and there are some observers who declare the more equable climate gives an advantage from the standpoint of more efficient manufacturing and production.

The tremendous hydro-electric developments of the power companies in the south, together with their cooperative attitude in the matter of industrial development, are a demonstration of the facilities available for motive power.

An Anglo-Saxon People

Contrasted with a homogeneous mixture of foreign-born and foreign-descent operatives found to prevail in many of the New England textile centers, the south offers a two-fold advantage and opportunity in labor. From the mountain and farm areas of the section, there has been found available an abundant supply of operatives carrying almost without exception the pure Anglo-Saxon blood of the builders of the south, who with surprising aptitude, develop rapidly into efficient, loyal, industrious workers, thoroughly amenable to an appreciation of the opportunities that industry affords, proud to render "an honest day's work for an honest day's pay."

Water, more important from a process standpoint in finishing than in actual manufacturing, has been found to abound in the south in adequate supply, of a nature entirely satisfactory for the needs of the industry.

The state and municipal governments in the south, in most cases, are keenly awake to the importance of a balanced agricultural-industrial diversification of their sections, and have been and are especially progressive in the fixation of tax and legislative requirements upon new industry. This does not mean that extreme concessions to attract development have been made, nor that capital seeking investment in textiles expects or demands a special consideration or inducement. They are willing, and desire, to bear their share of government operation expense, but they do want to locate where they may reasonably expect fair consideration and justice in return. They are also entitled to consideration in the matter of regulation of their operation, etc. One contributing factor resulting in the dismantling of many New England plants has been the excessive taxation upon manufacturing by the city and other governments, as well as restrictive legislation which has occurred mainly in the cities, where the resulting congestion of mills massed together has induced legislation of a hampering and unfair nature.

The foregoing advantages of the south apply, generally speaking, to the entire section. There are other particular attractions of certain sections, but these major influences are enjoyed by all of the states. In common with her sister states, Georgia offers them to local and outside capital.

Georgia's Enviable Position.

Georgia occupies today a most enviable position with reference to future textile development. Figures show us that a southern industry expanded in former years, Georgia's growth was proportionately small, due largely, perhaps, to a lack of active effort to develop her resources. The major portion of expansion occurred in the Carolinas area. The present-day civic and community advertising campaigns, national in their scope, together with the exceptionally active and progressive attitude of the power companies, railroads, etc., to the end of attracting and developing new industry, are the signs of a new era of expansion in Georgia, and the state can properly anticipate a proportionately greater growth within coming years.

The figures reveal that there has already begun a distinct tendency toward greater development of the lower portion of the southern textile section, including the state of Georgia. A continuation of this trend is certain, and with her abundant power, her ideal sites, and her tremendous available labor supply, Georgia stands exceptionally well as an attractive location for capital seeking judicious investment. For this state, these conditions mean without a doubt a faster and greater relative growth in the future. Georgia, in a sense neglected in the earlier days of southern development, seems now to have become recognized in the true sense of her opportunities. This recognition should be viewed with special pride by Georgians.

And for southern industry as a whole, this trend of development further south means much. It does not indicate saturation of resources in other sections—"not by a long shot"—but rather a normal, logical and natural flowing of a great portion of the new expansion into areas comparatively undeveloped. This trend is and will be a part of a continued development of the entire south, and this loosening up in the distribution of the plants will effect a decentralization of activity which will preclude some of the disadvantages now restricting New England, and will tend to develop, for the entire southland, a balanced, economically operated and prosperous industry.

Ceramic Progress in Georgia

(Continued from Page 2)

lized in the districts of East Liverpool, Ohio, and Trenton, New Jersey. Due to the general tendency to decentralize industry, together with the marked development of the south, the present time is especially favorable to ceramic progress in Georgia. The market is ample to justify industries manufacturing tableware, electrical porcelain and sanitary ware. The materials are close at hand, labor is plentiful and cheap, power is abundant and railway facilities are excellent, making manufacture not only practical but most economical.

Industry Follows Power

(Continued from Page 2)

cate has been strikingly shown in the case of Rabun County which in 1910 was a debtor county, paying $6,655 to the State treasury in taxes and drawing from the State $10,025. Since the location of an industry there, the industry which supplies the electric power for the rest of the State, Rabun county came rapidly to financial stability, paying $26,244 to the State in 1926 and drawing only $21,176, making it a creditor county.

In addition to the strictly industrial and economic advantages wrought by the advent of power to the outlying sections of the State the situation has distinct cultural and civic features which cannot fail to work for the improvement of the affected section

Increasing Wealth of County.

It has been shown that the existence of industry and power have materially reduced the percentage of illiteracy. By increasing the taxable wealth of the county, increased funds for school purposes are made available, and better schools with longer terms can be provided.

Civic improvements, also, are made possible by industrial development. Better public buildings, increased public facilities and generally better living conditions are some of the results of combining industrial and agricultural development.

One of the most valuable benefits Georgia may expect to derive from the decentralization of industry is that it will assist in checking the movement away from the smaller towns and rural sections to the large cities. The location of an industry in the small town not only gives increased wealth and increased tax income to the town, but it provides a home market for truck and other farm products and it provides alternate employment for farm workers when agricultural operations are slack.

Industry Builds Values.

Figures compiled for the nation as a whole and for the various counties of Georgia show that in sections having industries, not only is the total wealth of the sections greater than that of sections depending exclusively on agriculture, but the value of farm lands also is greater in sections where there is industrial development. The fifteen richest counties in Georgia are those having the greatest industrial developments. And in these same counties the value of farm lands is greater than in counties having little or no industrial development.

Georgia Leads in Textiles.

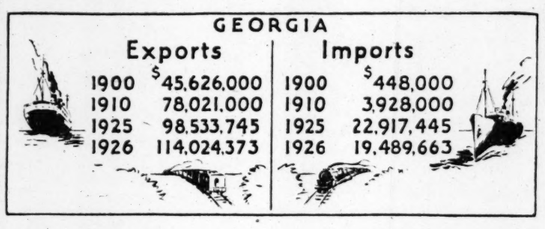
These, then, are some of the benefits Georgia may expect to derive from industrial development. And the industries are coming to Georgia! In the textile field, for example, Georgia leads all other Southern States in the number of new mills obtained in recent years. Out of 69 mills moving into the South from northern states during the past three years, 17 have established their plants in Georgia, more than in any other one State.

Georgia's advancement in recent years has approached the spectacular, but still greater development is on the way. Georgia's attractions are such that manufacturers in other sections cannot afford to ignore them. If Georgia continues to desire and to welcome new industries and new citizens from other sections, if it continues to accord them fair treatment, if it continues to follow its policy of fair treatment to capital, the new industries will come to Georgia and our State will enter upon a period of development such as it has never known before.

A QUARTER OF A CENTURY OF PROGRESS IN GEORGIA

(Continued from First Page)

when there is a wealth of electric power available. It is therefore unlikely that her native white stock will be replaced to any great extent by such an alarming influx of foreign labor as today largely characterizes New England and the Middle Atlantic States.



Nature has equipped Georgia for a marvelous commercial and industrial development. Both her own people and those outside have been slow to appreciate this, but its realization is now stimulating both the man of the farm and the man of the town to an unwavering faith in the future greatness of their native state, and others toward investigation and a new belief in this region.

Editor's Note: Readers of this section will be interested to learn that the Government, through the Domestic Commerce division of the Department of Commerce, has published a remarkably comprehensive economic survey of the Southeast by John M. Hager, giving a wealth of additional information on Georgia's commercial and industrial development and possibilities. Every executive interested in this region should have a copy which may be obtained from the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., or through the Department's Atlanta district office.

Stimulating the Growth of Georgia

(Continued from Page 3)

of the country may be approached most readily, and where investors, bankers and others may secure the necessary data first-hand.

Nationwide Advertising.

Backing up this service of information, the Georgia Power Company is running a powerful series of advertisements in publications reaching the leading executives of American industry. These advertisements tell the facts about Georgia. They outline in striking fashion the extra profits that are to be made from factories and mills located wisely in this state.

In each of the advertisements in this series, the Company is stressing the benefits of efficient Georgia labor, plentiful and moderately priced raw materials, equable climate and numerous other factors, in addition to the low power rates offered.

Georgia's Advantages Featured.

In this advertising the problems of industry are discussed, and the advantages of Georgia location are laid alongside the disadvantages of operation in the old, congested industrial centers of America. The advertisements point out that net profits from industry are becoming slimmer every year, because competition has lowered prices, while manufacturing costs are already cut to the bone. As a solution to this problem, the Power Company advertising shows how labor, raw materials, power, taxes, climate and many other factors cut overhead for plants operating in Georgia, and thus enable Georgia-made goods to go to market carrying a good profit, yet underbidding the products of other sections.

It is pointed out in this advertising that more New England spindles have moved to Georgia during the past few years than to any other state in the Union, and stress is laid upon the fact that keen New England executives would not have so definitely indicated their preference for our state if the facts did not warrant enthusiasm for its opportunities.

Has Brought Millions.

In the many years during which this constructive work has been carried on the Georgia Power Company has been instrumental in bringing to Georgia many millions of new investment. The advertising brings to the Company offices, both in New York and in Georgia, inquiries that result in a high percentage of industrial developments. These are handled in the most thorough manner. A member of the Power Company staff is assigned to each case, and is responsible for gathering the data required and presenting it to the executives of the interested concern. An engineering survey is made of the particular business involved, and a list of tentative locations submitted, with full data on each. The wide diversity of Georgia's advantages makes it possible in nearly every case to find a location in which are combined a majority of the factors demanded by the concern that is investigating.

In carrying out this big program, the Georgia Power Company considers itself particularly fortunate. Few states in the union have so tremendous a story to tell as Georgia, few states have such vital assets to promote. The success of the Power Company in bringing industry to Georgia is to be largely credited to the compelling facts about the state itself.

Cotton and Georgia

(Continued from Page 2)

perity and contentment in the main have been the results, and cotton production in the United States has increased from 3,011,966 bales in 1870 to 17,977,374 bales in 1926 under the existing system, thus demonstrating its effectiveness.

Textile Industry

The textile industry is making greater strides in Georgia at this time than in any other section of the United States and the development is only just begun in Georgia. There are one hundred and sixty-five million spindles in the world, consuming annually upward of twenty-five million bales of cotton. In the United States there are more than thirty-four million spindles which consume more than one-half of America's cotton production. Of these more than seventeen million spindles operate in the five southeastern states, Georgia, Alabama, the Carolinas and Tennessee, consuming more than 74 per cent of the entire consumption of raw cotton in America. The tremendous growth of the industry in the southeast has been accomplished within a remarkably short time and Georgia's capital is fast becoming nearer the center of the great textile industry in America. Probably the greatest contributing cause for the rapid progress of the industry in this state is the gigantic hydro-electric development along the waterways of north Georgia which has thrown a spotlight on Georgia's many natural advantages and which has provided economical power for unlimited future development of the industry.

Mineral Resources of Georgia

(Continued from Page 3)

the vicinity of Cartersville. In 1926 the district produced 77,650 tons of barytes, which was practically one-third of the barytes produced in this country during that year. The Georgia output was sold largely in the crude state at an average price of $6.86 per ton. The greater part of the production was shipped out of the state, where it used in the manufacture of the lowing finished products: Lithopone, a variety of white paint, market value $100 per ton; barium carbonate, market value $55 per ton; barium chloride, market value $60 per ton, and barium sulphate, market value $62 per ton.

It should be added that a certain amount of the barytes output from Bartow county was ground at Cartersville, which simple process of manufacture increased the market value of the ore from $6.86 per ton to $21.18 per ton. It would probably be safe to say that in case Georgia manufactured its barytes into completely finished products ready for the consumer, it would bring into the state fully ten times as much money as it does at the present time. In other words, it would bring into the state annually $5,327,060 instead of $532,706 as at present.

Varied and Pure.

The facts here related with regard to kaolin, bauxite and barytes are in a measure true of more than a score of commercial minerals that Georgia is today putting on the market largely in a crude state. The numerous publications of the State Geological survey show that Georgia has not only a great variety of minerals, but many of them occur in quantities and purity unknown elsewhere in this country.

In view of the fact that Georgia has also an abundance of hydro-electric power, it would seem that the state offers exceptional opportunities for the exploitation and the manufacture of raw materials into finished products from the mineral resources.

The total annual income to the state at present from its mineral resources is approximately $20,000,000.

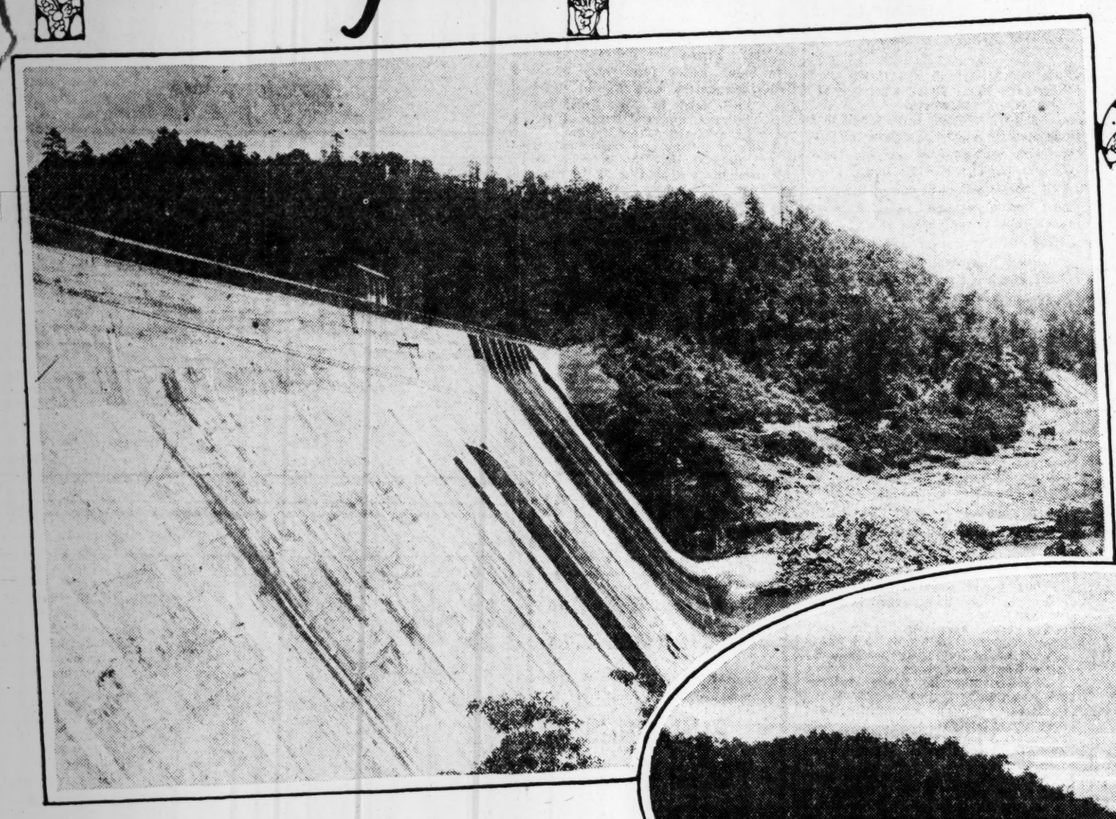
Come to Georgia!

Some of Georgia's principal attractions to industry are outlined above and on the preceding pages of this section. For additional information, write Georgia Power Co., Atlanta, Ga., or 120 Broadway, New York; Central Georgia Power Co., Macon, Ga.; Mutual Light and Water Co., Brunswick, Ga., or any of the following:

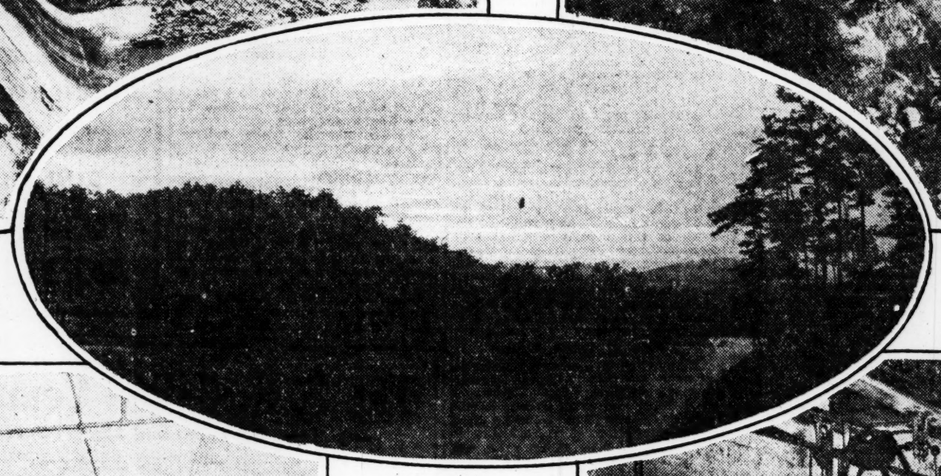
Macon—Chamber of Commerce, Lincoln McConnell, Jr., Mgr.
Atlanta—Industrial Bureau, Chamber of Commerce, Ivan Allen, Chairman.
Acworth—Board of Trade, W. H. Nichols, President.
Adairsville—O. B. Bishop, Mayor.
Ailey—Louis Robison, Mayor.
Alpharetta—J. P. Brooke, Mayor.
Alto—C. Cornwall.
Athens—The Mayor.
Austell—C. J. Shelverton, Chairman Civic Improvement.
Avondale Estates, City of
Baldwin—The Mayor.
Ball Ground—L. R. Thomason, Mayor.
Bellton—R. L. Seales.
Barnesville—Mayor and Council.
Bogart—John W. Cash.
Bowersville—Hubert Cheek.
Bowman—W. A. Teasley.
Braselton—Braselton Improvement Co.
Bremen—I. Suggs.
Brunswick, City of
Buchanan—J. F. Reid, Mayor.
Buford—J. Loss Shadburn, Mayor.
Cadwell—J. B. Bedingfield.
Calhoun—Civitan Club, Jas. H. Reeve.
Canon—A. J. Owens, Mayor.
Canton—Chamber of Commerce.
Carrollton—Chamber of Commerce, Thos. R. Luck, Chairman New Industries Committee.
Cartersville—Cartersville Tribune-News, M. L. Fleetwood, Publisher.
Cave Spring—O. H. Word, Mayor.
Cedartown—J. J. Cooper, Mayor, or Kiwanis Club.
Clarkesville—Habersham Chamber of Commerce, W. S. Erwin, President.
Claxton—Kiwanis Club, G. E. Donaldson, Secretary.
Clayton—Chamber of Commerce.
Clem—S. L. Holloway.
Cohutta—G. L. Groover.
College Park—G. B. Lindsey, City Clerk.
Commerce—C. J. Hood, Mayor.
Concord—R. C. Blanks, Mayor.
Conyers—L. B. Still, Mayor.
Cornelia, City of
Covington—Kiwanis Club, A. L. Loyd, Secretary.
Crawford—M. Blanchard, Mayor.
Culloden—U. S. Fullis, Mayor.
Dallas—Kiwanis Club, R. R. Lee, Secretary.
Dalton—Civitan Club.
Danville—C. R. Faulk.
Darien—R. W. Clancy.
Decatur—Chamber of Commerce, Marvin A. Allison, Secretary.
Demorest—W. B. Smith, Mayor.
Doraville—J. E. Flowers, Secretary.
Douglasville—Douglas County Chamber of Commerce, W. J. Dozier, President.
Dublin—Dublin and Laurens County Chamber of Commerce.
Dudley, City of
Duluth—The Mayor.
East Point—Emmett Henslee, Secretary.
Eastman, City of
Eatonton—Kiwanis Club.
Elberton—Chamber of Commerce.
Emerson—R. B. Pledger, Mayor.
Fairburn—Campbell County Chamber of Commerce, Walter Cowart, President.
Fayetteville, City of
Flowery Branch—Forrest Additon, Mayor.
Forest Park—W. W. Edwards, Town Clerk.
Forsyth—Lions Club.
Gainesville—Chamber of Commerce.
Garfield—L. I. Thigpen, Mayor.
Gordon—W. B. Ryle, Mayor.
Greensboro—Exchange Club.
Griffin—Chamber of Commerce, W. A. Bradley.
Hagan—W. D. Bradley.
Hampton—D. J. Arnold.
Hapeville—City Club.
Irwinton—Victor Davidson.
Jefferson—Chamber of Commerce.
Harrison—B. H. Brantley, Mayor.
Hartwell—Chamber of Commerce.
Hazlehurst—John Rogers, Mayor.
Helena—W. E. Redmon, City Clerk.
Hiram—W. S. Brooks, Town Clerk.
Holly Springs—Sam M. Hillhouse, Sec.
Jackson—Kiwanis Club, W. B. Roper, Sec.
Jasper—T. W. Kellogg, Mayor.
Jonesboro—J. G. Evans, Mayor.
Kennesaw—J. G. Lewis, Mayor.
Kite—W. S. Kight, Mayor.
LaFayette—Chamber of Commerce, D. W. Stiles, Sec.
Lavonia—Chamber of Commerce.
Lexington, City of
Lithonia, City of
Lula—John E. Jones.
Lumber City—J. D. Vaughan, Mayor.
Lyons—Kiwanis Club, D. R. Newton, Sec.
Mansfield—S. R. Campbell.
Marietta—Gordon B. Gann, Mayor.
McDonough—Exchange Club.
Metter, City of
Midville—Kiwanis Club.
Milledgeville—Chamber of Commerce, R. H. Wootten, Pres.
Millen—Chamber of Commerce, Walter Harrison, Sec.
Molena—Shade O. Bartlett, Mayor.
Monroe—Kiwanis Club, H. D. Spivey, Secretary.
Monticello—J. B. Henderson, City Clerk.
Montrose, City of
Mountain City—Jas. T. Ramey.
Mount Airy—S. H. Flint.
Mount Vernon—D. W. Folsom, City Clerk.
Mount Zion—W. T. Morris.
Norcross, City of
Palmetto—G. A. Bates, Mayor.
Powder Springs—Chamber of Commerce.
Ringgold—J. H. Trimmier, Mayor.
Rockmart—Board of Trade.
Rome—Chamber of Commerce.
Roswell—H. I. Weaver.
Senoia—Chamber of Commerce.
Soperton—H. M. Flanders.
Sparta, City of
Sharpsburg—J. R. Brown, City Clerk.
Social Circle, City of
Statesboro—Chamber of Commerce.
Statham—Chamber of Commerce, W. W. Thomas, Secretary.
Stillmore—W. L. Clark, Mayor.
Stone Mountain—S. H. Nuckolls.
Suwanee—M. B. Verner, City Clerk.
Swainsboro—I. L. Price.
Tallapoosa—J. B. Fitzgerald.
Taylorsville—W. O. Trippe.
Tennille—W. C. Little, Mayor.
Thomaston—Kiwanis Club, P. N. Johnston, Sec.
Tiger—W. E. Duncanson.
Toccoa—Chamber of Commerce, Fred L. Hayes, Pres.
Toomsboro—H. E. Stephens.
Tunnel Hill—Chas. C. Farr, Mayor.
Turin—W. F. Waldrop.
Varnells—J. W. Eslinger.
Vidalia—Chamber of Commerce.
Villa Rica—H. G. Roberds.
Vinings—Vinings Civic Club.
Waco—J. S. Jeter, Mayor.
Watkinsville—W. H. Hodgson, Mayor.
Whitesburg—Mrs. B. L. Camp.
Winder—Chamber of Commerce.
Winterville—G. C. Pittard, Mayor.
Woodbury—Chas. S. Reid.
Woodstock—C. E. Chandler, Mayor.
Wrightsville—Commercial Club, J. W. Brinson.
Yatesville—R. D. Higgins, City Clerk.

PUBLISHED IN THE INTERESTS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF GEORGIA BY THE GEORGIA POWER COMPANY

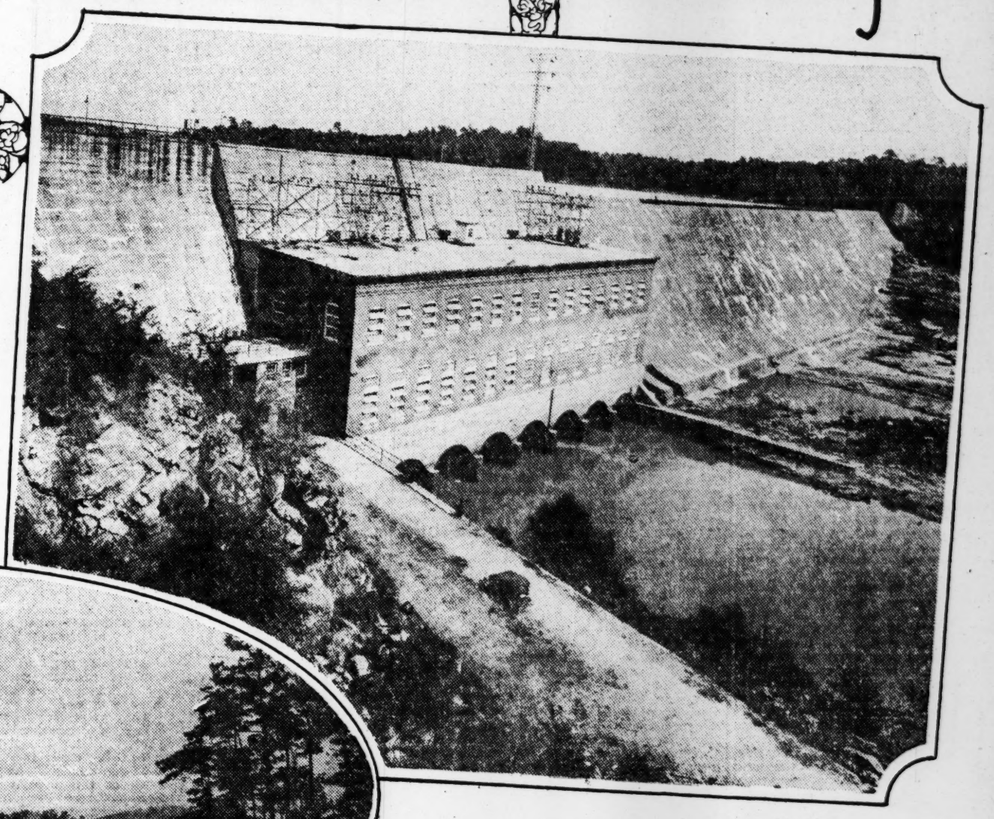
Georgia's Water Power Harnessed to Industry



Burton dam, at the head of the great hydro-electric system of the Georgia Power company, stores the rainfall of the mountains to turn the wheels of industry.



A fisherman's paradise is Lake Burton, the giant reservoir of north Georgia, a glimpse of which is shown here.



At Jackson, Ga., is the great dam of the Central Georgia Power company, whose power supplies Macon and a score of cities and towns. The power house is just below the dam.



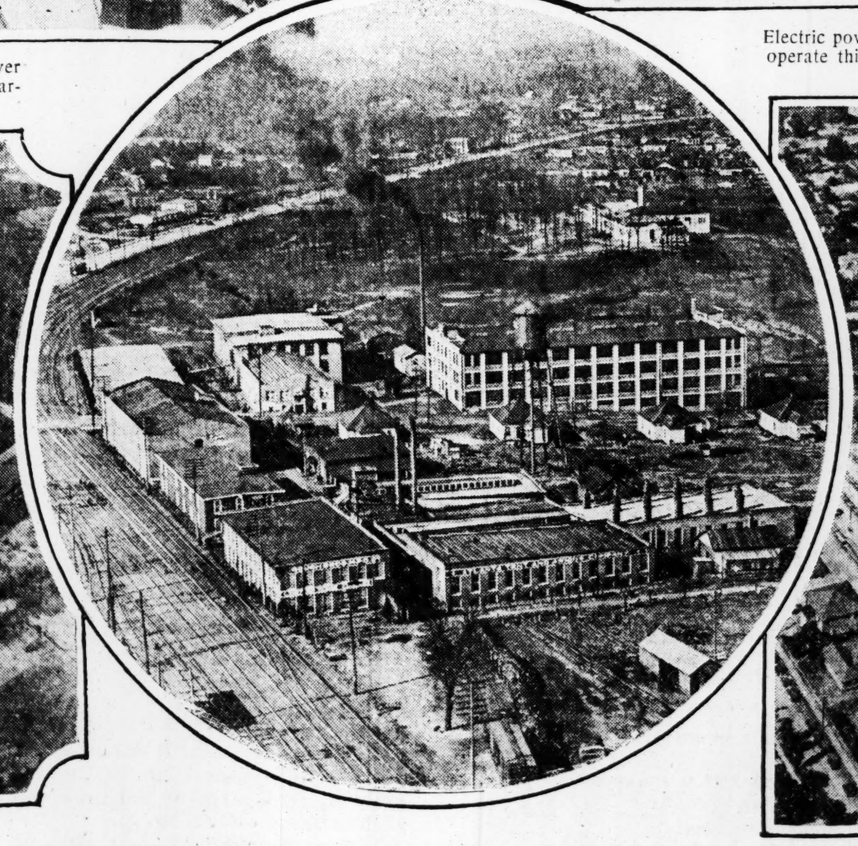
Brought from the mountains to the city, Georgia's hydro-electric power operates thousands of motors like these, shown in one of Atlanta's garment manufacturing plants.



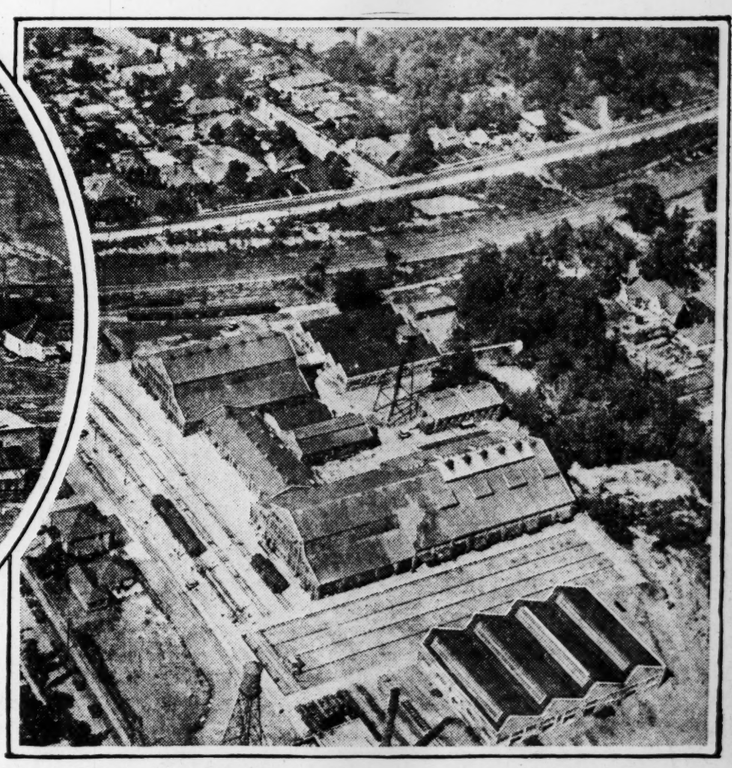
Electric power, light and heat, all derived from the streams of the mountains, operate this Atlanta candy factory, where absolute cleanliness is demanded.



One of Atlanta's most important industries—the big plant of the Atlantic Steel company.



A glimpse of East Point, an Atlanta suburb and the home of many important industrial enterprises.



The Pullman company's plant, on the outskirts of Atlanta, is one of the newest important additions to the city's industries.

STATE'S PROGRESS IN AGRICULTURE TOLD BY TALMADGE

More People Engage in Farming Than Any Other Occupation, Commissioner Says.

BY EUGENE TALMADGE,
Commissioner of Agriculture of Georgia.

Georgia, since the state was founded in 1733, has always been a leading agricultural state in the south, more people being engaged in farming than in any other occupation.

The 1920 census showed that of the 37,584,000 acres of land in the state, 25,441,000 acres were in farms, the remaining 11,500,000 acres being in woodland, cities and "wild" lands. There were 310,732 farms in the state on which 1,685,213 people lived. It is estimated that approximately 15,000,000 acres are cultivated in Georgia each year.

Georgia farm property in 1920 was valued at $1,356,685,196, being divided as follows: Land and buildings, $1,138,298,627; implements and machinery, $63,343,220; livestock, $155,043,349.

The value of farm products in Georgia in 1927 is set at $335,000,000. Cotton and seed valued at $125,000,000 by far exceeded any other crop in value grown in the state, but the plan of diversification followed in recent years is bringing other crops to the forefront with Georgia farmers. Among these is tobacco, which within a few years has forged ahead of many other products and is now second in value of the state's commercial farm crops.

Other crops grown extensively in the state include peaches, peanuts, corn, oats, sweet potatoes, watermelons, apples, pecans and sugar cane. Livestock, poultry raising and dairying are also engaged in on an extensive scale in the state.

Many Georgia products have nation-wide fame. The Elberta, the most famous peach in the world, was propagated in Georgia as were other varieties, such as the Hileys, which are shipped from the state in large quantities. The nation awaits the appearance each season of the Georgia watermelons, while the Georgia yam and Georgia cane syrup are served on many tables throughout the nation. The papershell pecan was developed in Georgia and exceeds in flavor and richness any nut grown in the south.

Leads In Many Crops.

Georgia grows twice as many watermelons as any other state in the union, ships more peaches and papershell pecans than any other state, and leads the nation in the production of sweet potatoes. More pure cane syrup is made in Georgia than in any other state, Grady county being the center of this industry in the state.

Corn leads all crops in acreage planted in Georgia each year, the acreage being larger than that of cotton. The crop in 1927 totaled 3,893,000 acres, the yield from which was 54,502,000 bushels of corn valued at $44,147,000, or 81 cents per bushel.

In 1927 there were 3,412,000 acres planted in cotton in Georgia, the yield being 1,099,000 bales, the lint and seed therefrom being valued at $125,000,000.

Other crops planted in 1927 and their value were as follows: Tobacco, $11,463,000; hay, $9,431,000; peanuts, $8,596,000; peaches, $8,023,000; sweet potatoes, $7,920,000; oats, $6,962,000; sugar cane, $4,080,000; watermelons, $2,829,000; Irish potatoes, $2,048,000; wheat, $1,782,000; peas, $1,578,000; sorghum syrup, $1,538,000; apples, $1,012,000; pecans, $959,000; rye, $429,000; pears, $140,000; soy beans, $114,000; rice, $58,000; miscellaneous fruits and vegetables, $11,981,000.

Dairy products, $15,000,000; livestock, cattle, hogs, etc., $30,000,000; poultry and eggs, $40,000,000. All of these products total $335,000,000.

Tobacco a New Crop.

Among the farm crops, tobacco has made great strides in the state within the last few years. Beginning with a production of 350,000 pounds in 1927, which sold for $80,000, the acreage has increased each year since until 59,088,000 pounds were grown in 1927 on 81,000 acres, which sold for $11,463,000. Bright leaf tobacco used largely for cigarettes and smoking tobacco is grown in Georgia, it being of fine quality for these purposes tests show. Tobacco is grown in approximately 70 south Georgia counties in commercial quantities, but it has been grown as high up as the Athens section in northeast Georgia and in Milton county, in north Georgia.

Since the "cow, hog and hen" plan of farming was adopted in Turner county in 1922 in order that greater diversification might be followed so the farmers would get away from the all-cotton system of farming, livestock growing, dairying and poultry raising have made great gains in the state. Hogs on Georgia farms in 1927 showed a 20 per cent increase over the year before and hundreds of carloads of hogs are being sold by Georgia farmers each year. Farms are being stocked with both purebred hogs and cows and the sale of cattle and hogs in 1927 in the state totaled $30,000,000. In addition, dairy products valued at $15,000,000 were sold by Georgia farmers in 1927, which included butter, milk, sour cream, etc.

In addition to the products sold as a result of stocking the farms with livestock, the cattle and hogs have been of material aid in improving the soil, many permanent pastures having been planted which furnish grazing lands almost the year round. Planting of legumes not only improve the soil but at the same time furnish valuable feeds for the livestock.

The poultry and egg sales in Georgia in 1927 totaled $40,00,000, this industry making phenomenal growth in the state within the last few years. Sales of chickens and eggs have been greatly aided by the operation over the state of poultry and egg cars which run at stated times and move from town to town, graders, and buyers accompanying each car, which assures the farmers a cash market for his chickens and eggs. The railroads, county agents, market bureau representatives, farmers and poultry purchasers cooperate in running the cars.

Georgia's Mild Climate.

Mark Twain said that lots had been said about the weather but no one had ever done anything about it. However, it might be said that the climate is one of the greatest factors in making Georgia a leading agricultural state. Favored with a mild climate winter and summer, farm operations can continue uninterrupted almost the year through, pastures are green almost the year round, on which livestock can graze and the mild winters do not require expensive livestock barns, which cuts to a minimum this item of expense. The mean temperature of the state is 62 degrees, with an average temperature of 47 degrees in winter and 77 degrees in summer. The average rainfall in the state is 51 inches and the growing season runs from 260 days in south Georgia to 230 days in north Georgia.

The mild climate coupled with the state's natural resources are bringing about great developments in the state, in farming, in mining and in manufacturing and as the state's varied industries grow and develop they create more demand for farm products. Therefore, having soils that will grow any crop planted in America, with the exception of tropical fruits, Georgia offers excellent opportunities for the production of farm products.

The department of agriculture since its creation in 1874 has been an important factor in promoting agriculture in the state. The commissioner of agriculture has the following divisions under his supervision: Bureau of markets, apple, peach and fertilizer inspection, food and drug department, veterinary department, state chemical department.

Information concerning agriculture in the state, geological formation of various counties, adaptation of soils for the various products that may be grown in the state, together with information on other subjects of interest to those who till the soil are compiled by the agricultural department for general distribution.

There are six fertilizer inspectors employed 12 months in the year and 40 short-term inspectors employed four months each year whose duty it is to take samples of fertilizers after they have reached the hands of the farmers and send same to the commissioner for analysis. The available phosphoric acid, total nitrogen, water soluable nitrogen, and potash are determined as a check on the guaranteed commercial value.

The average number of fertilizer samples taken in previous years was about 5,000. Since January 1 of this year to date, May 15, the department has taken 11,956 samples. Before the close of the season the number of samples taken will go over 12,000 These samples are analyzed as rapidly as possible and reports made back to the farmers from whom they were taken.

Inspection of Fruit.

The inspection of apples and peaches sold in Georgia is under the direction of the agricultural department. The law provides that any one who offers for sale or sells a covered package of apples or peaches is required to label the package and have plainly marked on the container the grade and standard. The 1927 apple crop was standardized and marketed under the provisions of the law, growers reporting that they were aided by the law being put into effect, a standard pack enabling them to better market the apples and to get higher prices for them because they were graded.

Standards for peaches to be put into effect with the sale of the 1928 crop will include the United States standards, which are: U. S. fancy, U. S. No. 1's and U. S. No. 2's. Peaches not coming within one of these three grades are to be handled as "unclassified."

Standards for sale of eggs have also been adopted by the department.

The bureau of markets of the department of agriculture, which was created in 1917 for the purpose of "promoting proper, sufficient and economical handling, packing, transporting, storing, distribution, inspection and sale of agricultural products in the state," is giving great aid to the farmers in marketing their produce.

The director of the bureau employs experts in marketing who assist the farmers in selling their produce and who also conduct sales of livestock and other products throughout the state, usually in cooperation with the county farm agent. The market bureau from July 1, 1927, through April, 1928, ten months of my administration, has sold 1,332 carloads of farm products which brought Georgia farmers a total of $1,186,491.98. One hundred and fifty-seven carloads which brought $155,808.64 were sold in one month, April, by the market bureau.

Included in the sales during the ten months were 371 cars of hogs, 324 cars of corn, 248 cars of sweet potatoes, 102 cars of poultry, 71 cars of melons, 67 cars of hay, 40 cars of oats, 49 cars of velvet beans, 23 cars of peas, 6 cars of shucks. Other carload sales included cattle, sugar cane, peanuts, wheat, rye, syrup, pecans, eggs, goats, cottonseed, soy beans, peaches.

Market Bureau's Work.

These sales were made by the employees of the market bureau by correspondence, telegraph, telephone, and by the field men who conduct sales, and does not include the sales made through the ads placed in the Market Bulletin.

The Market Bulletin is a weekly publication issued by the bureau of markets and sent free to farmers of the state and is devoted to selling and buying farm products. Approximately 1,000 for sale and wanted ads from farmers are printed free each week. The Bulletin contains from 8 to 16 pages and has a circulation of 60,000 copies each week.

A traffic manager, provided for when the market bureau was created, has recently been employed, whose duty it is to investigate freight rates, express charges, and other transportation matters for the farmers of the state. Complaints of farmers on rates charged are investigated and in many instances overcharges have been collected. Information is furnished on rates on different products sold or bought by the farmers and constant study of the freight rate situation is being made and when charges on farm products are considered high or unreasonable, reductions are sought.

The pure food and drug division of the department of agriculture is charged with the sanitary inspection of all places preparing and serving food and drinks. Commercial feedstuffs and oyster beds in the state are also inspected by him. Drinks, foods and feedstuffs manufactured in the state are also analyzed by the state chemist. The drug department sees that drug stores have registered druggists in charge and that other drug laws are complied with. Milk samples are inspected to see if only healthy milk is sold and the state chemist also prepares various inoculations of nitrogen gathering bacteria for legumes, which are sold to the farmers at cost.

The veterinary department has charge of combating the animal and poultry diseases in the state, the work being under the direction of the state veterinarian. As a result of the work of this department the cattle tick has been entirely stamped out in Georgia, with the exception of a few local reinfestations in some counties. Every county as a whole in the state is free of quarantine laws, only local reinfestation cases being quarantined.

Free of Cattle Ticks.

Elimination of the cattle tick marks an important step in Georgia, as this pest has long been a serious drawback to dairying and cattle raising in the state. Georgia now offers a field practically clear of cattle ticks to those farmers who would raise beef or dairy cattle or who would engage in dairying.

This department also has charge of stamping out all other diseases such as tuberculosis in cattle and all hog diseases, such as cholera, etc. The dairy inspector sees that all dairies producing milk for public consumption are kept in a sanitary manner. Testing poultry for disease germs is an important work of the veterinary department, especially so since that industry is growing so rapidly in the state.

The department of entomology, of which the commissioner of agriculture is chairman, handles all cases of plant disease and insect pests and also inspects tomato plants and nursery stock offered for sale and establishes, when it is deemed necessary, quarantine to prevent infected plants and insect pests from being brought into the state. Combating boll weevils, and other pests that affect cotton, diseases and pests that affect fruit and nut trees is part of the work of this department.

The commissioner of agriculture is also ex-officio commissioner of immigration and as such he is charged with collecting and distributing such information concerning the state as will be informative to home seekers and investors. Therefore much information is furnished by this department to persons who are considering making Georgia their home.

The statistician collects statistics of the various farm products in the state for the department of agriculture.

Homeseekers' rates are offered by a number of railroads to parties of five or more traveling together and those persons desiring to come to Georgia and see for themselves the wonderful opportunities offered here may take advantage of these rates which are in effect usually from April through November and are limited to about 20 days from date of sale. Local railroad offices can give full particulars as to these rates.

The Georgia department of Agriculture issues a number of bulletins which will be mailed upon application and a book just printed by the department, "Georgia and Her Resources," which gives full information about the state, will be mailed upon request. Address the State Department of Agriculture, the Capitol, Atlanta, Georgia.

Beneath the lava covered areas of Idaho, California, and Oregon there are large underground streams.

West Point's Many Mills Keep 5,000 Workers Busy; Has Splendid Water Power

Little City on Chattahoochee One of Foremost Textile Manufacturing Centers of South.

BY MARTHA GAUNTT
Secretary West Point Chamber of Commerce.

The little city of West Point has long been recognized as one of the outstanding communities of not only Georgia, but of the entire south. Here the business offices of one of the foremost textile corporations of America have been located since the starting of the chain of cotton mills which today lines the western bank of the Chattahoochee river for a distance of seven miles south of West Point.

In five cotton manufacturing plants of the West Point Manufacturing company 191,000 spindles daily sing their ceaseless song of industrial progress and prosperity. Five thousand modern looms ply their busy shuttles weaving into finished cloth each year 123,000 bales of cotton. In the various processes of manufacture 5,125 people are employed, and these receive an aggregate total of around $70,000 each week for their services. Drills, sheetings, ducks, crashes, towels, etc., constitute the output of these splendid plants.

The Lanett Bleachery & Dye Works located here is the largest plant in the world dealing in sulphur dyes on piece goods. This plant has a capacity of 750,000 yards weekly, and employs 250 operatives. The payroll is $5,000 weekly.

The West Point Utilization company employs 175 people and has a payroll of $1,700, their products being cotton waste goods.

The Chattahoochee Valley railway has its administrative offices here, and operates 44 miles of standard railway between Standing Rock, Ala., and Bleecker, Ala., making trunk line connections at both ends. Its shops are located here also.

All the foregoing enterprises come under the general supervision of one management, and George H. Lanier is president and general manager of the controlling corporation.

Other considerable business and manufacturing concerns operate in West Point. A large iron foundry, ice plants, roller covering works, two big contracting concerns, planing mills, etc., add their contributions of employment and payrolls to the sum of the prosperity of many homes.

This city has the distinction of yet being the home of many of her pioneer settlers. Firms are doing business here today whose forefathers established themselves here 60-odd years ago. Their faith in West Point has never faltered, and the fruits of the years have justified this faith.

A city of culture and refinement, it is but natural that the churches of this community should be of the highest order. The houses of worship here are far above the average, and would in reality do credit to any city of ten times the size of West Point.

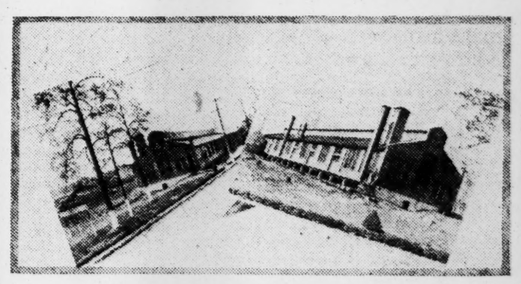
Schools and recreational facilities are distinctly praiseworthy. Civic pride has been developed to a marked degree, and the various organizations of women and men are constantly promoting definite programs for beautification of streets and public grounds.

West Poin thas a Rotary club of 41 members which has distinguished itself during its chartered life. A woman's club, an organization of business and professional women, a splendid chamber of commerce, secret fraternal orders all have a real part in the scheme of things, and the day of opportunity is really at the dawning.

W. M. GARVIN
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137 EDGEWOOD AVE. ATLANTA, GA.
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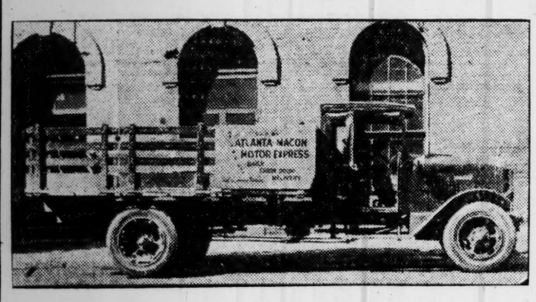
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ATLANTA IN FRONT IN LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONETRAFFIC

The city of Atlanta has now taken first place among southern cities in the volume of long distance telephone business.

Officials of the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph company recently completed a careful survey of the use of long distance facilities in the states of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky and Louisiana, from which it appears that Atlanta is the busiest switching point for calls between the southeast and other sections of the country. More calls are handled by Atlanta's force of 170 toll operators than are handled by any other city in the nine states named.

More than 3,000 toll calls originate every day in Atlanta, which is a larger number than for any other southern city. It is interesting to note that more than 250 of these calls are for Birmingham, while the others go to all parts of the country, including a large number of calls to New York.

In addition to the calls which originate in Atlanta, there are approximately 3,000 through calls made every day from other places, which are switched by way of Atlanta or connected with other circuits at that point.

Threads of glass wool used as insulating material are so fine that more than 2,000 of them laid side by side would only cover an inch in width.

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Willard Storage Battery Company
Johnson & Johnson
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Textile Industry in Georgia Shows Tremendous Growth; 60,000 People Employed

State Now Manufactures as Much Cotton as She Raises; Conditions in Mills Are Excellent.

BY P. E. GLENN.

The enlargement and expansion of the text industry in Georgia for the past ten years has been most satisfactory; however, our growth in the past four years has been marvelous, and the next ten years holds even greate promise. In fact, while this is being written, ther are underway at Rome and Waycross two projects alo which will bring millions o outside money to the state.

In attempting to briefly outline the progress of cotton manufacturing in Georgia for the past ten years, I shall divide it into two parts: "The Tangible Progress," and "Other Than Tangible Progress." In my judgment, the "intangible progress" has been worth far more to the state than the "tangible progress."

In discussing the "tangible," I will use figures for cloth mills, spinning mils and knitting mills, not including such allied lines as dyeing and finishing plants, overall, shirt and clothing manufacturers. In this connection, five large finishing plants have been established in Georgia in the last few years. Three are branches or removals from the east, and two are locally financed companies. The capacity of the Georgia finishing plants are now about sufficient to take care of the production of our mills.

In the statistics showing removal of mills from the east, Georgia has received ten cotton mills out of 80 moved during the past four years, and for 1927 was greatly ahead of her next nearest competitor, Alabama. Of the 565,000 new spindles located in the southern states in 1927, Georgia has 180,000, or about one-third. This year's record will apparently exceed last year's.

In 1917 Georgia had 178 textile plants, with approximately $50,000,000 capital stock; containing 2,450,000 spindles; using 700,000 bales of cotton; employing 40,000 people directly; and with a pay roll of $35,000,000.

In 1928 Georgia had 207 textile plants, with capital stock of $125,000; containing 3,150,000 spindles; using 1,100,000 bales of cotton; employing 60,000 people, and with a pay roll of about $65,000,000.

With an increase for this period of something less than 30 per cent in spindles, there has been an incrase of more than 100 per cent in production by reason of increased efficiency.

Of the increase of $75,000,000 in capital stock for the period, $50,000,000 was enlargement of capital of old mills, and $25,000,000 represents capital of mills started between 1917 and 1927. Georgia's 1927 consumption of cotton equaled that year's production.

In the past ten years, the cotton mills took 20,000 workers from cotton farms, and put them on the consumption end, instead of on the production end, thereby helping those remaining on farms. Georgia mills now support directly more than a quarter of a million people, or about one-twelfth of our population.

These wonderful figures for 1927 will be doubled and tripled in the next few years if our state and local governments will continue to encourage investment of capital, both local and foreign, in manufacturing, by assuring it of continued fair treatment in the matter of taxes and legislation. These things being assured, we have every other inducment to offer: raw material at our doors, cheap coal, abundant hydro-electric power at reasonable rates, compared to other states, transportation, the most wonderful climate in the world, and best of all, the finest people in the world to work with. With these great local advantages, and assurance from our legislative and tax officials of fair treatment, in the future there is nothing to prevent this state from going from fourth to first place in textiles in the next ten years. When this becomes a fact, we will then have jobs for all the surplus help in the state, and will be able to give full-time jobs to all instead of part-time, as now.

In the matter of progress, other than the material growth, figures are not available, but if it were possible to reckon our growth in ten years in this respect, the large sums for fixed investments would be an insignificant figure compared to the advancement in respect of the textile worker and his family.

About ten years ago, the late lamented Fuller E. Callaway, of LaGrange, before a congressional committee, on being asked what his business was, replied that he was "making American citizens and running cotton mills to pay the expenses."

This is the background of thought generally with Georgia mill executives. Their first consideration in all things is for their employees. Their stockholders come second.

The past ten years have developed a most cordial spirit of cooperation between cotton mills and cotton farmers. We both have come to realize that our interests are identical. A splendid spirit of cooperation is developing between the spinners, and through the medium of farmers, the agricultural schools and farm organizations. Mills are encouraging with money, and otherwise, the improvement of the kind of cotton grown in Georgia, and the State College of Agriculture and farm organizations are assisting in this work, thereby developing a closer and mutual beneficial relationship. Better days are in store for both farmers and mill men by this cooperative spirit.

In the matter of advancement in education, health and welfare among employees of Georgia mills, our records far surpass the efforts of all other industries in this section. The present most excellent Georgia child labor law was actually written by a president of a Georgia cotton mill, in conference with other interested parties. We claim that this law is more nearly observed 100 per cent than any other law in our statute books. Obedience to this law is not because of police watchfulness, or state inspection; for, because of the limited resources of the state department of labor, they have only one factory inspector, and there are several thousand plants of all kinds to inspect. The few violations of the law, when traced down, are nearly always found to be from lack of knowledge of the law rather than an intent to profit by violation of it.

In the matter of health of cotton mill employees of today, we could write at length on the improvement in ten years, but we can mention one fact which tells more than all we could write: that is, the premium rate of group life insurance on employees of cotton mills is lower than on employees in any other line of industry in our section. The same applies to the base rate of compensation insurance.

In a great many mill villages, the schools are superior to other schools in the vicinity, by reason of the fact that the public school fund is supplemented by the mill, thereby enabling the school authorities to employ better grade of teachers. Person for person, the morals of the employees of cotton mills will compare most favorably with the best.

Finally, were I limited to one feature of our progress as the one, in my opinion, in which we had made most progress, I would say that the development of the leaders of our industry in the state was the one thing in which we had accomplished the most. Most of them have come through the mill and are measuring up to the highest standards of successful leadership and citizenship, and their influence is being wielded for the good of the state, and this influence will be felt in generations to come.

ATLANTA'S WEATHER A GREAT CIVIC ASSET

The weather is a well-worn subject, but when it comes to the Atlanta climate that is another story. For a great deal of Atlanta's importance as a city is due to its altitude and its climate, the latter characterized by the weather bureau as "most delightful."

Situated at the foothills of the Blue Ridge mountains at an altitude of 1,050 feet above sea level, the city is relieved of the humidity that makes southern summers oppiresssive, and at the same time her low latitude assures her against the extremes of cold in winter.

Abundant and pure water supply, evenly distributed rainfall, and altitude contribute to make Atlanta one of the healthiest of American cities. The mean summer temperature is 77 degrees. Month by month the climate is pleasant.

The following synopsis shows the range of temperature month by month:

January: Average minimum temperature 35 degrees; average maximum 51.

February: Normal mean, 45 degrees.

March: Mean, 53 degrees.
April: Mean, 61 degrees.
May: Mean, 69 degrees.
June: Mean, 76 degrees.
July: Mean, 77 degrees.
August: Mean, 77 degrees.
September: Mean, 73 degrees.
October: Mean, 62 degrees.
November: Mean 52 degrees.
December: Mean, 45 degrees.

CAMDEN DAIRY WORK SHOWS BIG INCREASE

Stimulated by the excellent Jacksonville, Fla., market the dairy industry in Camden county has increased 80 per cent in the last 18 months, according to Mrs. S. C. Townsend, of St. Marys, Ga. This industry was started seriously in Camden county at the time when the Camden County association was first organized in accordance with plans and with the assistance of the Georgia association.

Along with dairying the poultry industry has grown apace and a number of farmers have gone to truck growing on a large scale. Camden county adjoins Florida and has been one of the big cutover land counties, sparsely settled, with a high-class citizenship. Low-priced lands and the rapid development in Florida are bringing prosperity to this section.

ATLANTA'S POPULATION PASSES 300,000 MARK

According to the 1928 Atlanta city directory the population of Atlanta is 311,880. This is an increase of 10,000 over the population estimate of the 1927 edition.

Other equally interesting facts about Atlanta are disclosed in the work. For instance, the postal receipts for 1927 totaled $4,510,000, while those of 1926 were but $4,164,000.

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Memory Is Green Of Old Bill Arp, Of Constitution

How Major Charles H. Smith—long a resident of Cartersville—began to write under the pen-name of "Bill Arp" is best told in the words of the noted humorist himself. Major Smith for years carried a column in The Constitution, through which he made a national reputation as a humorist. "Some time in the spring of 1861," says the mountain philosopher, "when our southern boys were hunting for a fight and felt like they could whip all creation, Mr. Lincoln issued a proclamation ordering us all to disperse within 30 days and to quit cavorting around.

"I remember writing an answer to it, as though I was a good union man and a law-abiding citizen, and was willing to disperse if I could, but it was almost impossible, for the boys were mighty hot, and the way we made up our military companies was to send a man down the lines with a bucket of water and if a fellow sizzed like hot iron in a slack trough we took him, and if he didn't sizz we didn't take him; but, nevertheless, notwithstanding, and so forth, if we could possibly disperse within 30 days we would do so, but I thought he had better give us more time, for I had been out in an old field by myself and tried to disperse and couldn't.

"I though the letter was right smart and decently sarcastic, and so I read it to some of my friends and they seemed to think it was right smart, too. About that time I looked around and saw the original Bill Arp standing with his mouth wide open, eagerly listening. As he came forward he said to me:

"'Squire, are you going to print that?'

"'I reckon I will, Bill,' said I.

"'What name are you going to put to it?' asked he.

"'I don't know yet,' said I. 'I haven't thought about a name.'

"Then he brightened up and said: 'Well, 'Squire, I wish you would use mine. Them's my sentiments;' and I promised him I would. So I did not rob Bill Arp of his good name, but took it on request."

On the walls of the Presbyterian church, at Cartersville, of which religious body Major Smith was for years a ruling elder, there was unveiled to the memory of the noted humorist, in 1908, a handsome memorial tablet, on which the following inscription was placed:

"Charles H. Smith, 'Bill Arp,' 1826-1903. Author, Philosopher, Royal Arch Mason, Confederate Soldier, Christian His Pen, so Like Himself, Softened and Sweetened Life to Unnumbered Thousands. God Rest His Loved and Loving Heart."—From "Georgia: Landmarks, Memorials and Legends."

Uring prompt treatment for cancer at the first symptoms, the commissioner of public healts of Massachusetts states that the chance of cure decreases as much as 16 per cent per month in one type of cancer.

Water power development became active in the nineties, when electric transmission of power became practicable, and the hydro-electric plant came into use.

Material that is to be dyed should be clean, as dye will not hide grease or dirty spots.

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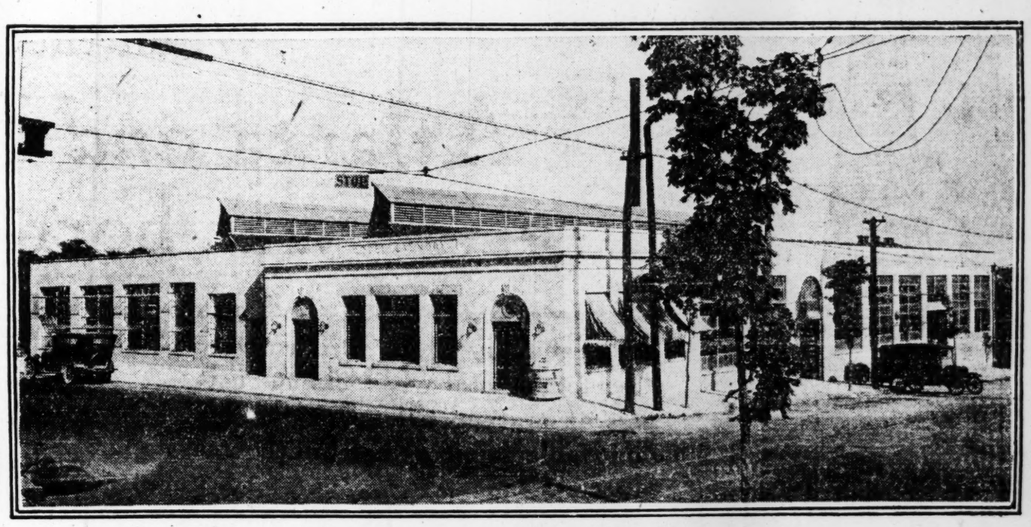
Style-bilt awnings are more than sunshades—they are Individuality Makers—they bring out and enhance the natural beauty of a home. They add a touch of culture and refinement that the modern home should never be without.

They are never sold on a price basis. Style-bilt Awnings, however, are more economical from the standpoint of distinctive beauty, satisfaction and durability than ordinary awnings.

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In spite of the density of India's population, that country has only 33 cities with more than 100,000 people as compared with 73 large cities in the United States.

The course of an underground stream in England was traced for eight miles by placing coloring matter in the water where an opening occurred.

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University System Dates From Antebellum Period

BY E. M. COULTER,
Professor of History, University of Georgia.

The whole development of the University of Georgia, including the parent institution at Athens, is intimately connected with the state's war and political history, beginning at a time preceding the civil war and continuing through reconstruction times up to the present.

These were turbulent times, both in education and in the state's struggle through the civil war and its aftermath. But the outcome was a triumph for the state's university system.

The original intentions of the founders of the University of Georgia were to develop an institution which should have complete control over all the literary endeavor in Georgia, aided by state appropriations. Under this arrangement all the state-aided academies in the early part of the nineteenth century were under the jurisdiction of the university, and it was the duty of the president of the university to supervise them. There was no common school system in antebellum Georgia, set up and promoted by the state; a poor school fund was developed for the purpose of paying tuition of individual Georgians who were too poor to meet the expense of an elementary education themselves, and who would establish the fact before the proper state officials.

First Federal Aid.

So it was then, that for a few years during the war, the whole university system, in fact and in theory, was dead. In 1862 the United States congress passed the famous Morrill act, which granted to each state 30,000 acres of the public domain for each senator and representative it was entitled to in Washington. The purpose of this act was to aid the states in setting up colleges in order to promote the agricultural and mechanic arts. As Georgia was a member of the southern Confederacy at this time, she could not qualify for her part; but in 1866, when she thought she was back in the Union again, she passed a law accepting the donation, and in the same year passed another act providing for the sale of the script entitling the state to the land. The amount realized from the sale was $242,202.

As the state was soon in the throes of reconstruction, nothing could be done for a time toward setting up the school required by the acceptance of the land; but in 1872 the legislature transferred the money to the trustees of the university and during the same year they acted by setting up as an integral part of the university at Athens the Georgia State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. This school was housed in the same buildings which the university used, had the same class rooms and the same professors. This institution was later developed into a more detached position both in law and on the campus and is today best known as the agricultural branch of the university.

During the same year, 1872, the university annexed another branch. This was the North Georgia Agricultural college, located at Dahlonega, a school which had been charted the preceding year. The university trustees appropriated from the Morrill fund $2,000 annually for the support of this institution. Since then it has become an important factor in the educational development of the northern part of the state.

Branches Established.

The activity of the state in extending the branches of its university system up to this time was suggested and largely promoted by the money it had received from congress, and according to the grant it had to be used for agricultural and mechanic education. But the promoters of the educational welfare of the state were also willing to exert themselves along lines not suggested by congress. In 1873 an arrangement was made with the Medical College of Georgia, an institution founded in 1829 and located at Augusta, whereby this school should become a branch of the university, but at this time the university assumed no financial responsibility.

During the next decade the educational awakening increased with four separate schools provided for, and each to become a branch of the university—for in 1877 the new state constitution provided that all appropriations of public funds for education other than "the elementary branches of an English education" should go to the university only. Hence it became necessary for each succeeding college supported by the state to be made a branch of the university. These schools were to be located at Thomasville, Cuthbert, Milledgeville and Hamilton, and as all of them were ambitious to teach agriculture and the mechanic arts, they hoped to get part of the income from the congressional money secured through the Morrill act. These schools failed to materialize as branches of the university, but in 1885 a step was taken which led to the establishment of one of the outstanding schools of Georgia and of the United States—the Georgia School of Technology at Atlanta. The need for engineering training along various lines had been increasingly felt by those in Georgia who saw that the state was destined to develop industrially as well as agriculturally. This school was located in Atlanta and has since grown to be the most important of the university branches.

Education for Women.

Throughout all this educational development and ramification the young women of the state had not been taken into consideration. Outside of the North Georgia Agricultural college there was not a state supported college where the young women might seek an education. This situation was remedied in 1889, when the Georgia Normal and Industrial college (now called the Georgia State College for Women) was chartered and made a branch of the university. It was located at Milledgeville. It has since become the largest of the state's colleges for women. The educational advancement of the young women of Georgia seems to have swept through the session of the legislature setting up the Milledgeville college, for four days after chartering this school it passed an act requiring "that all the branch colleges of the State University of Georgia, that have been, or may hereafter be established, shall be open to all white female students, of proper age and qualifications, with equal rights and privileges as those exercised and enjoyed by male students of such institutions, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the several boars of trustees of said institutions." This was not fully carried out until much later.

It had long been felt by the people of South Georgia that they were not being given proper facilities for higher education, so in 1906 the legislature chartered the South Georgia Normal school at Valdosta (now called the Georgia State Woman's college). Since then regional considerations have been having more and more weight with the law-makers of the state, and the process of the developing branches of the university has gone on at an increased pace. In 1919 the Bowden State Normal college was established at Bowden, and the South Georgia Agricultural and Mechanical college was set up at Tifton in 1924.

The District Colleges.

This latter act suggested a new movement toward the development of schools of higher education, which has spread widely over the state within the past few years. In 1906 the legislature set up one industrial and agricultural school in each of the congressional districts of Georgia. In 1924 one of these schools located at Tifton was made a four-year college. In the same year the Georgia Normal school was set up at Statesboro, taking the place of the district school. In 1927 the Middle Georgia Agricultural and Mechanical Junior college was set up at Cochran, the South Georgia Junior State college at Douglas, the State Agricultural and Normal college at Americus. These institutions were originally district A. & M. schools.

The negroes in Georgia have been given attention in the establishment at Savannah in 1890 of the Georgia Industrial college for colored youths. A fixed amount of money received from the Morrill Act is allocated for the support of this institution.

The chief characteristic of this development of higher education in Georgia since the civil war is its lack of system. Junior colleges should have a place in a state plan for higher education, but they should be limited in number and so situated as to avoid duplication and to render real service. Some states have developed the centralized system, others have chosen the regional plan. None has carried its plan quite so far as Georgia has done.

With the war over, the university set to work to reorganize itself into a real university. After three years of discussion and planning the following organization was adopted: The University High school, Franklin college (leading to the A. B. degree), the elective department (leading to the B. S. degree), the school of agriculture, the school of civil engineering and the Lumpkin law school. These schools or colleges could not all be provided for at once, but their authorization was now made and all of them were ultimately set up. The university was now in reality fast becoming a university.

Within the last quarter of a century there has been a rapid growth of new schools or departments. In 1903 the school of pharmacy was established; in 1904 the summer school, which had been authorized in 1897, was given an appropriation by the state and made permanent; in 1906 the school of forestry was set up; two years later the school of education was established; in 1912 came the school of commerce; in 1915 the school of journalism; in 1924 the division of university extension, and the last school to be set up (1928) was the department of music.

Until recently the gifts of individuals to the university far exceeded the appropriations made by the state. Among the substantial gifts are 630 acres of land made by John Milledge, on a part of which the university now stands; $20,000 by the city of Athens for the construction of Moore college; $20,000 by William Terrell, already mentioned; a sufficient amount of money by Professor Charles F. McCay in 1879 to amount to over a million dollars by 1970; $50,000 by Governor Joseph E. Brown; $15,000 by Governor George R. Gilmer; $50,000 for a library building and various other substantial gifts by George Foster Peabody; $40,000 for a building by the George Peabody fund; $60,000 by the alumni from 1898 to 1901, and over a million later as a war memorial fund; $25,000 from the city of Athens in 1908; $50,000 from Clarke county for a new dormitory; about $200,000 from the late Mrs. James H. Hunt. In addition to the donations and bequests, loan funds were created as follows: One-fourth of the income from the Dr. Thomas E. Mitchell fund of $125,000; Mrs. B. F. Bullard, $10,000; Mrs. A. F. Churchill and daughter, $15,000; the Denmark fund, $35,000; the Joseph H. umpkin fund, $5,000; the B. C. Phillips fund, $5,000; the D. A. R. fund, $5,000. A catalog of smaller gifts would run to great lengths. These many and substantial gifts show the respectful regard in which the university is held.

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Visitors are always welcome at both store in Atlanta and at the Hastings Farm. Seed catalogs and nursery catalogs free on request, either by mail or personally.

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was born--

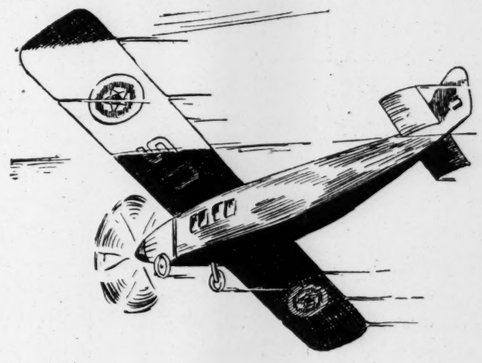
—Atlanta was in ashes; the South devastated by war. Fields were deserted, capital was lacking, business at a standstill. But the indomitable spirit of the South was alive.

Born with the New South, in that last year of war, the Atlanta & Lowry National Bank has watched the ox wagon and dirt road give place to the automobile and paved highways. It has seen the swift development of telephone and radio, hydroelectric power and airplane.

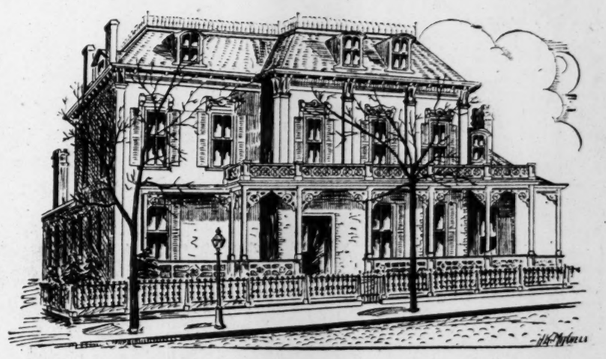
Demands upon this metropolitan bank today are far beyond the dreams of its founders. Since its beginning in 1865, with an invested capital of $100,000, the Atlanta & Lowry has kept ever abreast of the times, growing with city, state and section.

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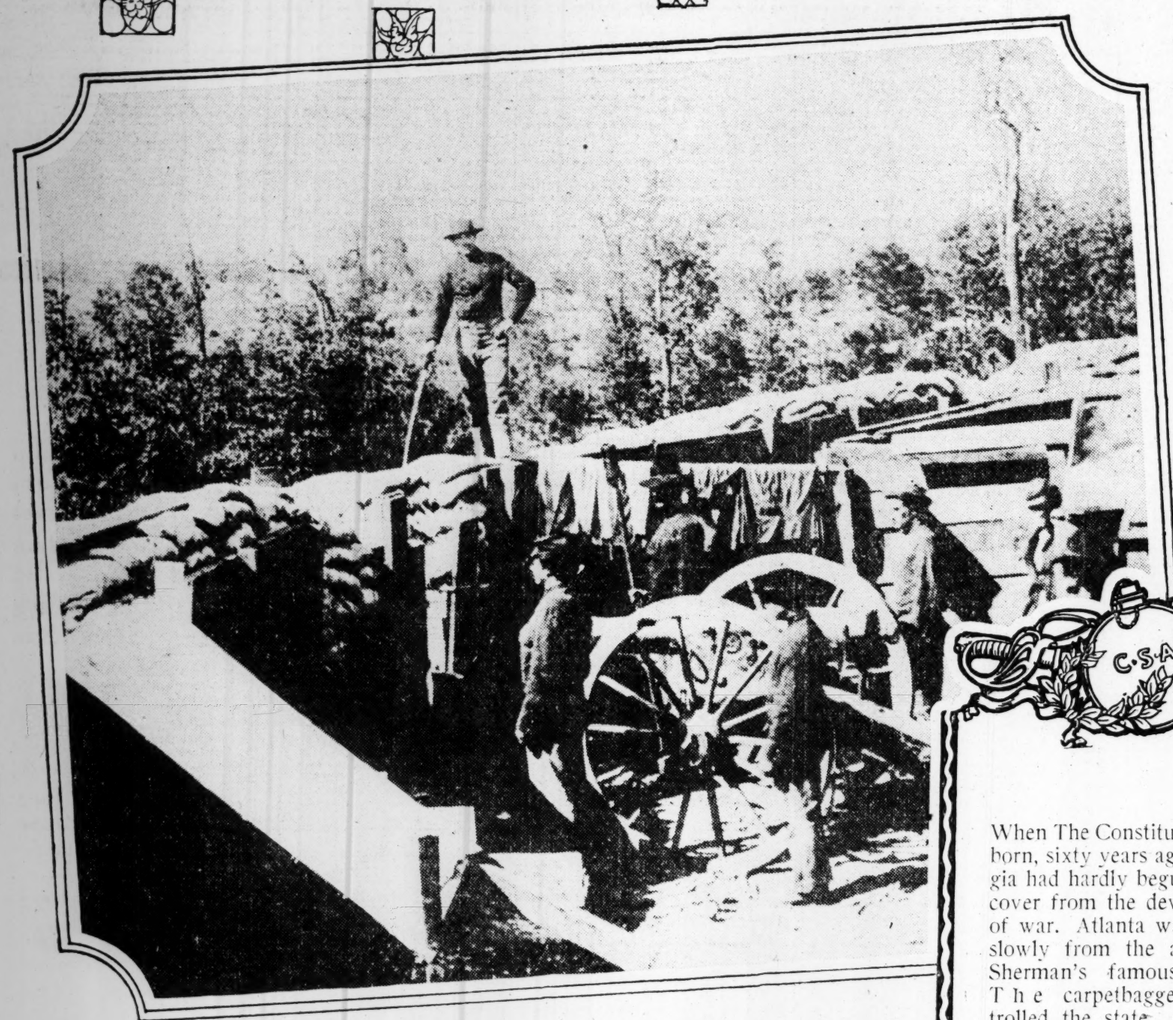


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Historic Shadows of the Past

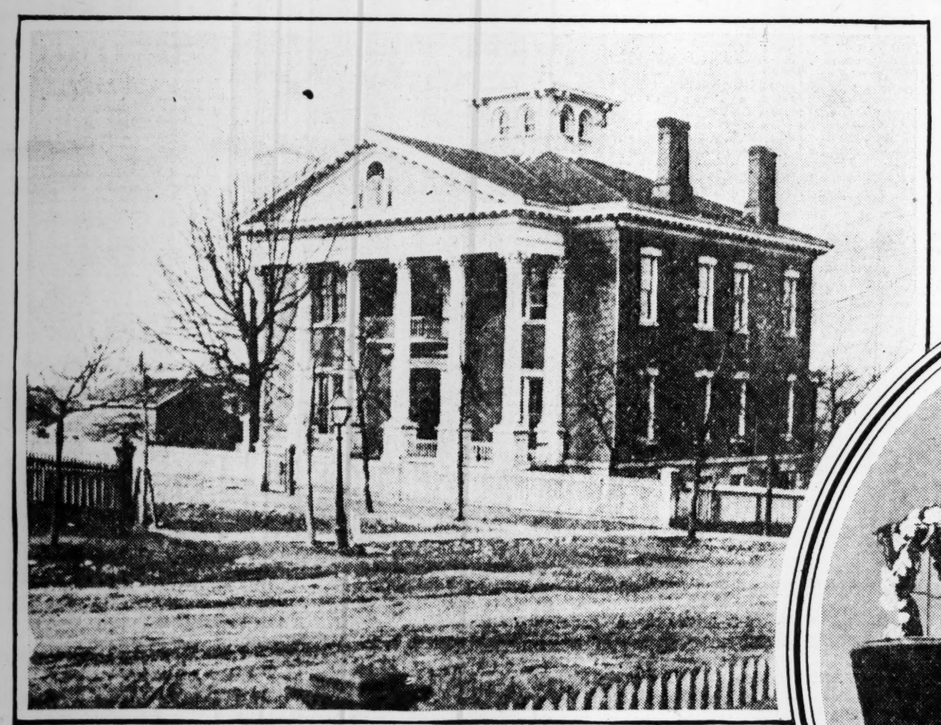


Confederate breastworks used in the defense of Atlanta in 1864. From a wartime photograph in the possession of the Carnegie library.

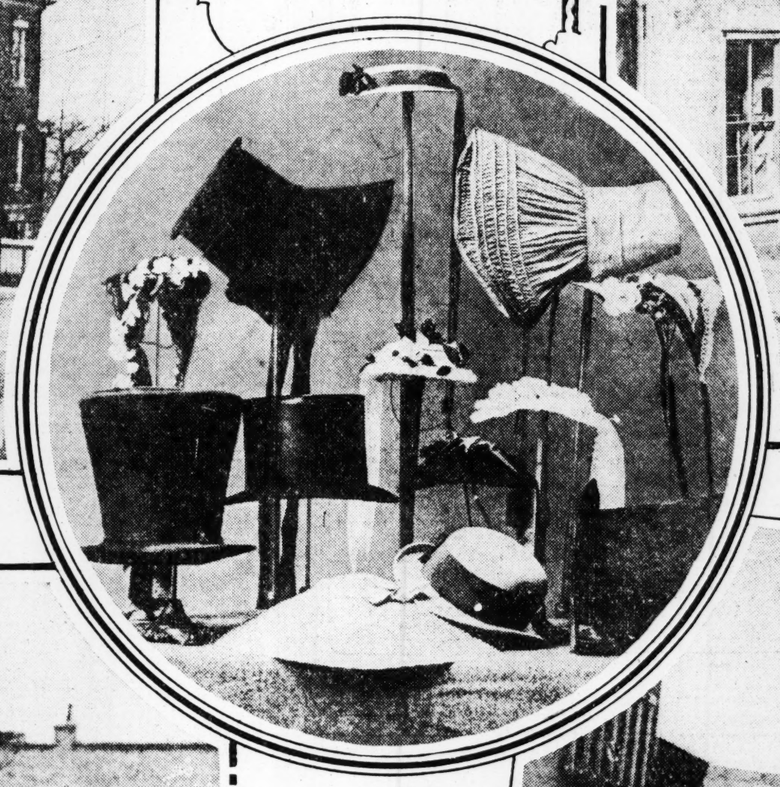


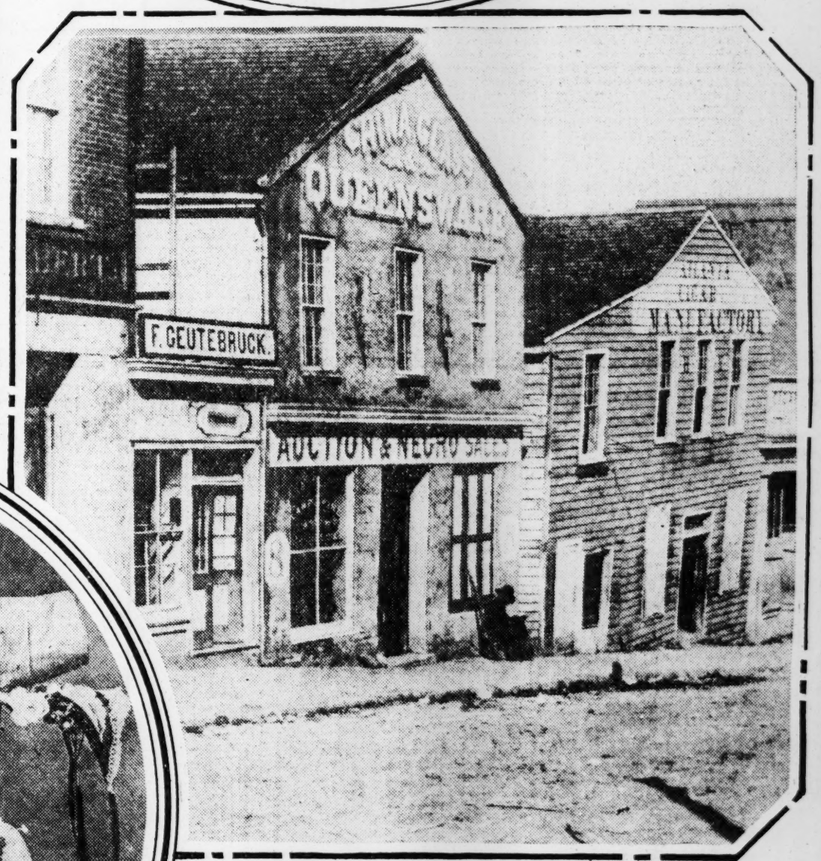
General Sherman and his staff in the siege of Atlanta. The Union commander is shown with his arm resting upon the cannon, his left hand on his hip.

When The Constitution was born, sixty years ago, Georgia had hardly begun to recover from the devastation of war. Atlanta was rising slowly from the ashes of Sherman's famous blaze. The carpetbaggers controlled the state. Courage and leadership were needed. Here are some scenes of the "Sixties," reproduced from old photographs which are treasured heirlooms. It would be difficult to recognize their locations in the busy Atlanta of today.

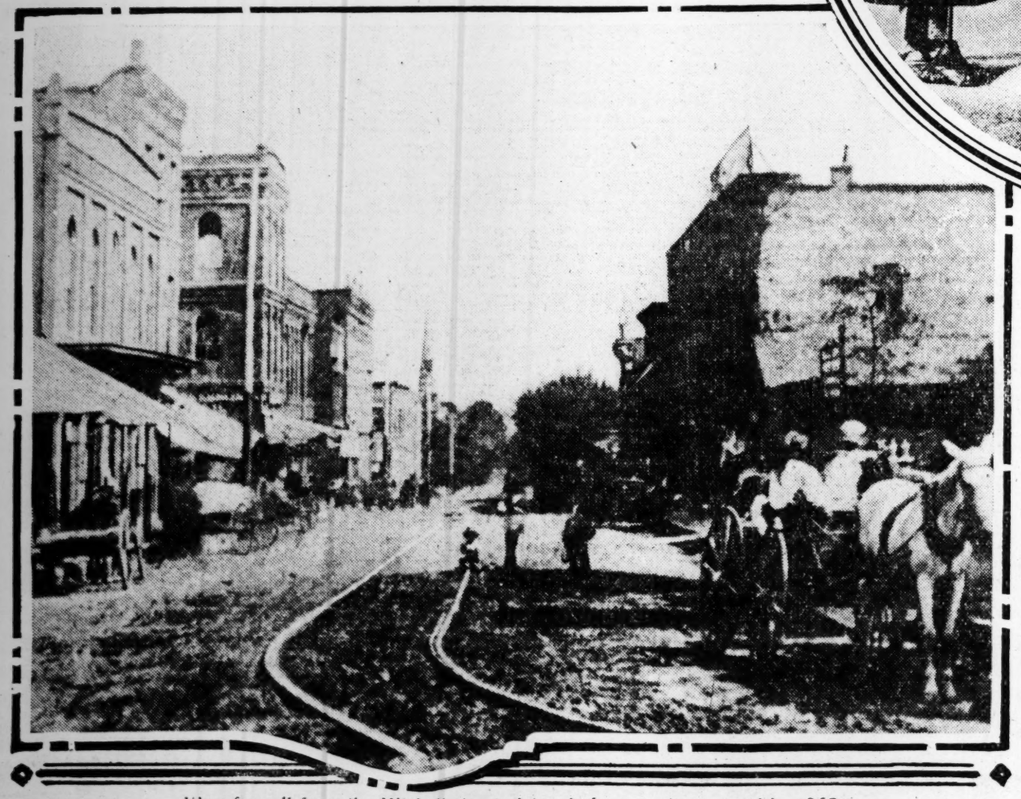


Above, the old Oglethorpe college, at Washington and Mitchell streets. It afterward became a part of the Girls' High School building, which was demolished last fall to make room for the new city hall.



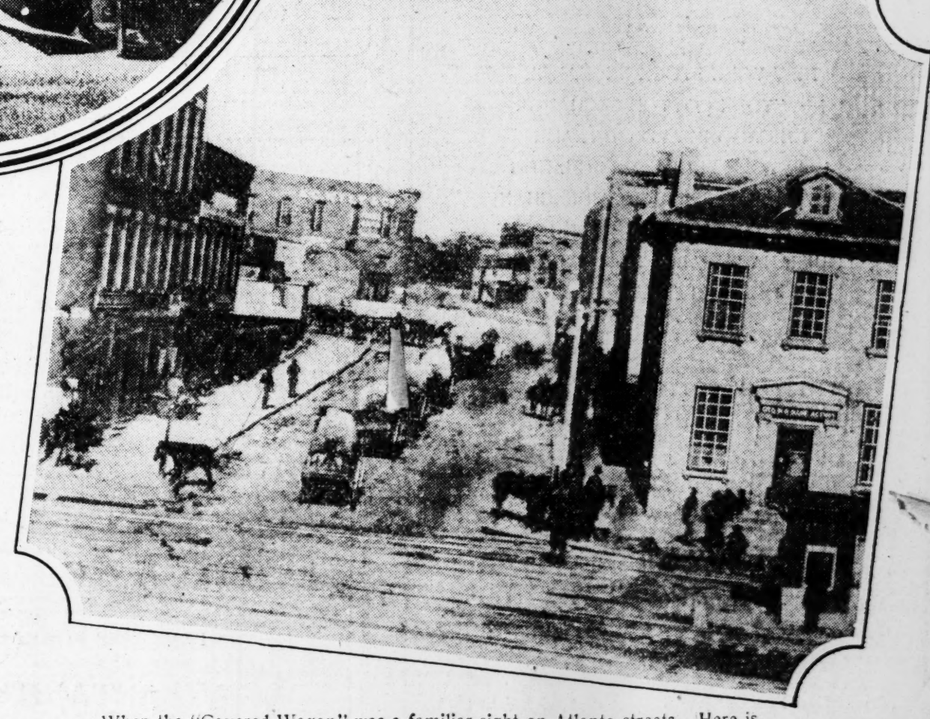


The old slave market shown above stood on Whitehall street near the railroad tracks, before Atlanta's first viaduct was dreamed of.



It's a far call from the Mitchell street pictured above, as it appeared in 1867, to that busy traffic artery of today

If the streets of the "Sixties" seem old-fashioned, what can we say of the hats? Here is a photograph of a Whitehall street window display of that day!



When the "Covered Wagon" was a familiar sight on Atlanta streets. Here is a rare old photo of Peachtree looking north from the railroad tracks, toward Five Points.

Tobacco Growing Becomes A Great Georgia Industry; Ten Millions in One Year

First Crop Grown 400 Years Ago; Adds Greatly to State's Agricultural Income.

BY J. L. EDWARDS,
Vice President Atlanta, Birmingham and Coast Railroad.

The first record we have of tobacco growing in south Georgia was nearly four centuries ago. In the spring of 1540, Ferdinand DeSoto, cavalier of Spain, led an adventurous army across the coastal plains of Georgia, looking for gold. He crossed the Florida line near Thomasville and traveled northeastwardly traversing the counties which are now the heart of Georgia s bright leaf tobacco section. He found there much open land well populated with wide fields of corn, beans, pumpkins, tobacco and other growing crops.

Georgians have grown tobacco ever since colonial times. On the present site of the city of Brunswick a Virginian grew a crop of tobacco of fine quality in 1742, and it was sold to the quartermaster of Oglethorpe's regiment in garrison at Frederica on St. Simon's island. Fifty years later Virginians were pouring into eastern Georgia to grow tobacco and old Petersburg on the Savannah river was an important market from which flat boats loaded with hogsheads of the weed floated downstream towards Savannah, from which port the Georgia production was sent to Europe. Between 1742 and the present there has been no year in which tobacco was not grown for private use in practically every county in the state.

In ante-boll weevil days there was no incentive to add tobacco to the list of Georgia's important crops. The weed is produced in most of the states between Connecticut and Wisconsin, and there are almost as many types as there are producing belts. Virginia and North Carolina were producing a sufficiency of the bright leaf type for the trade. A little corner of southwestern Georgia was producing an important tonnage of shade tobacco. The diversity of soil and climate in the state is so great that somewhere within its limits any type of tobacco with the exception of Louisiana perique could probably be produced. Georgia could produce tobacco, but there seemed to be no reason why it should be grown here.

Weevil Stimulates Production.

The advent into Georgia of the great cotton pest turned the attention of some leading students of agricultural economics to the possibility of producing bright tobacco profitably on the light soils of the coastal plains area. It was not indicated that efforts to produce the heavier types would be justified, but it appeared feasible to attempt the establishment of a new bright belt. It was assumed that much land in Virginia and North Carolina was tobacco-sick: that the coastal plains possessed similar soils and a population of the same stock as grow the weed in Carolina, and that a new money crop was absolutely essential. To offset their conclusions it was known that an abortive attempt to establish the industry had been made near Savannah, and that the tobacco trade, manufacturers and exporters alike, thought the old belt production entirely sufficient for the world's requirements.

Recognize Georgia Tobacco.

In 1912 the late W. W. Croxton came from the Norfolk & Southern to the A., B. & A. railroad as general passenger agent, in charge of development. He was entirely familiar with the tobacco industry in North Carolina and Virginia and also had a wide acquaintance among the most prominent men in the manufacturing and export trade. He became very much interested in the establishment of tobacco production in the coastal plains region of Georgia and set out to induce the trade to recognize such a project and to provide sales facilities when, as, and if such production were accomplished. There may be question as to who first grew tobacco in the new bright belt, but there is no doubt that Mr. Croxton is responsible for the recognition of the new producing area by the trade, and this recognition is evidenced by the number of live markets now in existence throughout the section.

Georgia has now marketed ten successive and successful commercial crops of bright tobacco. It has been proven beyond peradventure that the coastal plains region's virgin soils produce just as high quality and materially larger average yields than come from the old belt. Markets have been established and growers have learned how to grow, cure and sel tobacco to advantage. The natural advantages, cheaper land, virgin soil free of contamination, cheap material for barns, low fuel costs, excellent quality and high average yields have proven to be actual factors and not mere talking points. The tobacco acreage in Georgia is not yet so large as a single county has sometime planted to cotton, but the crop put more than ten million dollars into the channels of trade last year.

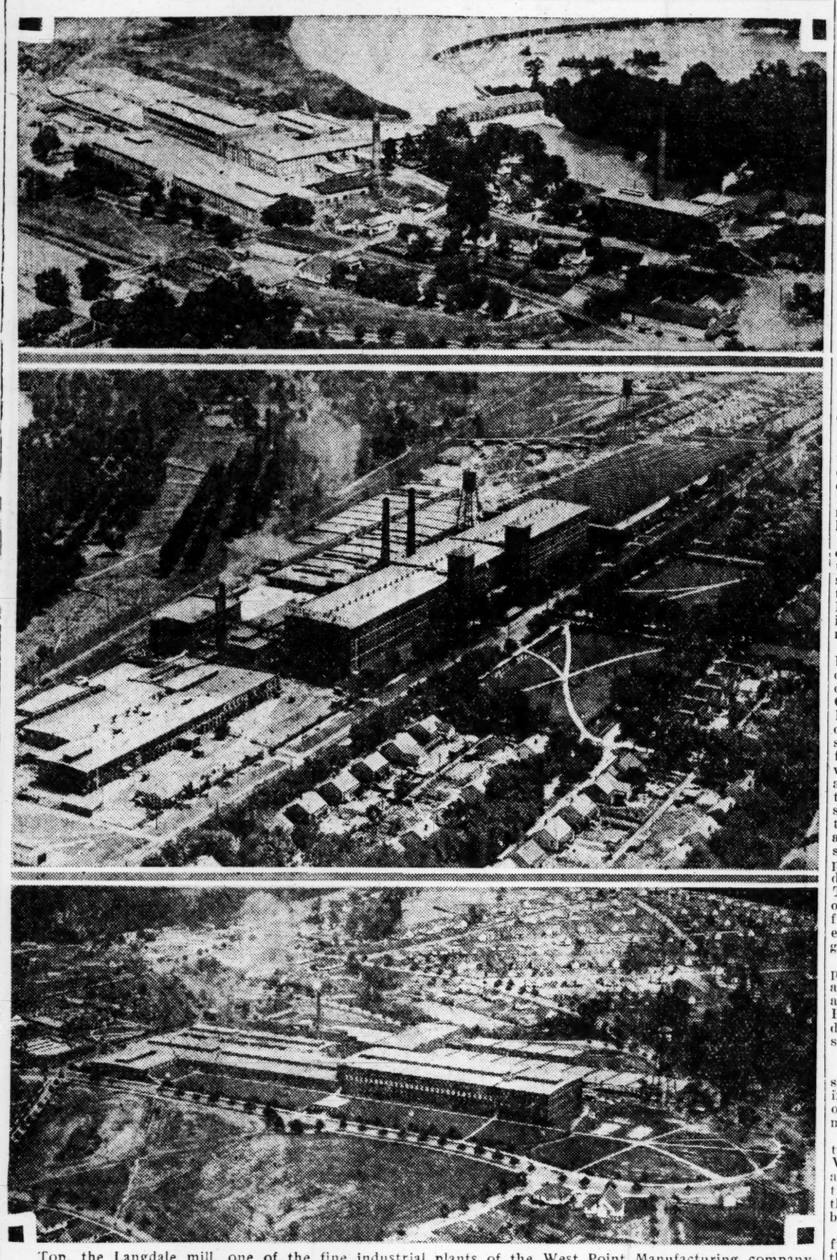
By comparison with North Carolina, the Georgia crop is produced earlier and marketed earlier, being closed out by September 1. Georgia markets have the cream of the buying talent that later works on the floors of the older markets. Georgia growers are through for the year and their children in school by the time the selling season gets under way in Carolina, and thus one of the weaknesses of the tobacco crop from the standpoint of the man of family is removed.

Diversification With Tobacco.

The Georgia bright belt is an area of wonderfully diversified agricultural possibilities. The farmer growing bright tobacco for his cash-bringing crop can also produce the staple food-and-feed crops for man and beast, and the fruit and vegetable crops that can be made to mean so much to the farm family, giving a better living than money will buy in the cities. There are farms within the area on which the home requirements of wheat, corn, beef, pork, mutton, rice, syrup and sugar, milk and butter are produced, and where the pantry shelves show an unusual range of canned and conserved fruits, berries and vegetables On such farms a crop of good bright tobacco puts the grower in an impregnable position because he has his living provided and his cash in hand. Growers from the older belts find that in Georgia with cheap land, virgin soils and larger yields they can utilize their knowledge and skill born of long experience to far better advantages and work into independence much faster. The present population is of their own stock whose fathers came in a generation or so earlier, and newcomers find a warm welcome.

Most of the factors in the present tobacco situation were foreseen and forecast by the little group of earnest workers who have been largely responsible for the establishment and extension of the Georgia industry, but they could not foresee the tremendous increase in the consumption of bright tobacco which has made the Georgia belt an absolute necessity to the trade.

Group of West Point Mills



Top, the Langdale mill, one of the fine industrial plants of the West Point Manufacturing company. The building adjoining the dam is the generating plant of the West Point Power company, subsidiary of the mill company, producing hydro-electric power for local consumption. Center, Lanett cotton mill, the largest of the West Point group. Lovely parks and village grounds surrounding comfortable homes are common characteristics of the mills of this group. At bottom, Fairfax mill in the foreground and the West Point utilization plant in the rear. The newest mill of the West Point Manufacturing company enterprises, where fine towels are made.

ORCHARDS OF GILMER PAYING BIG PROFITS

James L. Weaver, president of the Ellijay Chamber of Commerce, is authority for the statement that Gilmer county is forging to the front in the production of fruit and truck crops by offering superior quality to the market. He says, "Gilmer county, Georgia, of which Elijay is the seat, is a natural home of the apple. Apple trees live and thrive to a great age. It is not an unusual thing to find trees 75 years of age and upward still thrifty and prolific.

"There were large bearing apple trees here when the Indians were removed around 1838. I have in mind one tree, producing a summer apple, from which at one time was gathered the enormous yield of 110 bushels. This tree was prolific and regular-bearing at the age of 100 years. A few years ago it was destroyed by a storm. This apple is said to have originated on the home place of Walking Stick, an Indian Chief, near Ellijay and bears his name.

"The principal orchard, Mountainview, has won 25 state and national prizes on size, color, flavor and quality of its product. This orchard has not failed for more than 20 years, and this year, with a good half crop, sold around $12,000 at a profit of approximately $9,000 and is only what would be termed a small commercial orchard. I was in this orchard recently and saw the proprietor sell the apples from three medium sized trees of the Yates variety for $75.

"One farmer this year has already sold $2,000 worth of cabbage from four acres of average land well tilled and properly cultivated."

The government maintains a 20-acre fur farm in the foothills of the Adirondack mountains in New York, where methods of producing fur bearing animals in captivity are studied.

The number of hotels in the United States is estimated at 8,200 excluding small houses with less than 50 rooms.

Fort Valley Is Famous As Home of Georgia Peach; Wealth of Other Crops

Her Annual Peach Festivals Attracted National Attention; a City of Homes and Schools.

BY MRS. CHAS. N. ROUNTREE.

Fort Valley, in the heart of the largest peach growing section of the world, is the county site of the one hundred and sixty-first and youngest county in Georgia.

Peach, the name chosen for this unit of our government, which came into being less than four years ago, was fitting, for it was from the products of the orchards here that Fort Valley became widely known throughout the United States.

The history of the commercial orchards, which reached the highest state of successful operation in this immediate section is well known to the public, and the supplanting of cotton by the planting of thousands of acres of orchards marked a period in the history of Fort Valley that made her pre-eminent in this particular industry.

Fort Valley made for Georgia some claim upon national attention through the inauguration of her Peach Blossom Festivals, and her particular title to fame is that there is only one Fort Valley in all the world, and it is the home of the Georgia peach, the most luscious peach that grows.

With a population of less than 6,000 Fort Valley drew to herself on one day more than 50,000 people, visitors coming from states as far distant as California and Maine to attend the Peach Blossom Festival, which, as compared to the famous Cherry Blossom festivals of Japan and the Rose festivals of Oregon and California, was said by folk who had seen them all to be far more gorgeous and beautiful. A charm of the Peach Blossom festivals was that pageants participated in by 1,500 women, men and children, dazzling in beauty, presented historically the story of the peach, from its discovery in the early dawn of history to the present time. The festivals were worth the attention of any student or critic and viewed from the material side, they had inestimable value in advertising Georgia and her resources.

Fort Valley tried to do for the peach what Omar did for the grape, and what California fruit growers are attempting to do for the orange. The Peach Blossom festival was the medium Fort Valley chose for her message to the world.

Other Products as Well.

There are only 17 counties in the state that are smaller than Peach, but in the value of the varied products of her soil, she leads many counties much larger in area.

While peaches have been the controlling factor that has made Fort Valley so universally known, there are crops other than cotton and corn that have proven so remunerative in this section that additional acreage is being planted every year.

Asparagus has become one of the fixed crops and another product of the county is paper-shell pecans. It has been clearly proven that no section in the southeast or elsewhere produces a sturdier or better yielding tree.

Powersville, eight miles north of Fort Valley, in Peach county, is now one of the largest watermelon shipping points in the state. Approximately a thousand cars of watermelons are shipped from this county each season. Such is the quality and quantity of melons grown in this section that during the maturing season a large innumber of buyers make their headquarters in Fort Valley and by automobile travel to the sidings where melons are loaded, to buy them. Instead of having just one money crop as in the days of old, when sole dependence was in cotton, this section enjoys five periods each year when money comes in from the products of farm lands.

Asparagus is gathered in March, peaches follow in June and July. Next come watermelons and figs, soon followed by cotton, and pecans are harvested in the late fall. In the interim there go out shipments of other commodities, such as spinach, turnips, cabbage, mustard, beans, pears, figs, chickens, hay, corn and hogs. All of these products move from Fort Valley in car lots.

The national government, assisted by our state department of agriculture, maintains a splendidly-equipped laboratory here for the study of pest and disease, and by virtue of Fort Valley's pre-eminence in the fruit industry, this city manufactures and ships to various section of the state a large portion of the insecticides used.

Fort Valley has large canneries, which during the fruit season employ about 800 workers with a weekly payroll of several thousand dollars and a capacity of 200,000 cases of canned peaches that find markets in different states.

As a manufacturing center Fort Valley has gained more than local prominence, having among its industries a variety of large mills, which send products over all parts of the country. The payrolls run into the thousands of dollars every month.

Having been regarded as a peach growing section, Fort Valley has not stressed the publicity of these plants and factories, which are such a vital part of the city, increasing the shipping bulk of the freight that makes Fort Valley one of the big shipping centers of middle Georgia.

The Fort Valley Crate and Lumber company is the oldest veneer plant in the state; manufacturing carriers of all kinds of fruits. A similar industry here is the Georgia Crate and Basket company, these two plants having products of the value of more than a quarter million dollars annually. The cotton and knitting mills, often running day and night, have a weekly payroll of $1,500 and produce yearly manufactured goods at a value of more than $100,000. The Atlantic Ice and Coal company has two plants here. The second, built three years ago at a cost of a million dollars, requires the employment of about 300 men during the peach season, with competent engineers, and 36 cars can be iced at one time.

Other prominent industries are the Fort Valley Oil mill, the Valley Flour mill, bottling works, three manufacturing lumber plants, several machine works, two modern sanitary dairies, candy factory, several cotton warehouses, two modern electrically-operated dry cleaning establishments, two hotels and a number of variety works.

The Peach Poultry company, with a chicken hatchery, has the capacity for hatching 12,000 baby chicks at a time, and maintains 1,000 hens to keep the incubator filled.

The Bank of Fort Valley and the Citizens bank are an index to the rapidly growing industrial and agricultural section. The Bank of Fort Valley is only four years old, while the Citizens bank has been established for a number of years. The high state of efficiency of the public schools of Fort Valley has given to her the reputation of being one of the most cultured towns in the state.

Sixteen years ago Fort Valley made provision for normal increase in her schools by erecting a commodious high school building, but the growth was so rapid, the available buildings, three in number, were far from adequate, so in 1927 a new high school building, thoroughly equipped, costing $100,000, was completed. The old high school building was converted into a grammar school and a splendid $35,000 school building for the negroes adequate and modern was constructed. The city system has been consolidated school, which holds out the best advantages for the children throughout the county.

The Kiwanis club is one of the many live organizations of the city; with its motto "We build," the club enters into every movement calculated to advance the welfare of Fort Valley and Peach county and really functions as a Peach county Chamber of Commerce.

The Fort Valley Woman's club, organized a quarter of a century ago, is one of the outstanding clubs of the state, having active departments of music, civics, legislation, child welfare and library extension; standing preeminently at the head of all organized federated endeavor for the social, cultural and civic uplift of Fort Valley.

BUREAU OF MARKETS REPORTS GREAT SALES

For the six months' period ending December 27, 1927, farm products totaling $540,078 were sold through the bureau of markets of the Georgia department of agriculture, according to information given out by Eugene Talmadge, commissioner of agriculture. The proportionate volume of various products handled by the bureau of markets is indicated by the results of sales in January, 1928—the total sales for the month were $120,185.93. Sales of hogs cooperatively, under the direction of Judge Max L. McRae, led in volume with a total of $62,886.26. Poultry came second with sales amounting to $16,982.78; corn third in the amount of $14,195.04. Other products handled included velvet beans, plants and bulbs, turnips, cabbage, apples, cotton seed, peanut hay, oats, peas, sweet potato plants, sweet potatoes, syrup and oat straw

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SELLING GEORGIA FARM PRODUCTS BY COOPERATION

State College of Agriculture Has Done Splendid Work in Bringing About Marketing System.

BY J. WILLIAM FIROR,
Head of Division of Agricultural Economics and Marketing.

To find new farm crops for our ever-increasing energies, to expand those minor farming industries which are based on products adapted to our soils and climate; to use the commodities resulting from both of these endeavors in such ways as will bring to the farming people of this state a constantly increasing amount of new wealth, is the economic problem of Georgia's agriculture.

The key to the solution of this problem is sound and successful marketing of commodities resulting from such visualized diversity.

During the last ten years the Georgia State College of Agriculture has taken a constant interest in the marketing of Georgia's farm products, because this institution has felt that this was one of the ways to assist the readjustment necessitated by the changed conditions following the advent of the boll weevil and the financial fluctuations of the world war.

The college has been attacking this very complex problem from the following tactical positions: 1. Scientific courses to students attending the college, which are designed to give sound, economic and thoroughly practical training in the principles and technique of marketing farm products. In addition to these courses arrangements have been made to permit those who are unable to attend college to study marketing by correspondence. 2. Research work for the purpose of unraveling the complexities of modern distribution and enabling those engaged in such activities to visualize the economic distribution of farm products. 3. An extension service making contact with interested groups of farmers and through such organizations developing efficient and profitable marketing machinery.

County Agent—A Market Expert.

The statements just made need to be illustrated or the reader might conclude that they are purely academic. In my opinion, the greatest single force for making toward diversified agricultural productions in Georgia has been that of the county agricultural agents.

Let us see just how these representatives of the Georgia State College of Agriculture, working in cooperation with local county officials, have gone about the difficult task of setting up marketing machinery for many commodities, which a decade ago were not produced in surpluses in this state.

"To make bricks without straw" is often cited as the proverbial difficult task. To market a commodity which is not produced is equally as difficult. To produce a commodity for which there are no well-developed marketing channels is likewise difficult. To accomplish both of these surely is in a class with the proverbial difficult task mentioned, yet this is what many of the county agricultural agents throughout the state have accomplished.

In passing, it seems to me it might be worth while to mention the fact that in speaking of "marketing" we intend to have the reader visualize all of the functions, such as assembling, grading, sizing, packing, storing, selling, financing, distributing, transporting and dispersing, rather than the single one of selling.

Very often the term "marketing" has been narrowed to mean selling. In reality selling is one of the easiest of these several functions for the market man to accomplish. A good salesman can sell. Only a wise and experienced market man can make such sales become the means of developing a profitable business.

To go into a detailed discussion of this phase of marketing would carry us too far afield for the purpose of this article, hence it is my intention to give a number of illustrations which will enable those interested in the marketing of Georgia farm products to see into the interior workings of the extension organiations of the college, especially as such work applies to the marketing of farm products.

$1,500,000 From Hogs and Chickens.

For the 12 months ending December 1, 1927, the cooperative hog and poultry sales of Georgia returned to the farmers $1,464,733.15. This includes only those shipping point marketing agencies fostered and developed through the untiring efforts of the county agents of this state.

During the four months' period, December 1, 1927, to March 30, 1928, 725,746 pounds of live poultry bringing to the farmers $188,698, were assembled and marketed through such local cooperative endeavors.

Keen observers have pronounced these cooperative assembling efforts as successful and exceedingly economical. The first cooperative sale of this kind to be accomplished in Georgia was at Cairo in November, 1916 when County Agent P. H. Ward m[illegible] a demonstration in the asse[illegible]ng and selling of live hogs. The first cooperative live poultry sale was held at Griffin on March 7, 1921, under the direct supervision of County Agent W. T. Bennett. These county agents were the pioneers in developing needed mechanism for marketing poultry and hogs. It will also be noticed from the totals given for 1927 that they are today the outstanding personalities in this marketing development.

Squaring the Vicious Circle.

At the time that these first marketing efforts with hogs and live poultry were made, Georgia was a state importing from the middle west large quantities of pork and poultry products.

Any casual observer traveling through the country 15 years ago would have been struck with the quantity of cured pork being offered by retail stores. As previously referred to, at the time these first marketing efforts were made, there was really no need for such marketing mechanism as far as our supluses of these two commodities were considered. Anyone setting up a large independent marketing agency for assembling and shipping out of the state these two commodities would certainly have gone into bankruptcy for want of business.

The job was one of squaring a vicious circle. Understanding the changed economic conditions created by the war and brought to us with the boll weevil—the experts of the college knew that the farmers would not produce these products unless they had a way to market them for cash, and that no business of commercial importance could be firmly established until the products were produced in sufficient volume to enable such commercial concerns to sell and distribute these commodities by carload quantities.

The very practical and yet economic scheme of organizing informal committees or associations for assembling poultry and hogs in carload quantities turned the trick. Such organizations under the leadership of the county agents remained in constant existence. At the same time when such an organization was not busy it had no employees and no deadening overhead.

The Poultry Markets.

During the year 1927 the county agricultural agent and the local poultry committees of Lavonia and Royston, in Franklin county, assembled and marketed 152,806 pounds of live poultry worth approximately $40,000, and bringing to the farmers of that county at least $5,000 more than they could have gotten through any other available marketing channel and through the stabilization of local prices in the nearby towns and cities added at least another $5,000 to the gross returns for their poultry products.

That the establishment of such markets for farmers has stabilized local prices is borne out by daily comparisons which can be made between the towns located in those counties where such agencies have been developed and towns located in the same state, but in counties where such cooperative sales are not held. The day that this is being written the retail prices for frying-size chickens in a small city surrounded by counties with county agents is 45c a pound. In a city of approximately the same size, but surrounded by counties where there are no agents or where no cooperative sales have been developed, the farmers are receiving 25c a pound at retail. These are the immediate practical values of such marketing activities, but I hope that my readers will not lose sight of the fundamental fact that if such marketing activities had not been established along thoroughly practical lines and upon sound, economic principles, the development of our poultry, hog, dairy and similar farming industries would not have taken place.

The Economic Background.

We would not be American people if we did not want immediate and concrete results. It is certainly characteristic of all of us to turn toward an expedient for solving a difficult problem. The great human cry, from many who have taken a superficial interest in economfcal problems of the farmers, has been for the setting up of some means for getting the top price for farm commodities.

It so happens that if anybody knew when the top market price should come and prepared their products for sale at that time, the supply would be so much larger than the relative demand that that particular time would be one of very low prices. Consequently, there is no economic way to easily and directly bring about higher prices for farm products. However, if adaptable and efficient marketing mechanism can be built up then a market can be made for diversified farm products; and if a good market is made, good prices will follow.

Allow me to illustrate these economic principles of marketing. Georgia's farm products from another county agent. This country agent was carrying on his work in one of the larger cotton counties of this state when the boll weevil arrived. The boll weevil caused Georgia's cotton acreage to drop from over 5,000,000 acres to less than 3,000,000 acres in 1924. The county referred to was likewise affected. The farmers in the county needed other cash crops to make up for the losses resulting from the boll weevil depredations. Then years ago a few farmers had been producing watermelons for sale; however, this was true of many of the counties in southern Georgia. The county referred to attempted to use the watermelon as one of several alternate cash crops. Many counties in the same climatic district attempted to do likewise. However, in this particular county the county agent gave time and thought to the development of a standardized product.

From his study of marketing conditions this county agent realized that the watermelon producers must be helped in developing the "cash track" market for their products. He studied the population of the entire eastern part of the United States, investigated the standing of various potential watermelon buyers, found the practices which led to the most successful shipping point selling, and with the cooperation of his watermelon growers proceeded to develop a market at the several shipping points in that county; as a result of these efforts which extended over a period of ten years.

This particular county has increased its matermelon industry from one that had brought not less than $5,000, to one which is now bringing in over $100,000 annually.

Furthermore, it has become the means for many farmers of that county in financing their main crop of "cotton," as the money received from watermelons is available during July.

Activities Cover the State.

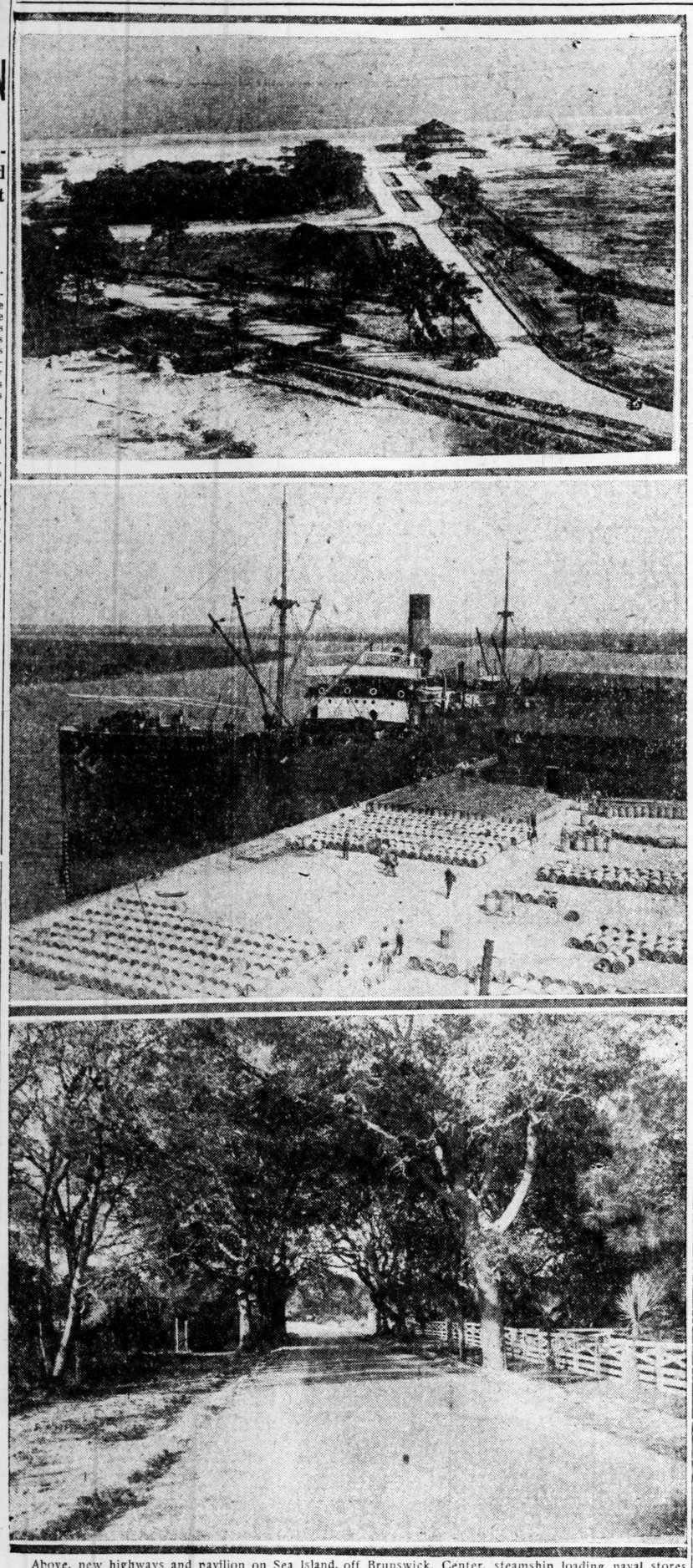
If I had time and space it would be possible to site several hundred of illustrations just as striking as those already given. The work of D. K. Young, county agent, Moultrie, Ga., in assisting his watermelon growers in the organizatin of local shipping point associations; the energy displayed by C. G. Garner, county agent, Lyons, Ga., in helping his people to market corn, sweet potatoes, hogs and chickens; the constant effort of P. H. Ward, county agent of Thomasville, Ga., in fostering a weekly organized market for hogs; the pioneer work of A. J. Nitzchke, county agent, Blue Ridge, Ga., in promoting the vegetable industry for late fall shipping; and the outstanding development of the poultry industry in Elbert county, accomplished through the efforts of Webb Tatum, are only a few of the activities which could be illustrated in detail.

There is nothing constant in the economic situation of Georgia but continuous changing. Consequently, as soon as the pioneer efforts, as indicated in the previous discussions, have reached their goals, it is necessary to rebuild the machinery of marketing. Whenever production outstrips the marketing mechanism, then we have a situation best illustrated by that which has been obtained by the peach industry of the state. It is the duty of those engaged in educational work with agricultural problems to find ways and means for solving these larger but not more important problems.

It so happens that in Georgia the Sowega Melon Growers' association has appointed a way whereby an industry can be greatly expanded without lessening the net returns to the farmer. Under the old system of marketing watermelons there was an immense wastage between the field and the consumers' tables. Through standardization and skillful selling, the Sowega Melon Growers' association has been able to increase the net returns to its members. This increased profit stimulated additional production so that we find today Georgia's watermelon industry three times as large as it was 15 years ago and the price received by farmers for the average carload of melons is at least 100 per cent greater than it was. Such efforts are being consummated by the specialists of this institution.

In conclusion I shall try to sum up the objectives of these marketing activities. 1. Through the county agricultural agents of the state who are pivotal men in any state-wide program of this nature, we should begin the solution of our problems in the field. 2. To introduce any new farm product or to expand those commodities which are already produced in the state, we should strive to set up in each instance that kind of marketing plan, or mechanism, which will promote such development. Marketing is not a means within itself—but a way to obtain the higher standard of living and a broader agricultural development. 3. Use the knowledge gained from our research workers and our students of economic conditions to assist the farmers of the state in establishing suitable marketing channels through which surpluses can be sold advantageously. 4. Train young men who have the viewpoint of our own state in the technique, the art and the science of modern merchandising, so that we will have available in the future a large body of capable Georgians to merchandise the products of our gardens, orchards and fields.

Brunswick and Neighbor Islands Fast Developing



Above, new highways and pavilion on Sea Island, off Brunswick. Center, steamship loading naval stores for Europe in Brunswick harbor. Below, one of the new highways leading through St. Simon's island.

Teaching Egg Marketing

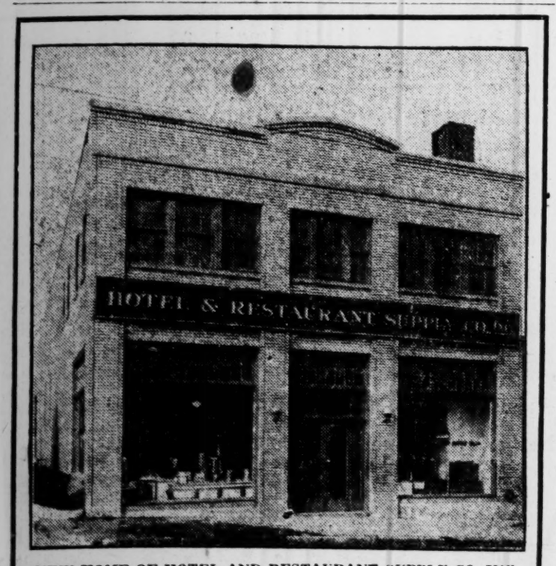


Proper methods of testing and grading eggs for the market being taught by Professor J. William Firor, of Georgia State College of Agriculture.

Hibernation Next to Death.

When the hibernating animals go to sleep for the winter their vital processes slow down and all but stop. Dr. George Edwin Johnson, of the Kansas Agricultural experiment station, has found that the beat of the heart slows down from the normal 200 to 350 pulsations a minute to only five to fifteen beats. The breathing becomes so slow, he says in Popular Science Monthly, that it almost ceases. Some animals, when asleep for the winter, draw only one berath every two minutes. The body temperatures falls to about 3 or 4 degrees above freezing, and the animal loses about 40 per cent of its weight.

Of the 5,000 paintings on exhibition in the Louvre in Paris, about 100 have been pronounced frauds, following elaborate x-rays and spectograph studies.



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CHEMISTRY BASIS OF AGRICULTURE; STUDY ESSENTIAL

Dean Saunders Shows How Soils Become Poor and How They Can Be Restored to Fertility.

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Chemistry has done so much in the development of the materials of commerce and war that the ordinary man seldom thinks of chemistry as a subject which broadens man's sympathies, a subject which makes a man more cultured, more sympathetic with the conditions around him. Fewer still think of chemistry as a subject which will enable the banker to know which stocks and bonds are safe.

This article will endeavor to show how a study of chemistry puts a man or woman in sympathy with the materials and conditions about us here in the south. It will attempt to show that the automobile, the soil, the crops, the animals, the foods, the merchandise and savings accounts will all receive more sympathetic and successful consideration from the chemistry student than from the idealist who knows no chemistry.

Most of us are aware of the fact that, the more we know of a person, his ups and downs, his intentions, temptations, successes and failures, the more we sympathize with him and the more successfully we can deal with him. Few of us stop to think that the same thing holds true with automobiles, soils, crops, merchandise, food products, manufactured goods and investments. But as a matter of fact the successful manipulation of these things require sympathy. Sympathy requires knowledge. In chemistry we find much of that knowledge.

In the first year chemistry classes we learn that all animal and vegetable oils are made up of an alcohol called glycerine attached to a fatty acid like stearic acid. Just where the alcohol and acid are united there is a weak place in the molecule. When we heat an animal or a vegetable oil to a high temperature in the presence of a little steam the molecule breaks, setting free the alcohol and the acid. If caustic soda is present soap and glycerine are formed by this break. In an automobile engine, every explosion forces a few molecules of gasoline vapor and a few of steam around the cylinders in contact with the lubricating oil. The temperature here runs many degrees above the boiling point of water. This high temperature, friction, steam and iron break the molecules of castor oil setting free the fatty acid. The fatty acid attacks the iron forming an iron soap. All who remember how we used to grease the buggy with castor oil remember the black gummy material in the hub. This material was largely an iron soap of the fatty acid of castor oil. The high temperature in the internal combustion engine makes iron soaps much faster than they were made in the buggy wheel.

Chemistry In Lubricating.

The chemists who supervise the preparation of lubricating oils see that they contain no vegetable and no animal oils. They see that the oils are composed entirely of paraffin hydrocarbons which have no weak places in the molecules. These oils will not break even with concentrated sulphuric acid. They will not make soap when digested with hot water and caustic soda. Paraffin means no affinity. They have no affinity for iron or water, they form no gummy soaps to "gum up the works." These big paraffin oil molecules just roll over each other forming ball bearings for the hot steel and alloy cylinders. After a while they become dark with the small particles of metal and soot. They also become thin by dilution with gasoline. Then we drain them out and add new oil.

More could be said in regard to paint, rubber tires and storage batteries if time and space would permit. The ordinary chemistry texts furnish knowledge of materials which, if properly understood, would make us think of a car as an accummulation of organs which in turn are an accummulation of vibrating, pulsating molecules. The molecules in turn are composed of atoms whose combing forces are not infinite but definitely limited. The makers of the cars combine the material and assemble the parts to stand reasonable usage. They are not altogether fool proof. Just because it is an iron horse or a tin lizzy is no reason to think its endurance is not limited. The chemist has sympathy for the old "tin lizzie." He knows the materials of which it is made and the forces which run it and the abuses which destroy it. The driver would be a more cultured man and a part of a more economic institution if he understood a little general chemistry.

Soils And Chemistry.

The soils, laid bare to winds and rain always arouse the sympathy of the man who knows something of their composition.

The finest particles of decaying roots and leaves are blown away by the winds or washed away by the running waters. Those who have analyzed the water of our flooded streams know why there is so much poor soil in the cotton belt. The cotton crop is what we call a clean crop. Year in and year out no grass is permitted to grow. The soil never has a covering to hold back the surface water. The run-off is always swift and enormous. The particles which are fine enough to float in water and air are soon taken from the fields, leaving only the sand and pebbles. With no vegetable matter to decay and form new, fine soil the fields are soon impoverished.

In addition to those tiny particles which make the air dusty and the water muddy, the run-off carries particles of fertilizers so finely divided as to be imperceptible in water. The water may be as clear as distilled water and yet have in it potash, acid phosphate, nitrates, ammonia and sulphates, to say nothing of the iodides and bicarbonate of lime. If there were a heavy crop of grain, grass, legumes or even weeds on the land the water would sink into the ground and move so slowly as to emerge clear and free from suspended particles. As the soluble prosphates passed the lime in the soil the phosphates would be precipitated and trapped in the fine particles of the soil. Thus the soil would retain much of its phosphate and lime which would otherwise have washed away. It is certain that water absorbed by the soil also leaves much more of its ammonia, potash, iodides and sulphates in the soil than does the water which runs off. Absorbed water slowly comes back to the surface by capillary attraction, like water creeping up a towel. Here the water evaporates leaving the mineral fertilizers for the surface crops.

Renewing the Soil.

The southern land owner who knows something of the chemical changes going on in the soil is visiting the experiment station and the A. & M. college and asking what crops should follow the early cotton. The government experts at the station and the chemistry and agriculture instructors at the college are teaching them that there are crops which can go on late in August, be cut as hay in November, or be grazed as pasture all winter. The stubble and roots from this second crop prevent the blow-off and the run-off thus retaining the fine particles all winter. In the spring they rot and make more fine particles while the next crop grows.

In the chemistry laboratories of the South Georgia A. & M. college which stands adjacent to the coastal plains experiment station at Tifton the students are trained to see the invisible elements in the water and and understand their reactions. To these students every ounce of ammonia or nitrate that is retained in the soil means a hundred pounds or more of new growing protoplasm in the next summer's crop. Every ounce of potash that is retained means hundreds of pounds of new leaves, manufacturing new sugars, starches and celulose. Every ounce of soluble phosphate held in the soil means a hundred or more pounds of fresh nucleoproteins which is necessary for every nucleated cell of living plants and animals. The sulphates and the lime are essential for the growth of plants and a small amount of each is necessary for the construction of large amounts of leaves, tubers, potatoes, melons and grain.

The chemistry student soon learns to see that every time a rain falls on a field and runs off quickly it carries those nitrogen compounds which make the protoplasm of the growing plants; that these protoplasmic materials are used by the animals to make protein of lean meat and casein of milk; that human beings use these proteins as an essential food to build their own muscles and protoplasm.

The phosphates retained in the soil go from soil to plants and from plants to animals. In the child these prosphates build bone, nerve and brain cells and nucleoprotein for growth.

Chemistry on the Farm.

The sulphate which washes away in the run-off would, if retained in the soil, be transformed by plant and animal into tendon or gristle to hold muscles and bones together. The less run-off of sulphate the more strong Achillean cords can be formed on the land. And no one can realize this so sympathetically as can the chemistry student. The less the run-off, the greater the retention of iodine and the less we will see of goiter puffs on necks which otherwise would be beautiful. To the chemist, a fast run-off means low iodine content of soil; low iodine means more goiter.

Though the chemist can see that the run-off of dissolved lime may resulted in soft teeth and weak bones; the run-off of bromides may mean more epilepsy; the run-off of copper salts may mean an increase of anemia; that a loss of phosphate, potash or nitrates surely means a loss of life itself; yet it is doubtful whether the loss due to the soluble particles in the surface is as great as the loss due to the finely divided insoluble particles suspended in the run-off.

These fine particles of dirt and decaying plants have a great amount of surface. A cube of wood one inch each way has a surface of only six square inches. That same cubic inch of wood cut and ground to particles, such as we find floating in the air when we rub a weathering board with a stiff brush, would have thousands of square inches of surface. The physical chemist teaches the chemistry and agronomy students that all surfaces of soil material are covered with a water film. This film of water is thicker, under greater tension and more highly concentrated in dissolved materials on small surfaces than on large surfaces. This, to the chemist, means that the finely divided particles in the soils hold thousands of times as much moisture as do the coarser particles. This moisture on the finely divided particles has a greater percent of soluble fertilizer than has the running or standing water. To the chemistry student, every muddy stream and dusty wind is carrying the water and fertilizer retainers away from the field. Without them the ground gets wet more quickly, runs off worse, absorbs less water, packs more, gets dry and hard more easily, and retains its moisture and fertilizers less perfectly.

Fields Devoid of Life.

Only the chemistry student can see clearly what is running off in the muddy streams which literally pour from the clean cultivated fields. He and he only, knows that as sure as the laws of chemistry and Mother Nature are true there must sooner or later be felt on those fields no life at all or a life of scrubby plants and animals. In the place of strong healthy boys and southern maids there must come children with weak bones and soft teeth from a lack of lime, poorly developed nerve and brain for the want of phosphate and bromide, flabby tendons from a lack of sulphate and poorly developed muscle from the lack of nitrates which make proteins. The little girls will be pale with anemia and their necks will likely be swollen with goiter. Undernourished conditions of plants and animals bring low resistance to diseases and parasites. Low resistance means sickness and ill temper. All this spells hell on the farm and "hell for sartin." Not only the farm will be benefitted by the institution which teaches chemistry, but the adjacent city and the state government which receive their support from the lands and products. All will be more cultured by virtue of the knowledge which makes them see the interdependence and absolute necessity of sympathy for and cooperation with each other.

The truly cultured druggist, too, needs to know that cellulose paper, though apparently ideal as a wrapper for drugs, will polarize light and destroy the chemical activity of many of the optically active drugs.

The investor or the financial adviser who is truly sympathetic with the present and future value of stocks and bonds must know enough of chemistry to be in sympathy with its fundamental principles and applications. Nearly all industries today are either applying chemical principles or competing with those industries which do apply chemical principles.

A few years ago the wood distillation business was promising and had a great future. Thousands of dollars invested in this business seemed safe and profitable. Like a thunderbolt from a clear sky came the news that a German and a French chemist, separately and independently, discovered and were seeking patents for new synthetic methods of preparing wood alcohol. Stock in the wood distillation business wavered and became doubtful at once. A company near Charleston, W. Va., is now preparing wood alcohol from carbon monoxide as a by-product of hydrogen preparation from water gas.

Electric Refrigeration.

The electrical refrigerator which uses compressed sulphur dioxide has made investment in old-fashioned ice boxes and small ice plants doubtful. The new fast drying paints and the sprays for their application have so revolutionized the paint business that the old paint factories sand paintbrush makers hardly know where they are. Science, April 27, 1928, page 427, sets forth the necessity of chemistry as a part of the education of the general investor in these words: "There is no business today whose welfare and interest are not bound up in chemistry. There is no industry that is not in danger of waking up tomorrow and finding that the chemist has made a discovery that might revolutionize it. No industry which does not command the resources of scientific laboratories can be regarded as secure. No investor or banker can feel sure that his interest in any security is secure in the absence of the assurance given by the knowledge that science is on guard."

In the light of the above discussion it would seem that it makes little difference whether a man is to be a chauffeur, an owner of a car or a salesman, a fair knowledge of chemistry will help. If he is to be a tiller of the soil, or a land owner, who governs the crop rotation he needs a general knowledge of chemistry. Even the druggist and the bondholder are in danger of grave errors without enough knowledge of chemistry to be in sympathy with the idea of employing chemical aid and advice. If men are to be truly cultured, truly in sympathy with their products, the producers and the investors, they must understand something of the laws which govern their ups and downs. They must know something of chemistry.

Tests Show Health Value Of New Glass Substitutes

Thouasnds of persons have been asking about the health-giving value of the new substitute for ordinary window glass, designed especially for use in homes, schools, sun parlors, office buildings, animal houses and greenhouses. In response, the United States Bureau of Standards has just announced the result of a series of tests of these glasses, revealing their relative properties of transmitting the invisible and beneficial ultra-violet rays of sunlight.

Direct measurements were made during noon hours of clear days. The tests, reports the Popular Science Monthly, showed that while ordinary window glass transmits little if any ultra-violet light, fused quart glass transmits 92 per cent of the invisible rays, as does the best of the patented glass substitutes. Others transmit 50, 20, 5 and 1 per cent, respectively. Two widely known substitutes, however, are found to deteriorate rapidly when exposed to sunlight. Exposure of one sample for 123 hours decreased its ultra-violet transmission from 47 to 35 per cent. Other samples were only slightly affected.

In other tests, two experts from Toronto, Drs. Frederick F. Tisdall and Alan Brown, report the effects of the ultra-violet rays are very slight except immediately back of the window.

A recent study of college students shows that one of the chief causes of failure in college is inability to read.

Stories and Incidents In Life of Uncle Remus

Some Anecdotes About Joel Chandler Harris, Whose Work First Gained National Reputation Through the Columns of The Constitution.

Here are some of the most interesting stories and incidents in connection with the life of Joel Chandler Harris that have been published. This story, rather than biography of Mr. Harris, is by his friend and neighbor, Forrest Adair, and appeared in The Methodist Magazine:

"Joel Chandler Harris, better known to his readers as 'Uncle Remus,' has ben the subject of frequent biographical sketches in the magazines and newspapers, but few of them have been satisfactory to the public. It is impossible to read his stories without jumping to the conclusion that his personality is interesting, and when people are studying a favorite author they are hungry for facts that are full of human interest. This is the reason why so-called character studies and pen-pictures of men of marked individuality are more attractive than elaborate biographies. Mr. Harris thoroughly understood this when he wrote his 'Life of Henry W. Grady.' He did not burden his narrative with dates and dry details, but drew a series of life-like pictures which brought the brilliant journalist before the readers of the sketch almost as a living presence. In this fashion the writer of this article hopes he has dealt with Joel Chandler Harris, 'holding the mirror up to nature,' as it were, and describing the man as he is in his home life and everyday surroundings.

"If the neighbors of Mr. Harris at West End, one of the most picturesque and delightful suburbs of Atlanta, were personally unacquainted with him, they would hear enough about him from strangers to excite their curiosity, and make them eager to learn more. The first question asked by hundreds of tourists when they reach Atlanta is about 'Uncle Remus.' 'Where does he live?' 'Can I see him at The Constitution office?' 'Is his home on the street car line to West End?' These questions may be heard every day, and many strangers visit West End simply to see the Harris home. They do not intrude. They leisurely study the pretty cottage with its spacious veranda; note the rose bushes and trees, and the well-kept grounds, which include a garden, an orchard and a miniature farm. When they board the car to return to the city they feel that they have seen an ideal home, and they do not wonder that its owner is so devoted to it. It is here, at 'The Sign of the Wren's Nest,' as someone has happily expressed it, that the real 'Joe' Harris is at his best. Unlike some literary men, he takes a lively interest in home affairs, and he is never too much occupied with his work to find time to enter heartily into the serious business and the lightest amusements of a happy family under his rooftree. He loves the work which has made him famous, but his wife and children never find him an inattentive listener, and he would count that day unprofitably spent that he failed to look after his flowers, his garden and the comfort of his favorite Jerseys.

THE SIGN OF THE WREN'S NEST.

"'The Sign of the Wren's Nest' is a phrase frequently used when people speak of the Harris place. Years ago a little family of wrens, worried and persecuted by the bulldozing English sparrows of the neighborhood, sought refuge here. First the fugitives built a nest at the gate, in the letter box, which thereafter was scrupulously respected by the postman, and even by the rollicking youngsters of the vicinity. Thus encouraged, they made themselves at home in many quiet nooks and corners in the vines, and receiving watchful care and protection from the inmates of the cottage, they have organized a little republic of their own, and in their picturesque domain they seem to regard themselves as the rightful owners and rulers of the entire tract.

"Birds, next to children and flowers, are the special objects of 'Uncle Remus' attention. He is an authority on all varieties of southern birds, and his study of the mockingbird, published several years ago, is a prose-poem. It would have made his literary reputation if he had written nothing else. The surroundings of his home keep him in touch with nature—with country life. He sticks to the habits of his boyhood days in Putnam county; rises and retires early; eats his dinner about 12 o'clock, and never tires of bacon and collards, good pone bread, potliquor and buttermilk. On this wholesome diet he has grown rotund and rosy, and he steadily toils at his desk without feeling the slightest depression or symptom of general debility or nervous dyspepsia.

"He gave up routine work at The Constitution office years ago, finding it more convenient to do his writing at home. . . .

"He labors under the mistaken impression that he is not a good talker, and that there is a slight impediment in his speech. This is only a fancy. When interested and in the mood, he is a capital talker, full of good stories and reminiscences, and bubbling over with quaint humor. But there are times when it is impossible to get a word out of him. Eminent literary men sometimes fail to get in touch with him, though such writers as Mark Twain, Richard Malcolm Johnston and Thomas Nelson Page were on a chummy footing with him five minutes after their first meeting. When a child, a countryman or a good, old-fashioned darky comes along, the journalist and story writer throws off the cares and business of the moment, and his jolly optimism is contagious. While he can be serious enough at times, he is naturally full of boyish fun and mischief, and does not disdain even a practical joke.

UNCLE REMUS' FALSE EYE.

"One day his little daughter broke her doll, and her father picked up one of the pieces. The fragment chanced to be the doll's eye, and Mr. Harris found that a slight compression of the muscles of the face would enable him to easily hold the eye over his own optic. The mirror showed him that the thing had an uncanny and ghastly look. It had the staring, glassy appearance of a dead person's eye. Carefully placing his treasure in his vest pocket, he went to town and tried its effect upon the office boy with so much success that he was encouraged to repeat the experiment elsewhere. On the car going out to West End three school girls occupied seats not far from him. They were strangers, and incidentally their glances were turned in his direction. At a favorable moment, when his newspaper concealed his face, he fixed the doll's eye in position, and then lowered the sheet, which he pretended to read with his other eye. Suddenly there was a pause in the lively conversation of the girls, and Harris could see that they were gazing in horror at the wonderful eye. They had never seen anything like it. Just what it was they could not tell. They put their heads together and whispered, and then stared at the horrible object. It was too much to be endured. The girls watched that immovable, expressionless orb for a few moments, and, with very pale faces, and in evident nervousness, signaled the conductor to stop the car. They were at some distance from their destination, but that did not matter. Anything to escape from the glare of that corpse-like eye.

"An old lady on the car started to ask Harris a question. Before she had uttered three words she noticed that hideous eye. Her voice faltered, and the remainder of the sentence was lost. Taking her spectacles from her bag she wiped them vigorously and put them on. In the meantime the repulsive eye had been slyly removed, and Mr. Harris was smiling blandly upon her, with his honest blue eyes frankly meeting hers. This seemed to puzzle the old lady more than ever. She rubbed her eyes, examined her spectacles, and went off into a brown study. No doubt she thought of consulting an oculist about the strange trick her vision had played her.

"The doll's eye caused its possessor endless fun while he had it. Frequently children and simple Africans met on the back streets of Atlanta an otherwise jolly-looking, ruddy-faced man with one twinkling eye, and one dead-looking black orb, and their incoherent stories of the man with the evil eye disturbed their home circles not a little. The doll's eye was finally lost, and Harris regretted it greatly. 'I never had so much fun in my life out of a little thing,' he said.

BOUGHT OUT SOAP VENDOR.

"The members of the Harris family spend most of their time at home, but occasionally they take a long summer outing, leaving 'Uncle Remus' to hold the fort during their absence. At such times he works hard and turns out piles of copy for his publishers. One morning, when he was alone in the house, working on a free silver, 16 to 1 editorial, a ring at the door disturbed him. He answered the bell, and a rather genteel-looking, middle-aged man saluted him, offering toilet soap for sale at '10 cents a cake, or three cakes for a quarter.' Annoyed by the interruption, Harris said rather brusquely that he did not need any soap.

"'But I am on the verge of starvation,' said the man.

"'The idea!' laughed Mr. Harris. 'Why man, you are wearing a better coat than I have.'

"'You would not talk so,' he replied in a tremulous voice, 'if you had seen how hard my poor wife rubbed and brushed my coat this morning so that I would present a respectable appearance.'

"Harris then saw that the coat was old, almost threadbare, but exceedingly clean and neat. He glanced again at the man's face.

"'Excuse me,' he said; 'I was very busy when you came, and spoke thoughtlessly. Now that I think of it, I do need some soap. Fact is, I am completely out.'

"'Thank you,' interrupted the man; 'here are three cakes for a quarter.'

"'Nonsense,' said Harris. 'Here is a five-dollar bill. I will take it all in soap. Got to have it—couldn't do without it—always buy it in five-dollar lots.'

"The peddler left all of his stock, and delivered another lot later. It was a very profitable day's work for him. It was just like 'Uncle Remus.' He is always doing such things.

"There is an old printer in Atlanta, now too infirm to work at the 'case,' who goes every week to Mr. Harris and draws his regular pension—enough to supply his simple wants. In similar ways this kind-hearted journalist manages to get rid of a large part of his income."

COUNTIES DEVELOPING DAIRYING INDUSTRY

Working closely with the Georgia Association in matters of both local and national advertising and in planning effective county and community organization, eight progressive counties about mid-way between Augusta and Atlanta are working together to forward the development of the dairy industry and to attract experienced livestock farmers from other sections to their present unutilized farm areas. These counties are Clarke, Greene, Hancock, Jasper, Morgan, Newton, Oconee and Putnam.

An analysis of soil types in this section, it has been discovered, reveals soil composition especially suited to the profitable growing of alfalfa and other legumes so necessary to profitable dairying. Already a large number of high-grade pure-bred Jersey herds are in this area and there is no section in Georgia in which milk and butter fat production are making as rapid gains as in this section.

Close cooperation on the part of a number of these counties has already resulted in new settlers from outside sections and the counties are having periodical meetings through their most progressive citizens, which meetings are attended by representatives of the Georgia association, railroad representatives and college representatives in the territory.

Concrete plans for effective local organizations to promote marketing and general development and advertising, prepared after years of experience by the Georgia association, have been made available to these counties looking to a systematic future work in line with a definite development program.

PARACHUTE JUMPS SIMPLE TO LEARN

"I'd rather get out o an airplane with a parachute than leap into the ocean from a ship with a life preserver. All things considered, the parachute is probbaly safer."

So says James T. Clark, chief machinist's mate and parachute tester of the United States navy, to whom leaping from airplanes far up in the clouds is no longer a stunt. Taking off from a plane a couple of thousand feet up, somersaulting down at a hundred to two hundred feet a second, and suddenly being jerked back when the parachute opens to the air—all this is simple after you learn, he declares in the Popular Science Monthly. And it doesn't take long to learn. One time is sufficient, he says.

"I have fallen a thousand feet or more before opening the parachute. You might fall five or ten thousand feet with the parachute folded on your back without being hurt, provided the start was high enough."

The common belief that when anyone falls a great distance the rush of air takes his breath away, bites exposed parts of his body and sometimes causes death through suffocation or shock, is all imagination, according to this daring adventurer of the sky. The only thing of the kind he notices is the frightful swish of air past him. It is like being in a tornado traveling four or five miles a minute.

The greatest danger, Clark thinks, is that the jumper wil pull the ring at the end of the rip cord too soon. That may cause the parachute to open before it is entirely clear and be caught on some part of the plane. In that case you land in eternity.

Once in the air, the jumper may to some extent guide his course by means of "side-slipping" after the manner of aviators who sometimes "side-slip" their planes. It consists in throwing the weight of the body from side to side, so that the parachute takes in more air in one part that in another. However, the jumper is in danger of making a pendulum of himself—of swinging back and forth until he lands. When this happens he is a lucky man if he comes down without a wallop and a broken bone or two.

ALBRIGHT-ENGLAND Company
Wholesale Grocers
Atlanta Joint Terminals
Atlanta, Georgia



R. M. HOLLAND.

Born at Springfield, Tenn., September 22, 1866, the son of Dempsey L. Holland and Mary (Williams) Holland.

Mr. Holland was educated in the public schools of Nashville and at the age of fourteen entered the employ of the Pruett Spurr Manufacturing Co. and at the age of eighteen was made foreman. Mr. Holland came to Atlanta in the year of 1889 and entered the employ of the Hightower Box company and remained for fourteen years, being superintendent at the time of his resignation.

Mr. Holland served as commissioner on the police board for the years 1914 to 1916. In the year 1917 he was appointed chief jailer.

Mr. Holland married Miss Amanda B. Morgan and to them has been born one child, A. E. Holland.

Mr. Holland is a Mason, Red Man and a member of the Stewart Avenue Presbtyerian church. He has served as chairman of the board for the past thirteen years.

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¶ Rogers, Inc., is constantly studying the needs and desires of its patrons—buying and spending millions of dollars for southern—home-grown—products, helping and developing home markets—and in addition, bringing from the markets of other sections the choicest food products available.

¶ Rogers, Inc., was the first retail grocery chain to begin, a few years ago, the handling of choice fresh fruits and produce. This feature has grown to be one of the most important with Rogers, and has proven a wonderful service and convenience to its customers.

¶ Rogers, Inc., now operates nearly 130 markets, each one a model of cleanliness, and with a complete supply of real beef, genuine lamb, milk-fed veal, poultry, etc.

¶ Rogers, Inc., is the largest, **strictly southern grocery chain in the South**—owned and managed by southern men and women. Its redistribution of millions of dollars each year throughout the southeast is doing—and will continue to do—a wonderful work in the development of home markets and in building up a great section in which it is vitally interested.

¶ Rogers, Inc., appreciates the splendid patronage accorded it, and shall do its best to merit a continuance of the loyal support so far received.

Established 1894
McCULLOUGH BROTHERS
Fruit—Produce—Commission
ATLANTA, GA.

South Must Forge Ahead, Says Central's President

BY J. J. PELLEY,
President Central of Georgia Railway.

So much has been said about the remarkable industrial expansion of the south during recent years that we should guard against any tendency to become complacent or self-satisfied about that development. It is true that we have gone ahead industrially during the past quarter-century faster than any other section of our country. But it is equally true that there is need for still further growth and expansion before this section can be said to be doing that portion of the nation's manufacturing business to which its expanding markets and great natural advantages entitle it. There must be no disposition to "rest on our oars" if we are to continue to forge ahead until we have that balanced development of agriculture and industry that is the best assurance of permanent prosperity.

The territory generally referred to as "the south" comprises one-third of the area and contains one-third of the population of the United States, but the value of its manufactured goods is only 16.5 per cent of the value for the nation, while its banking resources are only about 15 per cent of the country's total. The value of the manufactured products that we consume is considerably greater than the value of those which we produce. Despite our recent expansion there are still in the south numerous uncrowded fields of industry offering opportunities for the profitable investment and utilization of southern capital, brains and labor.

The south's most notable industrial growth has been, of course, in the manufacture of textiles, and the cotton-growing states now consume more than twice as much cotto in their factories as do all of the other states of this country. Our consumption of cotton in the south has trebled within the past quarter century, and with the continued southward trend of the textile industry this consumption should increase from year to year.

All Important Factors.

Here in Georgia, with our wealth of natural resources, we have all the essentials for industrial success. An equable climate permits year-around operation, thus reducing the cost of fuel, clothing and rental for both employer and employee. Our winter days are longer than in the north, necessitating less expense for lighting and heat. A southern factory can operate on an even keel throughout the year, as compared with colder climates where only 40 per cent of the business is done in the first six months of the year in contrast with 60 per cent in the last six months. Our supply of labor is abundant and competent, while power and fuel may be had at low cost—since coal, oil and hydro-electric power are produced and distributed cheaply from nearby sources. Taxes on industry are uniformly lower than in many other sections, and the public generally has evinced a willingness to cooperate by according fair treatment to invested capital.

These undisputed advantages have been recognized by manufacturers, particularly in the case of the textiles, who are establishing southern branches. There is a great market here in Georgia and the south for finished goods that we can manufacture. Among these are ceramic products, hosiery, underwear and other articles of clothing allied with the textiles, shoes, stoves, agricultural implements, paper, furniture, as well as many other similar articles of commerce for the manufacture of which this state is particularly well adapted.

Last but by no means least among the factors contributing to making Georgia attractive to the industrialist is the matter of adequate and dependable transportation. Efficient railroad service in the United States has helped to stabilize business, and by speeding up turnover has enabled those engaged in commerce to reduce their inventories and other overhead cost of operation. Georgia has 6,396 miles of track, more railroad mileage than any other southeastern state.

Cheap Transportation.

Transportation in the south is not only adequate and dependable but is cheap. Comparative freight rates from typical centers of manufacture in the north and south show that the latter can reach approximately one-third of the people of the United States at rates equal to or lower than the northern centers. Considering the freight rates on the assemblage of raw materials and the rates on the delivery of finished products manufactured from them, to seaports, the southern industrialist has a very considerable advantage in export freight rates.

While our natural advantages are indisputable, they alone will not build up our industrial structure. Other less favored regions have taken notice of our industrial expansion, and are on the alert to prevent our making further inroads by attracting factories away from them. We must not only widen our manufacturing range but we must through research find new uses for our cotton and other products of our farms and factories, as was done for the ceramic industry when surveys and tests demonstrated the practicability of using our extensive clay beds for the manufacture of pottery, tile and similar products. We must devise ways of training our young men for leadership in the industries that are to be Georgia's. Here too we can profit by our experience in upbuilding the ceramic industry, one of the most important steps of which was the establishment of a ceramic department at the Georgia School of Technology for the training of our youth as well as for making tests and conducting research work.

Georgia's great natural advantages form an ideal foundation for enduring industrial prosperity. What we build upon that foundation will depend upon the amount and the quality of constructive thought and effort we are willing to put into the proper utilization of the opportunities with which we have been so abundantly blessed.

ATHENS, GEORGIA

The Classic City, Clarke County

TOPOGRAPHY—Athens and Clarke County, located in the Northeast section of Georgia, lie among the lesser foothills of the southern slope of the Blue Ridge Mountains and have an altitude of some 800 feet above sea level. The surface of the country is rolling almost in its entire extent and its streams and rivers flow briskly toward the South. As a result of these favorable topographical conditions there are no swamps or low-lying areas filled with stagnant water, and malaria is, therefore, unknown to the citizens of this section.

WATER SUPPLY—The water supply of Athens is secured from a stream having a carefully protected water shed. This supply, secure under city charter, is sufficient for the normal growth of the city for fifty years hence, and is pumped into reservoirs having a storage capacity of 115,000,000 gallons. The supply is filtered and its purity assured by large settling chambers in which the water is treated with the most modern chemical methods. Careful laboratory examinations are made at regular stated intervals by the State Department of Health and by the city laboratory to insure its continued safety. A large per cent of all city homes have the city water and the remaining homes will be served as quickly as the city's finances will warrant the extension of its water system. In outlying sections of the city and in the country well water has always proven abundant.

SEWERAGE—Sewage disposal is adequately provided for by the city through its many miles of sewerage system and through the installation of sanitary toilets for homes in outlying districts.

RAINFALL—The amount of rainfall usually has but an indirect effect on the health of the community. While rainy seasons are disagreeable and enervating, and in flat countries are productive of large areas of stagnant water which furnish the necessary breeding places for the mosquito, in Athens and Clarke County, however, owing to the nature of the soil and the natural drainage, excessive rainfall soon finds its way to the rivers.

The seasonal rainfall shows a record average for a number of past years: Spring, 12 inches; Summer, 16 inches; Autumn, 11 inches; Winter, 14 inches. This gives a total for the year of 53 inches, with a monthly average of 4.41 inches.

HUMIDITY—The average mean humidity based upon 100 as the standard of saturation of the atmosphere by moisture shows only relatively slight variations throughout the year. The government records show a maximum of 77 degrees with a minimum of 61. This favorable condition is largely influenced by almost constant breezes which come from the West, East or South with an average velocity of from five to fifteen miles per hour. These gentle, steady winds through rapid evaporation of moisture, contribute in no small measure to the healthful outdoor life which is possible most of the year round.

CLIMATE—The temperature ranges throughout the year are those of a temperate climate, seldom exceeding 90 degrees in summer time and not lower than 20 degrees above zero in the winter time. These extremes have been of short duration and Athens, with Clarke county, may claim her winters for the greater part but an extension of Indian Summer. The mean temperature of 74 in summer and 44 in winter give a healthful, invigorating climate hard to excel. By season, government records show the following averages:

Winter (January, February, March)	Average 42 degrees
Spring (April, May, June)	Average 72 degrees
Summer (July, August, September)	Average 74 degrees
Fall (October, November, December)	Average 52 degrees

BOARD OF HEALTH—Athens and Clarke County maintain a Health Department, organized in accord with the State Health Law which gives to the local department the authority to pass and enforce necessary rules and regulations for the protection of Public Health. A physician, well trained in Public Health, is employed as full time Health Officer. In addition to this health officer several other persons are employed by the Board, a Bacteriologist, two nurses, meat and milk inspector, two sanitary inspectors and a stenographer.

In addition to the specific duties of their respective positions this staff is in close contact with those environmental conditions which might adversely affect the healthfulness of the community.

A bacteriological laboratory is maintained under the direction of a well trained person whose entire time is given to this work.

This laboratory furnishes assistance to physicians in the diagnosis of communicable diseases, routine examinations, the water and milk supply of the city, and distributes vaccines and sera used in the treatment or prevention of diseases.

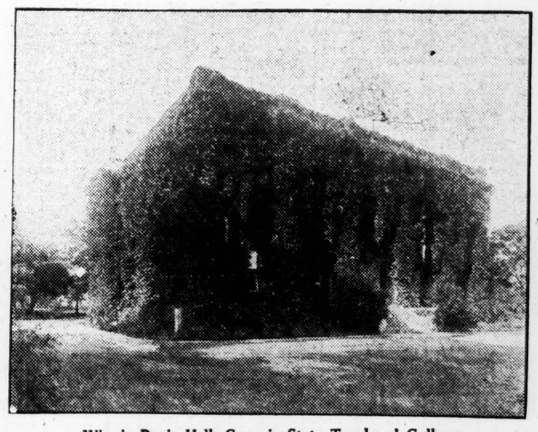
All dairies, restaurants and other food distributing establishments are inspected at frequent intervals, also all meats sold in the city have been inspected and passed by a meat inspector.



Holman Hotel.



College Avenue.



Winnie Davis Hall, Georgia State Teachers' College.



Georgian Hotel.

INDUSTRIAL OPPORTUNITIES SITES—One of the most essential elements for profitable manufacturing is a suitable location, upon which a plant may be erected and where adequate side tracks and switching facilities may be had for the operation of the plant at a minimum cost. We have in Athens a number of available sites, properly located adjacent to the railroads upon which can be erected any size plant desired and which may be leased for any term of years or may be purchased at a reasonable price. In addition to this there are several sites upon which substantial buildings are already erected now being used for warehouse purposes, with ample floor space, which may be purchased or leased for a nominal rental.

RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES—Athens has five railroads; one trunk line from the East to the West and four terminal lines, three of which tap their main lines within forty miles of Athens, giving transportation to the North, East, South and West. There are two belt lines. Each road maintains switch engines. There are four railway stations located at strategic points. Twenty-four passenger trains serve Athens daily. In addition to the above Athens has an excellent street car system, reaching every section of the city.

POWER—The city of Athens is supplied with hydro-electric power in abundance by the Georgia Power Company and any amount of power for manufacturing operations is assured at the lowest rate.

WATER—The water supply of the city of Athens is taken from Sandy Creek, an ever-flowing stream of pure water and which affords an abundance of water at all seasons. This water is filtered before being pumped into the reservoir for general use, assuring pure, healthful water at all times.

LABOR CONDITIONS—One of the prime factors in the conduct of a successful manufacturing operation is a sufficient supply of competent labor at a reasonable cost and free from labor disturbances. Common labor may be had for $1.50 per day; cotton mill workers average about $12.50 per week, while wages in other industries will range higher in proportion to the character or skill required. There is very little, if any, fluctuation in wages. We have no labor unions and strikes are unheard of.

RAW MATERIALS—Among the chief raw materials immediately at hand is cotton. Athens is located in the very heart of the cotton producing section of the South. Numerous cotton warehouses in the city are buyers of cotton directly from the planters and store it for future sale. The cotton manufacturing industry will find this city especially advantageous because its raw material can be bought at rock bottom prices with an enormous saving of freight costs. In addition to this hardwood timber is to be found in the near-by mountain forests in ample abundance. Other agricultural products, fruits of various kinds, milk and poultry are found here in ample quantities. Fruits and vegetables grow with great success in this section and an unusual opportunity is present for a successful cannery.

BANKING FACILITIES—Athens' banks are safe and conservative, with a total capitalization of more than $75,000,000.

EDUCATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS—Athens has the State University, State College of Agriculture, State Teachers' College, Lucy Cobb Institute, The Athens Business College and a high school and grammar school system that is excelled nowhere in the state. Churches of every denomination extend a cordial welcome to all who come into our midst, while ample social and recreational facilities are provided for the comfort and welfare of every citizen.

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ATHENS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

D. D. SAUNDERS, JR., *Secretary*

ATHENS, HOME CITY IS ALSO CENTER OF INDUSTRIES

Closely Identified With Education, It Is Home of Several Busy Manufacturing Enterprises.

BY D. D. SAUNDERS, JR.,
Secretary Athens Chamber of Commerce.

Athens was merely one of the small villages in northeast Georgia before its choice as a site for the University of Georgia. This took place in 1795, although it was several years later that the university was actually started, the first building being completed in 1801, and it is really from that date that the city may consider the start of its growth. For many years the activity and growth of the city were parallel to that of the university.

When it is remembered that the University of Georgia was the first chartered state university in the United States, it is easy to understand why Athens has always had such a background of intellectual and cultural growth. From these surroundings has come a very large number of men who have been foremost in fashioning the history of the state. Here was the home of Henry Grady, Ben Hill, Dr. Crawford Long, Joseph H. Lumpkin, first chief justice of the state, and Judge Wilson Lumpkin, who was governor of Georgia and for whose daughter, Martha Atlanta, the present city of Atlanta was named.

Just prior to the civil war, Colonel T. R. R. Cobb, realizing the necessity of adequate educational advantages for the young women of this vicinity, founded what is today Lucy Cobb institute.

Early Textile Industry.

As early as 1834 the manufacturing possibilities of northeast Georgia were recognized by several Athenians. Through the activities of these men, there was organized in Athens the first water-powered textile mill in the south. Incidentally, this mill is still standing and is incorporated in the holdings of the Georgia Manufacturing company. At a slightly later date the first paper mill in the state was built at Princeton, a few miles out from Athens. This will was burned just prior to the civil war. After the depression of 1837 there was an increase in business throughout this section and in 1841 the Georgia railroad, which was conceived by several in Athens, was completed to Augusta. The civil war put a stop to practically all developments in this section and it was not until 1872 that Athens saw a renewal of industrial activities. In that year was begun the Northwestern railroad, which, considerably later, was sold to the Southern. Several years later the Central of Georgia was organized and in 1891 the Seaboard laid its tracks, giving Athens direct connection with the eastern seaboard. It is not surprising that, with railroad facilities, natural resources and an unexcelled opportunity for educational advantages, Athens has been and is very attractive to prospective home seekers as well as the industrialist.

Situated near the foot hills of the Blue Ridge mountains, and having an elevation of 700 feet, Athens enjoys an excellent climate with an approximate mean temperature of 62 degrees. These conditions tend to make Athens a very healthful place and it is, having the second lowest death rate of any town of less than 100,000 in the south.

Busy Manufacturing.

There are today in Athens 31 manufacturing concerns that are making nearly 100 products. These articles are not only shipped to all parts of the state but are found over the entire United States.

Athens is served by the Georgia Power company, with a hook-up of high-tension lines drawing power from the mountains of north Georgia as well as from other sources, and so the city enjoys a sure and constant source of power which is being sold at a very favorable rate.

The hotel system of Athens is excellent and is more than ample to take care of the various conventions and meetings which are held annually within the city.

The water supply is under the constant supervision of an active health department and is subject to analysis by the state chemist at periodic intervals. Athens has an excellent street railway system which serves all parts of the city.

However, Athens is primarily, a city of homes and there is no city in the state which has a larger number of beautiful homes. An additional feature that is most attractive to the newcomer is the spirit of its people, for as the houses themselves reflect the halcyon days prior to the civil war, so also the people of Athens maintain a warm spirit of hospitality for which their ancestors were most noted, and to those who choose Athens as their future home they extend the warm hand of fellowship and welcome.

What About Posterity?

Municipal extravagances, feeding on bond issues, appears as a forbidding figure in a report on local fiscal problems, issued by the special committee on state and local taxation of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. The taxpayer, it is pointed out, feels the weight of the burden of current revenue collections, but posterity will carry the load of the capital expenditure the bond issues represent.

"A countryside dotted with new, spic-and-span school structures," the committee says, "and cities made magnificent by war memorials, imposing public buildings and miles of boulevards, perhaps indicate the importance which capital expenditures have come to have in financial affairs of local units of governments. Related both to revenues and expenditures and still possessing certain independent aspects, this general topic with its vexatious questions of practice and tangled problems of policy each year assumes a growing importance at the table of the budget framers.

"Concurrent with the tremendous growth of current revenue in recent years has been a swift increase in the bonded debt of local governments. Deducting every dollar now held in sinking funds, there remains a net indebtedness of local units of government in excess of $8,500,000,000. In 1913 their net bonded debt was less than $3,000,000,000. Whether the money borrowed was 1913 dollars or 1927 dollars the fact remains that out of the public purse during the next two generations must come eight billion dollars to retire this debt, entirely apart from the servicing and retirement of the billion dollars of new debt being contracted each year."

Griffin a Leader In Textile Plants; Fine Farm County

On First Concrete Highway in Georgia, Town Has Long Been Known for Its Enterprise.

BY EMILY BOYD.

Griffin, the county seat of Spalding and one of the most progressive little cities in Georgia, is located on a ridge approximately 900 feet above sea level, about 40 miles south of Atlanta and 60 miles north of Macon. The elevation and geographical location of Griffin are ideal. Its altitude, splendid natural drainage and climatic conditions make it one of the most healthful locations in the state.

The city of Griffin is under a commission form of government. A city manager and three city commissioners look after the interests of the community and so well do they do this that each year is ended with a surplus in the bank.

Railroad facilities in and out of Griffin are excellent. The Central of Georgia runs its crack trains through the city and there is hardly an hour during the day when passengers cannot get trains both north and south. The branch line of the Southern from Atlanta to Columbus also comes through Griffin and the Central of Georgia from Chattanooga has its southern terminal in this city.

In addition to the railroad lines two bus companies operate regular passenger schedules through the city. Both the Pierce Line and the Peach Belt Line have busses going through many times during the day.

Griffin is the division headquarters for the state highway department for the third division, embracing 20 counties in middle Georgia. A large force of highway workers have offices in the county courthouse.

Fine Farm Country.

In the heart of one of the best agricultural sections of the state, Griffin has long been noted for the success of its farms. Ideal farm lands stretch for miles around and everything that can be raised in this climate is raised here.

The Georgia experiment station is located just out of Griffin. Here in a tract of land covering 200 acres are ideal experiment plants, laboratories, libraries, dairies and barns, as well as a spacious park.

Griffin's nine cotton mills and three bleacheries are among the best equipped and most thriving in the state and have a weekly payroll of $65,000. The Georgia-Kincaid Mills, operating a chain, are one of the largest manufacturers of towels in the country. These mills consume over 30,000 bales of cotton every year and turn out approximately 12,000,000 pounds of finished goods. Operating in connection with them is the Lowah bleachery, capitalized at $750,000. It employs 325 people and has an annual payroll of $213,000.

The Griffin Manufacturing company is Griffin's oldest mill and one of the largest in the south. It has 650 employees and pays out $525,000 a year in salaries. The company's sales last year totalled over $2,000,000.

The Rushton Mill has 170 employees and an annual payroll of $140,000 per year. This mill produces about 4,000,000 yards of fancy goods.

The Highland Mill is Griffin's youngest textile industry, which employs 180 people and has an annual payroll of $156,000. This industry is capitalized at $825,000.

Hosiery Mills Prosper.

The Griffin Hosiery mill gives employment to 275 people and pays $150,000 a year in salaries. It manufactures 300,000 dozens pairs of ladies' and misses' hose each year. A year or so ago this mill started making misses' hose, an innovation in southern mills.

The Spalding Knitting mill, which recently moved into larger quarters, turns out 300,000 dozen pairs of infants' socks each year. It is capitalized at $50,000.

The Griffin Knitting mills, Griffin's newest industry in this line, is doing splendidly and after a little more experience promises to rival the other two hosiery mills here.

Griffin has two oil mills, one box factory, two tin shops, one roofing plant, one optical plant, one feed mill, two ice factories, three candy factories, two dye plants, two buggy factories, three bottling plants, one pasteurizing plant, two canning plants, one roller machine shop, one fertilizer plant, two crematories, five planing mills, one cigar factory, one bagging factory, one gas plant, two proprietary medicine laboratories, three wholesale grocery houses, one sash and door plant, two express companies, three ice cream factories, three cold storage plants, one tire manufacturer, two mattress factories and four printing plants in the line of industries.

The Pomona Products.

One of Griffin's most interesting industries is the Pomona Products company, where more pimentoes are packed than at any other place in the world. This company employees 500 people and operates two plants in season.

Though the industrial life of Griffin has been built up wonderfully, the education and cultural life of the city has not been neglected. No city in the state has a better public school system than Griffin. There are six schools, four grammar schools, a junior high school and a very modern high school for the white children and five schools for the colored children.

Griffin Civic Clubs.

Two of the best civic organizations in the state are here, the Griffin chapters of the Exchange and the Rotary clubs. These two clubs have been instrumental in many improvements throughout Griffin for the past few years.

Griffin has a full time Boy Scout executive and there are 11 Scout troops in the city. There is also a Hi Y club at the Griffin High school that has been of inestimable benefit to the school children.

An excellent hospital is another feature of Griffin. There are always 40 to 45 beds in use in the hospital. There are two splendidly equipped charity wards in connection with the hospital, where those not able to pay for attention can secure the best without charge. The local doctors give their time to the hospital.

The Hawkes Free Children's library is a great attraction to the children and older people of Griffin. The library contains many articles of fiction or classic of interest to every age.

The Odd Fellows of the state have a beautiful home for orphan children just outside of Griffin. Here the children receive every care and attention that they would have gotten in their own homes.

Griffin is a city where there has never been a bank failure. Two of the banks, the Merchants and Planters bank and the City National bank, were recently merged into the First National bank and this is now one of the strongest banking institutions in middle Georgia. The Commercial and Savings bank, the Griffin Banking company and the Second National bank all have had years of experience in the community and are firmly entrenched in the hearts of everyone in this section.

The county has an agricultural agent, assistant agricultural agent and home demonstration agent that work untiringly in the interest of the city and the county.

The recently organized Building and Loan association here has made it possible for many of the salaried people to own their own homes and this has been an added impetus to building.

Beautiful Residences.

The homes of Griffin citizens add to the natural beauty of the city. The trees and shrubbery around Griffin are second to none and they form a charming setting for the many handsome homes, some of them old colonial homes that have been in families for generations and others the last word in modern architecture.

One of the show places of Griffin is the Country club. Here, nestling among trees and shrubbery and bright colored flower gardens, is one of the most ideal little clubhouses in the state.

The Griffin Daily News has been a prominent factor in the development of the city and is one of the best daily papers in the state. A weekly paper is aslso published by the News. The Diversified Farmer, an agricultural paper, is also published in Griffin.

Griffin has everything that can be desired in the way of material factors to make it an ideal home for everyone, but in addition to that it has the greatest of all assets, that delightful old southern charm that takes everyone to its heart, that calls everyone friend, and that leaves no one a stranger here longer than it takes some Griffinite to learn his name.

Snake Raising Profitable.

Faced with heavy financial losses as the result of a grasshopper scourge which threatened to destroy their crops last year, ranchers of one of the great agricultural districts of South America sent a hurry up call to the United States for aid. One of those who responded was Albert "Tex" Schubach, former Texas ranger, who now operates a snake farm at Oakland, Cal.

Schubach, together with other snake ranch operators in this country, sent shipments of coachwhip snakes totaling in value $25,000, to the afflicted area. These snakes were turned loose and within a short time were credited with having destroyed or driven out the grasshopper hordes.

Not only in South America, but in the United States, as well the demand for reptiles makes snake ranching a profitable business, Schubach says. Side shows, farmers and Chinese doctors are Schubach's best customers. To the first he supplies rattlesnakes, Gila monsters, moccasins, and other venomous reptiles. Farmers purchase harmless types, such as tree, coachwhip, gopher and garter snakes.

Chinese doctors buy live rattlesnakes. They are placed in alcohol containers and allowed to "pickle" for three or four years. Applied to an afflicted joint, the alcoholized meat of these reptiles is a practically certain cure for rheumatism, Oriental physicians claim. Last year Schubach sold more than $600 worth of rattlers to this trade alone.

Schubach sells snake hides for hatbands and belt coverings. In his spare moments he experiments with snake venom and several kinds of antidotes.

The reptiles on Schubach's ranch are procured in California, Arizona, and Mexico. Tex spends about half his time traveling from one snake locality to another, catching or buying reptiles.

Dahlonega, 'City of Gold,' Gateway to the Blue Ridge

GEORGIA MOUNTAIN TOWN HAS ROMANTIC HISTORY

BY PROFESSOR P. D. BUSH,
North Georgia Agricultural College.

Nestling among the mountains of north Georgia, overshadowed to the north and west by the peaks of the Blue ridge, and bordered to the south and east by a few more scattering summits, lies the enchanting little city of Dahlonega.

Whether spring has clothed the hills and the valleys in green and the fragrance of the trailing arbutus or mountain laurel pervades the air, or autumn has painted the mountain slopes a glorious harmony of gorgeous colors, tints, and shades, it is always a wonderful panorama that meets the eyes of the beholder. Hidden among the forests nearby, silver streams, clear as crystal, leap in scores of falls and cataracts and shoot down rocky gorges whose awesome grandeur holds the stranger entranced, while his guide shouts to try to tell him of the speckled and rainbow trout that dwell in the white, bubbling water.

Amid all the freshness and beauty of this natural scenery, Dahlonega has stood almost since the founding of the state. It is the third oldest incorporated city in Georgia and the Lumpkin county courthouse, built from brick baked on the city square, was erected in 1836 and is said to be the oldest courthouse in the state.

Dahlonega takes its name from the Cherokee word, Tau-lan-ne-ka, which means "yellow money," and it has always been the center of the gold mining industry in Georgia.

Discovery of Gold.

Gold was first discovered in this state along the southern and eastern banks of the Chestatee river about three miles south of Dahlonega, in 1828. Not long after this discovery the property involved was purchased by John C. Calhoun, that illustrious statesman from South Carolina, and remained in the possession of his family for more than forty years. During his life it was his custom to work his mine with slave labor in the winter and to transfer his slaves back to South Carolina in time to plant the cotton crop on his plantations there.

After gold was discovered there was an influx of settlers comparable to the California rush of the forties. The land was owned by the Cherokee Indians and Governor Treutlen sent troops into the territory to preserve order and to keep the white men out. This proved to be an impossible task, however, and after numerous affrays between the Indians and whites, a treaty was made with the Indians by which the north Georgia territory became the property of the state of Georgia. Force was necessary to eject many of the Indians. General Winfield Scott was sent into the region to accomplish this purpose. He established a block house five miles south of Dahlonega on what is now the property of Emory Brackett and is still called "The Station." The Indians were impounded in "The Station," where a copper kettle, a rifle, and a blanket were given to each brave in payment for his gold land and he was carried to Oklahoma. It was thus perhaps the irony of fate that the Indian was bereft of his gold land in Georgia to be placed in a region that was later to develop into one of the world's leading oil fields.

Old Outlaw Gang.

It was about this time, also, that the notorious outlaw, Guy Rivers, organized his famous "Pony club," which terrorized the entire gold mining section. This group of bandits left the miner in peace while he was working his claim, but when he started to town with his gold, he was surrounded and informed that the "Pony club" exacted a tax from him for "protection." About four-fifths of his gold was taken from him and he was set free.

Finally, the settlers organized to put a stop to the depredations of this gang. A pitched battle was fought in 1833 at what has since been called "Battle branch," resulting in disastrous defeat for the outlaws. The lot of land on which this battle was fought is now the property of T. F. Christian, clerk of the superior court of Lumpkin county.

Gold mining proved to be so profitable that in 1836 the United States government erected a mint in Dahlonega for the minting of gold coins. Up until 1861 more than six million dollars worth of gold had been coined in this mint, while during the same period more than twenty-three millions were carried to the Philadelphia mint from the Georgia gold fields. It is estimated that over sixty-one millions of dollars in gold have been taken from the Dahlonega gold fields.

The discovery of gold in California and the subsequent exodus of miners from all sections to this new field proved to be a check to the mining industry around Dahlonega. The war between the states also drew many of the miners into other fields of endeavor or caused them to move west away from the centers of hostilities.

Within recent years new methods of extracting the ores upon a more scientific and economical basis have been discovered and many of the old, deserted mines are beginning to be reclaimed. Operations are now being begun around Dahlonega, which, if carried to a successful conclusion, will once more make gold mining one of Georgia's leading industries.

Founding of Agricultural College.

At the close of the war between the states the mint building and the lands on which it stood were given by the federal government to the state of Georgia as one of the original "land grants" for educational purposes. This act brought about the founding of the North Georgia Agricultural college, which is the oldest branch of the University of Georgia.

And so this old institution, steeped in the legends and the history of the past, full of noble and useful traditions, has become one of the educational centers of the state. It is a four-year college, essentially military in character, and is the only college in the state that is designated as a M. C. college by the war department. It is sometimes spoken of as Georgia's West Point. It offers courses leading to the degrees of bachelor of arts, bachelor of science, bachelor of science in commerce, bachelor of science in mining engineering, bachelor of arts in education, and bachelor of science in education, besides giving course in agriculture.

Here in the wonderfully invigorating mountain climate, young men and women may pursue their studies away from the noise and distraction of the city at a very low cost. The discipline is strict as becomes a military college, the scholarship is thorough, and the very mountain peaks that gaze down upon the campus seem to lend to the environment their lesson of persistence, purity and peace.

Dahlonega Summer Resort.

It is only natural that with its beautiful scenery and its delightful climate, Dahlonega should be Georgia's summer resort. It is located only seventy-five miles north of Atlanta on state highway No. 9, and is only twenty-five miles from Gainesville. The roads are good at all times of the year.

To accommodate those who seek its charming beauties; Dahlonega offers the hospitality of its excellent hotels. Surely no town in the state can boast of a more bewitching hostelry than the famous Mountain lodge, operated by Will Zimmer, who formerly operated the Piedmont hotel in Atlanta. This handsome edifice with its beautiful grounds creates an atmosphere of rest and friendliness, and yet, here in the mountains, one has every convenience that can be found in any city. An interesting tradition tells that the property on which the Mountain lodge stands was once traded for a pair of home made leather boots.

Besides the Mountain lodge, Tate's hotel and the Smith house are both excellent hostelries, lending the flavor of home welcome to their hospitality.

About a mile from Dahlonega on the Gainesville highway one crosses Yahoola creek, which flows through a beautiful valley. Plans have been put on foot by George Pratt, of Atlanta, for the erection of a dam just where the highway crosses the stream. This would create a large, artificial lake that would add its attractiveness to the lure of the mountains.

While it is a very old town, Dahlonega is nevertheless progressive. It has a live chamber of commerce and other kindred organizations that are continually building. Although it is twenty-five miles from the railway, it has three mails a day, electric lights, water and sewerage, and is now paving its sidewalks. Perhaps nowhere does one find such progress, comfort, and hospitality with such accessibility to the wild and beautiful nature around us in this little citadel of the Blue ridge.

Counting the Cost.

The extent to which mystery still cloaks the costs of production, even in this day of industrial enlightenment is revealed in a bulletin issued by the department of manufacture of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Taking the small tool industry as an illustration, the department charted the range of manufacturing costs for one tool and for 12 different articles. In the case of the 12 items there was a variation between the highest and lowest cost of more than 100 per cent. The discrepancy was as great in the case of the single tool.

"Without any question whatever," the department concludes, "manufacturing costs could not conceivably vary as much as the figures reported. Evidently the manufacturers were not figuring their costs by uniform methods."

In other words, many manufacturers are obviously fumbling in the dark in the matter of costs, hoping from day to day that when the year's balance sheet is drawn the final figure will be black and not red. "Executives," says the department of manufacture, "are rapidly coming to the conclusion that they have as much to gain and nothing to lose through the study by their accountants of the peculiar problems of cost accounting procedure presented by their industries."

Recent arrests by federal agents showed that carrier pigeons were being used in distributing narcotics.

GRIFFIN, SPALDING COUNTY, GEORGIA

a community of homes, churches, schools, factories and productive farms



Spalding County Courthouse

Spalding County, located in the red lands section of the Piedmont Belt, is adapted to the growing of a great variety of crops. Cotton, corn, peaches, grain and pimento peppers are the principal money crops, but truck of all kinds, dairy products, chickens, hogs, beef cattle and pecans contribute to the general prosperity of our farmers.

Griffin is the Pimento Pepper center of the United States and every year packs and ships 5,000,000 cases of red pimento peppers. This county also ships around 400 cars of peaches to the market in addition to canning approximately 100 cars.

Spalding County's soil and climate are both helpful to productive and diversified farming.



City Hall

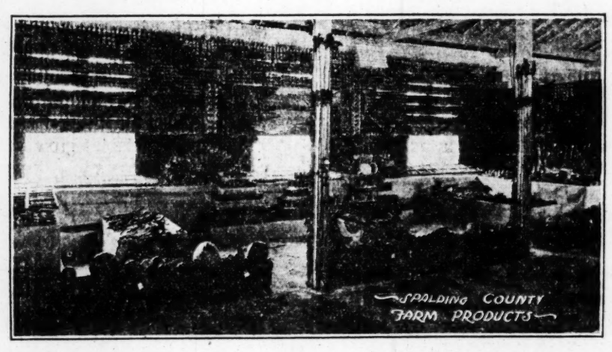
GRIFFIN MILLS PAY $3,500,000 TO EMPLOYES

Griffin has many varied manufacturing enterprises, ranging from the mammoth Turkish towel plants of the Georgia-Kincaid group of mills to smaller enterprises just starting in the city. These mills have an annual pay roll of over $3,500,000 and contribute materially to the growth and prosperity of Griffin.

The personnel of the manufacturing industries, both employers and employes, is of the highest. The mill villages, where most of the mill operatives live, are said by many experts to be model communities.

Griffin has many smokestacks, all contributing to her prosperity, and Griffin invites new enterprises to locate here.

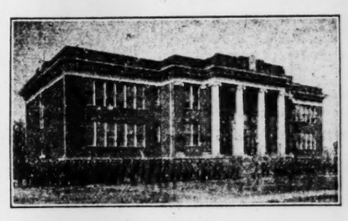
A full-time secretary is in charge of the work of the Chamber of Commerce. He has two assistants and the loyal co-operation of strong committees appointed from the membership of the organization. The Chamber of Commerce deems it a privilege to be of service to any person or firm that might be interested in investigating Griffin as a future home. We invite correspondence or, better still, will be glad to have you visit our city.



Spalding County Farm Products, Fair Exhibit

SPALDING COUNTY GROWS DIVERSIFIED CROPS

For further information write
Griffin and Spalding County Chamber of Commerce



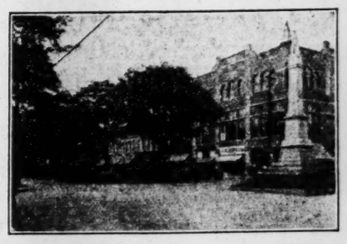
Griffin High School

Spalding County employs two full-time county agents: A man who works with the men and boys of the county and also an assistant county agent and a woman agent who specializes in home economics and girl club work.

Every road in Spalding County is paved to the county line, except two, and paving on these is to begin shortly.

Spalding County recently passed a constitutional amendment exempting new industries from taxation for a period of five years.

Spalding County is noted for its healthfulness. The county employs a full-time health officer. The climate is pleasant. The county is free from epidemics.



Street Scene, Griffin

THIS ADVERTISEMENT SPONSORED BY

Spalding County Commissioners
City of Griffin
Griffin Clearing House
Georgia-Kincaid Mills
Griffin Grocery Company
Griffin Manufacturing Company
Griffin Box Plant
Spalding Knitting Mills
Pomona Products Co.
Haisten Brothers
City Wholesale Company
Blue Goose Cafe

Savannah, Old and New, A City of Infinite Charm, Birthplace of Georgia

Nearly 200 Years Old, Visitors Find Unique Combination of Ancient and Modern.

BY ROY SWINDELLE,
Secretary Convention, Publicity and Tourist Bureau, Savannah Board of Trade.

When you think of Savannah after having visited and become acquainted with the city you have an entirely different conception from the person who has never been there, has never stood at Broughton and Bull streets and looked down Bull to the city hall where, nestling low beside a modern 15-story office building, is still to be seen early structures built before the Revolutionary war. Then again, if you have never sat in the beautiful green parks in the center of the business district and fed the squirrels, you can form no opinion whatever as to how the city looks. For it is different from any other city in the United States.

One can take the elevator and be whisked to the top of a 15-story bank and office building within a few seconds and ten steps away one is lost in the maze of corridors and passages which line the early colonial structures which still stand and which have been converted from residence to office, but which have about them still the air of that early period when Savannah was no more than a village.

House Washington Visited.

One may rest in the same room where General George Washington was entertained when he visited Savannah, or he may stand inside one of the old forts where the Confederates stood grimly and returned shot for shot with the Union battleships down the river. But beside the Washington home is a modern residence and atop the parapets of the old fort is a modern twentieth century industrial development.

The visitor may see in some abandoned cove the remains of an old sailing vessel, which in its day was the pride of the sea, while plowing up the river a few feet away is a fast steamer which plies its trade between the ports of the world, the members of whose crew probably never heard of the old ship slowly disentegrating so near by. The modern steamer will dock at a modern wharf where every facility for loading and unloading is at hand, and within a few feet is the remains of an old wharf where little change has taken place during the past 150 years.

That is Savannah—modern, aggressive, progressive—old, sentimental and beautiful—a combination which has made it one of the most lovely and lovable cities in the nation; a city where tourists come in increasing numbers every year, and where they will continue to come.

Savannah was founded by James Oglethorpe, February 12, 1733, and is within four years of being 200 years old. From the little handful of people who landed on the high bluff of the Savannah river in Yamacraw on that February day has grown the state of Georgia. Savannah continues to be the artery through which the great state pulsates in its foreign business. The Savannah river to the ocean, 18 miles away, has been developed from a stream of a few feet in depth to a channel of more than 30 feet and in which come and go the merchant fleets of the world. Railroads and steamship companies have built terminals along its banks ,which are models for other cities to follow. The Seaboard Air Line railway terminals on Hutchinson island in the river are considered among the finest in the country. The Ocean Steamship docks and terminals are the latest word in modern transportation facilities. The Atlantic Coast Line docks handle more rosin than any other dock in the world.

The port has grown and developed until it annually does a business the value of which is more than all the other ports on the south Atlantic. Its customs house receipts are practically 95 per cent of all collected on the Atlantic seaboard between Baltimore and New Orleans.

Naval Stores Center.

Savannah has a sugar refinery that produces 2,000,000 pounds of granulated sugar each day; it is the world's leading naval stores market and each day the price of naval stores throughout the world is made at Savannah. Savannah has the largest banking institution in the southeast. As a cotton center the city has long been noted as a leader and "Factors' Walk," along the river houses firms that do a tremendous business in cotton each year.

Savannah is served by five railroads: The Central of Georgia, Atlantic Coast Line, Seaboard Air Line, Savannah and Atlanta, and the Southern railroad. Headquarters of the Central of Georgia and the Savannah and Atlanta are located in the city, while the operating department of the Seaboard is housed there. The Atlantic Coast Line has divisional offices in the city, housed in a modern four-story structure built last year. The Southern comes into Savannah over the lines of the Coast Line and uses its facilities at that point.

Cotton Exported.

Cotton and naval stores are the leading commodities for export from South Atlantic ports. Savannah is the largest cotton port on the entire Atlantic coast and the largest naval stores port in the world. The port handles approximately double the amount of cotton handled by her nearest competing port, and last season's receipts of cotton increased 163 per cent over a period of three years.

Savannah's receipts of naval stores for the season ending March 31 were the largest of any season in the past 15 years, having reached a total of 923,568 barrels of rosin and turpentine. Nine years ago the receipts were but slightly more than 230,000 barrels and it was generally conceded at that time that the naval stores industry in Georgia was vanishing.

Lumber is another leading industry at the port. There are a number of large sawmills and lumber manufacturing plants in the industrial area about the city, and the logs are brought to them from all sections of the state and from other states. Millions of logs are floated down the rivers annually to feed the huge mills.

The fertilizer industry at Savannah is a big factor, more than 300,000 tons of fertilizer materials having been imported during the past year. As a port for imports, Savannah jumped from 430,000 tons in 1900 to over 22,000,000 tons in 1925.

Boats to Europe.

In its overseas service, Savannah has regular and dependable sailings to the major United Kingdom, continental, Baltic, Mediterranean and Adriatic ports; also to South America, the Near East and the Far East ports. At times there are as many as 10 sailings a month direct from Savannah to European ports.

As a tourist and resort center Savannah equals that of any city in the country. The cold winds are tempered in the winter by the sweep of the gulf stream from tropic waters along the coast, and in the summer by the cooling breezes that blow from off the Atlantic. Tybee has been for a quarter of a century the leading summer playground of Georgia, and from May to October hundreds of people visit its sand beaches to deport themselves in the surf.

The General Oglethorpe hotel, a modern, high-class tourist hotel, built on Wilmington Island last year, is an indication of the increasing popularity of Savannah as a winter tourist center. The past winter, the first the hotel was in operation, it made a profit over operating expenses, something which few tourist hotels do their first year, according to the American Hotels Corporation, the operators.

The construction of the National Conductors' home on Oatland Island for the care of the aged and crippled members of the Order of Railway Conductors and their wives is another indication of the desirability of Savannah as a city of mild and gentle climate during the winter months. The home was built on Oatland after a committee composed of the national officials had visited prospective sites all over the south.

Victory drive, a palm-lined double roadway, leading from Savannah to Tybee, is one of the modern highways of the country and is said to be the longest palm-lined highway in the world. Daffin Park, within the city limits, has the second largest artificial lake and bathing pool in America, and thousands of people use its plunge during the summer months. In this park are located also the municipal stadium, tennis courts and temporary flying field. The Savannah Golf club and the municipal golf lings provide numerous links on which golf is played the year round. The numerous rivers near the city provide ideal fishing grounds, while deep-sea fishing is a sport in which many engage.

Savannah's two modern daily newspapers, The Savannah Press and The Morning News, cover a wide territory in circulation and bring the back country in daily contact with the world through their news columns.

Savannah's Art Gallery



Telfair Art museum, in Savannah, where many paintings of historic interest are visited by thousands annually.

Carrollton Sees Busy Times Ahead; County Prosperous

Diversified Crops and Better Live Stock Help Farmers.

Carroll county is an outstanding example of modern progress in Georgia and in the south. Since the county is largely agricultural, some of the most striking examples of progress are shown on the farms. Its intelligent farmers are rapidly adopting improved methods of agriculture and are diversifying their crops more and more each year.

New farmhouses are being built, old ones renovated, buildings painted and general appearances are being greatly improved. Churches and schools are reflecting the general progress and prosperity. Newer and better ones are being built at centrally-located points throughout the county.

With the advent of a plentiful supply of cheap hydroelectric power, new industrial plants are springing up in all the cities and towns of the county.

In the trade centers, particularly in Carrollton, the county seat, the streets, buildings and homes have undergone wonderful improvement within the past decade. Merchants and business houses have improved the appearances of their stores, their methods of display and advertising, which is enabling them to have a more rapid turnover of better assorted and more up-to-date stocks.

Observes Centennial.

Carroll county, founded in 1827, recently celebrated its centennial with a three-day program, which attracted from 20,000 to 30,000 people daily. This county is situated in the northwestern portion of the state, on a high plateau, having an average elevation of approximately 1,050 feet above sea level.

The present population is approximately 40,000, 80 per cent of which is composed of native-born white citizens. Its colored population is law-abiding, having lived in this county peaceably among the white people since their freedom in the early 60's. Carroll county is particularly proud of the fact that it has never had any racial feeling or disturbances.

Carroll county is served by the Central of Georgia railway, the Southern railway and the Bowdon railway, and has more than 70 miles of improved federal aid state highways leading in all directions toward Carrollton, the county seat.

Two branches of the State university are located in Carroll, the Bowdon State Normal and Industrial school, Bowdon, Ga., and the Fourth District A. & M., Carrollton, Ga. The Mount Zion seminary, a school supported by the Northern Methodist church, is located at Mount Zion. In addition to grammar schools there are five high schools in the towns and cities, and 11 others located in the more important rural communities.

Banner Farm County.

Carroll is one of the banner agricultural counties of the state, leading in the production of cotton during the years 1924 and 1927. More than 36,000 bales of cotton were ginned in this county during 1927. Carroll is usually among the three largest cotton producing counties in the state, and is often in the lead. This county has never suffered as badly from the ill effects of the boll weevil as many other cotton producing counties, which is probably due to the fact that there are 5,000 farms, averaging 50 acres each, of which 70 per cent are operated by the owners. During recent years more thought and attention have been given to increasing the length of the staple of the cotton grown in this county, and Carroll county cotton has been noted for years in this respect. The farmers are also practicing diversification, more intensive farming, and soil improvement.

Carroll county also leads the state in the production of poultry products. From $200,000 to $300,000 worth of poultry and eggs are shipped every year. There are several commercial hatcheries in the county, and many large producers of poultry and eggs.

Almost every farmer has from one to three cows, which furnish his family with its daily supply of milk and butter, while commercial dairying is growing. This is being brought about by the efforts of the county agent in bringing pure-bred stock into the county. Milk routes are being established throughout the county and large quantities of whole milk and sour cream are being shipped out each year.

The chief industries of Carroll county are: Spinning mills, hosiery mills, ginneries, oil mills, lumber mills and furniture factories. Several new textile plants have begun operation during the past year and many enlargements have been made on those already in operation.

Carroll county has six thriving towns — Carrollton, Bowdon, Villa Rica, Temple, Roopville and Whitesburg.

Carrollton Leading Town.

Carrollton, the county seat, with a population of approximately 6,000, is the largest city. Carrollton is located in the center of the county with a wide trading territory extending in every direction from 15 to 30 miles. Carrollton is one of the chief cotton and mule markets in the state.

Carrollton has paved and greatly improved the streets of the city in the last few years. The business section is growing steadily, while many new homes are being built.

Carrollton has a beautiful new high school building, thoroughly equipped in every way with a first-class athletic field adjoining, also the graded schools.

Carrollton is the home of the Fourth District A. & M., a branch of the State university. This is an A-1 school with a fine faculty. The principal is Professor I. S. Ingram.

Every facility for outdoor diversion is offered to the residents and visitors of Carrollton. Golf, tennis, fishing, hunting—all of these and many other forms of recreation are available. Carrollton has a team in the Georgia-Alabama baseball league and has recently built a fine new ball park.

Carrollton is the official headquarters for the Carroll County Automobile association, a branch of the A. A. A., and the Georgia State Automobile association. This organization has 78 active members throughout the county.

The Carroll Club.

Carroll club, the local chamber of commerce, composed of 100 active members, has its offices on the fourth floor of the First National Bank building. The club also maintains a reading room and work rooms. Visitors will be welcomed and supplied with reliable information concerning

Continued on Page 8-C, Column 8.

Come to

Carrollton Georgia

The county seat of Carroll, the wonder county of Georgia—"Where Small Farms Produce Large Crops."

Carrollton, Georgia, invites and welcomes new citizens, new capital and new industries.

TO NEW CITIZENS, Carrollton offers a high altitude and excellent climate, exceptional church and school facilities and a warm welcome among some of the best people on earth.

TO NEW CAPITAL, Carrollton offers a friendly attitude and many opportunities for safe and paying investment.

TO NEW INDUSTRIES, Carrollton offers an opportunity to meet competition by lowered cost of production, excellent rail and hydro-electric connections and close proximity to raw materials and labor.

Information will be gladly furnished if communication is addressed to either of the following:

I. L. CHENEY,
President, Carroll Club, Carrollton, Ga.

L. J. BROCK,
Mayor, Carrollton, Ga.

There Are Vital Reasons Why You Should Invest Your Money In

Savannah and Chatham County Real Estate

The ideal location of Savannah, Georgia, its picturesque beauty, remarkably mild climate and splendid facilities make real estate holdings especially attractive and desirable.

Five great railway systems serve Savannah with trunk lines, making a complete network of transportation in all southern states. The same number of national motor highways lead into Savannah. The port of this city is served by direct ocean passenger steamers to all major eastern Atlantic ports.

Savannah's fortunate position on the extreme indentation of the Atlantic coast places her close to the great industrial section of the middle west, while her excellent water transportation places her commercially near the great centers of the northeastern part of the country.

Savannah is exceptionally well situated for diversified industries. Many openings exist for new enterprises. Savannah offers every reasonable encouragement to manufacturing concerns, large or small. A good class of labor is at all times available. The labor cost is below the average, due to the moderate cost of living. Electric light and power is cheaper than in any coastal city from Maine to Mexico. Most desirable sites are available on the river front and at reasonable prices, where the advantages of cheap handling of the raw materials and manufactured products offer inducements, also lands in or adjacent to the city suitable for manufacturing that possess admirable transportation facilities. With resources of about 100,000,000 dollars, Savannah banks meet all industrial financial requirements.

Savannah has approximately 195 manufacturing plants, employing 13,500 people, with a pay roll of $15,000,000 yearly. Savannah's electric power plant has a capacity of 44,500 H.P. with ample provisions for expansion. Savannah's water supply is from artesian wells, pumped direct into city mains. No reservoir is used, so purest water is obtained. Tax rate, $23 per $1,000, less 10%; one senior high school, 2 junior highs and 10 grammar schools; two modern public libraries and churches of all denominations.

These facts enumerated are sufficient to convince the most skeptical person that Savannah real estate investments compare favorably with the best anywhere. Real estate investments in Savannah and Chatham county are safe and will help you save and succeed.

Savannah realtors conduct their transactions on high ethical planes. They consider it of more importance to advance the interests of their clients than to make the commission involved. They know that people who buy real estate wisely can save money, build estates and attain the highest success and standing in Savannah. They are not opposing the purchase of bonds, stocks or other securities, where such investments are known to be safe—as many are—but they submit that for the average man or woman of moderate means, there can be nothing so certain as the advantageous investment of funds in real estate in such a city as Savannah. Any of the undersigned realtors can show you real estate investments of known stability, which should hasten your success and independence.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE & INV. CO.
BARNES, J. W.
CALAIS & JENKINS
CHATHAM LAND & HOTEL CO.
CHATHAM SAVINGS & LOAN CO.
CLANCY, J. E.
CLARKE & PAPY
CROVATT, H. H.
CUNNINGHAM, WAYNE
DIXIE REALTY CO.
GEORGIA REALTY CO.
HAINES-RANKIN & CO.
HOWARD & COOK
HUGER & THOMPSON
HUNTER, C. J.
KING, A. F. & SON
KRENSON, FREDERICK
LYNCH, C. M.
MENDEL REAL ESTATE & INV. CO.
MERCER REALTY CO.
O'CONNOR, D. J.
OLIVER INVESTMENT CO.
ROWLAND & ROWLAND
STILLWELL, WALTER
STILLWELL REALTY CO.
SNELLING, ANDREW H.
SWEAT & BROWN
WATERS, T. A.
WILLCOX A. MILES
WOLFE, JOHN SAXTON

BRUNSWICK REGION IS FAST BECOMING COASTAL RESORT

St. Simons and Other Islands Developed Into Winter Resorts; City's Industry Is Growing.

BY GEORGE D. LOWE.
Secretary Coastal Georgians.

There is more activity in the Brunswick area at this time than in any other district in the southeast. In the city proper it takes the form of reconstruction and remodeling, repainting and modernizing for the most part, although there are several business structures under way and the building of residences continues steadily at all times. In public buildings a large gymnasium for Glynn academy and a new city hospital are under construction. For a number of months Brunswick has been given prominent and favorable mention in all statistical reports, and has been accorded high rank among southern municipalities in business conditions as reflected in wholesale and retail trade, construction and other basic activities.

The industrial situation at this time is fair to excellent. Local manufacturing plants are not so numerous as in larger cities, but they are far above the average in size and importance. The local oil refinery is the most important in the industry in the southeast. Two of the larger creosoting plants in the trade make Brunswick an important center in wood preservation lines. A large veneer and package plant leads the southern industry in output and has the largest timber reserves for future use known in the whole list. The wood turpentine and rosin extraction plant is the largest enterprise of the kind and has raw material supplies secured for many years' operation. This plant steadily expands its range of products and increases its local holdings.

Seafood Industry Grows.

Smaller industries continue to grow. The output of cigars increases materially annually. The rank of Brunswick in seafood packing is at the top in the southeast. The oyster industry languishes because of impracticable laws, but the catchin, shipping and packing of prawn or shrimp employes many boats, fishermen and packing house laborers and releases into the channels of trade large sums of money weekly during two active seasons each year. A large export trade in canned prawn is enjoyed by several local packers. To the local industrial list is at this time being added the extensive plant of the Burcot Products company to manufacture a substitute for burlap from low grade cotton treated to increase tensile strength and acid resistance as well as weight. This product is expected to be in wide demand for fertilizer bags, cotton bagging and other purposes. Located at the site of the government war-time picric acid plant and using six buildings there, the Burcot plant is expected to be in full swing within a few months.

The naval stores industry in the Brunswick hinterland is not in a very prosperous condition, but the city maintains its prestige as the home of the largest factorage concern in the trade and is a center of supply for the operators in the interior. As there is more young timber tributary to Brunswick than to other seaports the city's importance as a naval stores center is assured for many years to come. Outgoing cargoes in Brunswick's shipping trade are largely naval stores and refined oil with incoming traffic mostly crude oil tankers at this time.

Agriculture, Horticulture Extending.

Development of new truck farms in the county continues, and along the coastal highway there are numerous interesting examples of trucking by farmers who have come in from various states. Reclamation in the Altamaha Delta is still confined to the operations of Colonel T. L. Huston on Champney and Butler's islands. Col. Huston is bringing into bearing interesting blueberry and Satsuma orange orchards in addition to the extensive trucking activities of the Nipponese farmers who are tenants on his property. An important dairy enterprise is now being added to the Huston list, and the Tidewater experiment station also on that property is being rounded into shape nicely.

The Huston reclamation project has been visited in recent months by a number of the country's leading agricultural authorities, among them Secretary Jardine and Assistant Secretary Dunlap, of the department of agriculture at Washington; Charles S. Barrett, president of the National Farmers' union, and Governor L. G. Hardman, of Georgia. These men express the same opinion—that Colonel Huston is doing the finest piece of constructive work along reclamation lines of any individual in the country.

After a number of years of hard and united work the people of Brunswick now see the results of their labors for good roads. Through the Coastal highway Brunswick is placed within two hours' run of both Jacksonville and Savannah. Large de luxe motor buses supply transportation facilities north and south never before enjoyed by the city. Tourist travel over the Coastal highway grows each month and taxes the present hotel facilities of the city. The county road paving program is practically completed. With the Coastal highway finished, and the Brunswick-Macon-Atlanta route well advanced the roads enthusiasts center their work now on the road to Waycross and southwest Georgia, and the road to Augusta and eastern Georgia.

Activities on Brunswick Islands.

St. Simons island, Georgia's long famous sumer resort, is extremely active now. Glynn county has paved the main island roads and built the finest public seaside pavilion on the south Atlantic coast. Toll on the causeway has been reduced 40 per cent, but the receipts continue to increase monthly. A number of new residences and summer cottages have been built in the older section of St. Simons, and several new sub-divisions appear to be attracting much attention. Redfern airport attracts many passing fliers and Bill Alexander, an old pilot, runs a flying school there now.

Blythe island, crossed by the Coastal highway, is undergoing considerable development this year. Glynn county had acquired the government naval reservation there for either park or airport purposes in future, and many sales of lots and small tracts have been made lately. The Blue Heron club of prominent Georgia sportsmen is preparing a home on Hillery island, near Blythe, where there are unusually good fishing grounds. Waterfront property has been in heavy demand in territory opened up by the new highways and many upstate people have bought desirable sites for camps or homes.

At Coligny Beach, long known as East Beach, the Presbyterians of Georgia are getting under way with their ambitious plans for a southern seaside religious assembly and conference center. It is understood that a large percentage of the available residence lots there have gone into the hands of leading men in that denomination in Georgia, and there is every indication that Coligny Beach will surpass the fondest expectations of the local churchmen who conceived the idea and have worked hard to bring it into existence.

Sea Island Playground.

In point of size and importance as well as in intensity of activity the leading development feature of the south today is the Sea Island playground where the plans of Howard E. Coffin interests are being put into execution. This all-year resort project includes the Sea Island Yacht club on Frederica river; the Sea Island Golf Course on King's Retreat plantation; Sea Island beach, the beautiful barrier island lying alongside St. Simons and known in late years as "Glynn Isle," and Sea Island Lodge, a resort hotel now under construction by three shifts of builders.

Two large suction dredges work steadily in the Sea Island Playground making new waterways and filling large areas of marshlands; dragline excavators and fleets of trucks are moving thousands of yards of earth monthly. Other important equipment includes a dipper dredge, a pile driver, artesian well drilling machinery, tree-moving outfits and caterpillar tractors, all working busily at various places about the tremendous project. Hundreds of laborers are clearing land, digging ditches, laying water mains and sewer pipes, erecting poles and doing all the various things required to turn raw land into finished residential areas.

The Sea Island Yacht club is a completed unit, and the clubhouse is to the right of the bridgehead as one enters St. Simons island from Brunswick over the causeway. Sea Island Yacht club is a unit in the chain of the Montauk Beach and Gulf Stream Yacht Clubs, Inc., the Carl G. Fisher chain of waterfront playgrounds stretching from Montauk Beach to Cocolobo Key. Other units at Montauk Beach, Virginia Beach and Miami Beach have each an appeal of its own, but the Sea Island Yacht club in its scenic and historic environment, overlooking Brunswick, Jekyl and the Marshes of Glynn and the confluence of many waterways, stands second to none in beauty. The clubhouse is an attractive structure with adequate facilities for visiting yachtsmen, and provisions for golf, bowling, tennis and archery to give cruise-weary people exercise ashore. The grounds are attractively landscaped; there is a depth of fourteen feet at the dock, and a complete fueling station is installed.

Sea Island Golf Course.

The Sea Island golf course is well advanced toward completion, the first nine holes being ready for play this summer. The late Walter J. Travis, who designed the course, considered it his masterpiece, and visitors pronounce it to be one of the most picturesque courses in the country. The polo field will be located just beyond Lovers' Lane from the golf course.

At Sea Island Beach the pavilion has been enlarged and stuccoed and an open air pavilion built recently. Several miles of paving have been laid, a number of modern cottages built between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets and the Sea Island Utilities, Inc., has extended the electric and telephone lines to that section of the island.

Sea Island Lodge, an Addison Mizner designed hotel, is being rushed to completion for the summer season. The lodge will be modern and adequate in every respect, giving this area facilities long needed from a resort standpoint. This summer a number of cottages, approximately forty, will be built on Sea Island Beach by individual lot owners who purchased property before the Sea Island company entered the field. The island area, long known to be the most attractive and picturesque region in the south, is now on the way to become famous. Only St. Simons, of the Georgia chain of islands, is open to the public and accessible by motor car. The Sea Island beach is the seaward end of the motor road. The wealthiest people in America have found the Georgia islands to be the finest playground in the United States, and the most beautiful one of the chain, which also happens to be the most interesting historically, is now being adequately developed for all-year resort purposes.

Two Outstanding Features of Thomasville



Above, the Archbold Memorial hospital at Thomasville, the gift of the former head of the Standard Oil company. Below, Greenwood, home of Payne Whitney, one of the many famous estates near Thomasville.

The ground crew of 400 men are required to dock the navy airship Los Angeles.

Ninety per cent of the American motion picture films are made in California.

The title to more than nine-tenths of the land in Russia is held by the government.

Commercial airplanes are making themselves useful as long distance taxis in Alaska.

Poultry on Farm Means More Cash And More Health

BY J. H. WOOD,
Georgia State College of Agriculture.

There should be sufficient reasons for including any project in the farm program. I am endeavoring here to enumerate and explain the necessity of including poultry.

The reasons for raising poultry on the farm are:

1 To supply the farm table with poultry and eggs.

2. Cash income weekly to help finance the home, education of children and other purposes.

To supply the home table with poultry and eggs is considered, first, because it is without doubt the most important reason why poultry should be considered in the southern farm program. The health of our people, and especially our children, is the greatest importance in the future development of our states. In this connection, I quote from an article by Dr. Bundesen, former commissioner of health in Chicago. It states:

"Eggs are among the best foods for the young.

"They are rich in lime and phosphorous, which are needed for strong bones. They also contain iron, needed for red blood cells.

"Eggs supply proteins, needed for growth and repair of the tissues.

"A child cannot grow properly and have strong muscles without protein food. The adult also needs it to maintain health and strength.

"The egg contains a liberal amount of fat, which gives heat and energy.

"It is rich in Vitamins 'A' and 'D' and also contains some vitamin 'B.'

"The vitamin 'D' in the egg is very valuable in the growing body because that vitamin prevents rickets and helps to make lime of calcium into strong bones and sound teeth.

"The white of the egg is one-tenth albumen and the remainder is almost entirely water.

"The yolk is also a highly nourishing part of the egg.

"Eggs contain phosphorus and phosphorous is needed to help make strong bones; also to regulate the action of the glands of the body."

Farms Without Chickens.

Yet many of our farms do not have a chicken on them and numbers of them do not have enough poultry to supply the family with enough eggs, especially during the winter when eggs are most needed.

Government statistics show that the per capita consumption of eggs on the farms in the south is 25 dozen per year. In western states the consumption is 36 dozen, and Montana farmers consume 44 dozen eggs per year. Certainly our farmers should consume as many eggs as those of any other section. Increased egg consumption will tend to reduce the number of rickety children in the south.

Of course we realize the need of milk, vegetables and other foods in the diet but am simply trying to stress the need or value of eggs in the diet and explain the most important reason why poultry should be given more consideration in the southern farm program.

The next important reason is to supply a constant cash income. It is not necessary to emphasize the need of such an income, or what it would mean to the average southern farmer. We all know that either poultry or eggs can be sold anywhere at any time for cash. Few, if any, other farm products can be disposed of so readily.

At the farmers' marketing conference in Atlanta recently one home demonstration agent reported that cows and chickens were furnishing the running expenses for most of the farm homes in her county. Many farm wives have improved the home, obtained labor saving devices, books, radios and many other conveniences that make the home a better place to live. Others are educating their children with money obtained from the farm flock. Nothing helps the mental attitude more than contented homes and cash for buying necessities. Better reasons for southern farm flocks could not exist.

Master Farmers Have Sizable Flocks.

Summarizing reports from eight North Carolina master farmers, I find they average 308 birds each. The 12 master farmers in Georgia had an average of 330 birds each. These outstanding farmers are not master farmers because of their chickens but have the chickens because they are master farmers. We should learn much about building farm programs by studying the practices used by these outstanding farmers, and I believe their success with poultry is proof that poultry should be considered when building a farm program.

CARROLLTON SEES BUSY TIMES AHEAD

Continued from Page 7-C.

highways, business or industrial opportunities and any other information of a general nature.

Carrollton also has a live-wire Business Woman's club with about 75 prominent members. The club has meeting rooms on the second floor of the Boykin building. The officers are: Mrs. Amy Sewell, president; Miss Bana Copeland, secretary; Miss Gwyn Toney, treasurer.

Carrollton's largest industrial organization is the Mandeville Mills, with 35,000 spindles. Mandeville Mills operates two spinning mills here, also a fertilizer plant and several oil mills and ginneries.

The principal product of Mandeville Mills is cotton yarn. A modern and fully equipped dye plant for yarns is operated by the mills. Practically all of the capital stock is owned by residents of Carrollton. This together with the fact that the officers are natives of Carroll, makes Mandeville Mills a strictly Carroll county institution.

Caroline Mills, with 5,000 spindles, is a newly-organized yarn mill which has been in operation since February 1. The mill is running both night and day shifts and is expecting to enlarge soon. Carroll Mills, organized several years ago, manufactures knit coverings for factories for covering hams, quarters and whole carcasses of pork, mutton and beef.

Carrollton has two hosiery mills, the Lawler Hosiery Mills and the Indian Mills. There are two banks, five wholesale houses, a sash, door and body factory, mattress factory, marble works, ice plant, grist mills and many other things which make it an ideal location for a homeseeker.

DESIRABLE REAL ESTATE IN AND ABOUT BRUNSWICK, GEORGIA

Sea Island Company, Brunswick, Georgia.

A Georgia Corporation owning and developing Sea Island property in Glynn county

The values of property in Brunswick and on St. Simons Island have increased rapidly and, at present, the greatest interest centers on the developments of the sea islands east of Brunswick. These Islands are the mecca for those who seek the seashore and all the seashore offers. These Islands are not only being developed into residential sections, but also into exclusive hunting and fishing clubs, all of which assures a greater, more prosperous Brunswick.

We have large property investments in this territory and will gladly give any information desired regarding these very desirable holdings.

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Thomasville Winter Home Of Many Millionaires Who Build Handsome Estates

Famous Resort Attracts Wealthy Sportsmen Who Find It Paradise for Fishing.

Thomasville was widely known as a winter tourist city long before the Florida activity. Its popularity has continued and wealthy people from many sections of the country maintain large estates in or near the city.

The city is in south Georgia, near the Gulf of Mexico. It enjoys a mild climate winter and summer. This climate and its location make it ideal for outdoor sports in all seasons.

The climate and geography of this section combine to make it ideal for many of the outdoor sports.

For those who enjoy hunting there are quail, wild turkey, doves, ducks, deer and opossum. Most of the owners of large estates have much of their holdings in hunting preserves and lease shooting rights on thousands of acres in addition. Shooting rights can be secured from other land owners for a very moderate charge, while well trained bird dogs can also be obtained. The three or four large lakes and a number of smaller ones within a short distance of the city furnish excellent duck shooting.

Fine Fishing.

The fisherman may also find many a spot in which to cast his line. The lakes, streams and the Gulf of Mexico are stocked with bream, perch, bass, jack, redfish and many others, both fresh and salt water.

The Glen Arven Country club has one of the first golf courses built in this section of the south, beautifully laid out, over a rolling, wooded country, with excellent turf and only two miles from the center of the city.

The club is a member of the Georgia-Florida Golf league and once each week during the winter and spring season the different teams meet for a scheduled match. On July Fourth each year a tournament is held, participated in by golfers from the entire section of south Georgia and north Florida. During the year many social events are also held here.

For the equestrian, many wooded bridle paths and trails and the excellent shaded roads make a daily ride a real pleasure, while the fox hunting furnishes opportunity for cross-country sport also.

Another proof of Thomasville's climatic excellence is found in the fact that there are trained each year some of the leading horses on the American turf. The Pastime Stables, owned by P. W. Harvey, H. M. Hanna, Mrs. Coburn Haskell and H. K. Devereux, are located just one mile out of the city. The half-mile track is said to be the best sodded track south of Kentucky.

The new stadium, within three blocks of the business center of the city, furnishes adequate facilities for various athletic events, high school and intersectional college football and baseball games, track events and other outdoor games provide practically a year-round program in these lines.

The Winter Colony.

The many estates in and around Thomasville are evidence of its excellent climate and its appeal to those who wish an ideal winter home. Here many of the prominent families of the country spend several months of each year on holdings which combine hunting and other recreations with the atmosphere of the old southern plantations.

Plantation life, such as was enjoyed in the ante-bellum days, is almost extinct, but in this section may be found a number of examples of it. With few exceptions the policy of the owners has been to keep these places just as they were, except, of course, for modern conveniences and comforts.

Among those owning such plantations near Thomasville are: J. F. Archbold, New York; Harry Butler, Seabright, N. J.; C. M. Chapin, Cleveland; Percy Chubb, New York; H. K. Devereux, Cleveland; P. W. Harvey, Cleveland; H. M. Hanna, Cleveland; Mrs. Coburn Haskell, Cleveland; Mrs. J. C. Morse, Cleveland; Mrs. J. W. Masury, New York; A. H. Hough, Cleveland; J. S. Mason, Philadelphia; J. H. Wade, Cleveland; Payne Whitney, New York; Harry Payne Whitney, New York; L. S. Thompson, Red Bank, N. J.; J. L. Philips., Thomasville; George Baker, Jr., New York, and the Norias Hunting club, which includes W. C. Teagle, J. C. Stewart, New York; Walter White, Cleveland; Senator W. E. Edge, New Jersey, and others.

Total acreage in these estates around Thomasville is 125,000, about one-fourth of which is under cultivation, and the remainder in hunting preserves.

Named for the third original settlers of this section, the Three Toms Tavern was erected in the fall of 1924 by local capital, to provide a comfortable small hotel for winter tourists who come to Thomasville. Noted winter residents of Thomasville cooperated in the movement and took a large part of the stock. These include H. M. Hanna, of Cleveland; J. F. Archbold, of New York; Perry W. Harvey, of Cleveland; Mrs. J. McGregor Adams, of Chicago; W. W. Willits, of Philadelphia, and others, some of whom are directors in the company.

The location of the tavern is admirable, being on the suburbs of the city, south, in a most delightful and quiet part of the residential section. It occupies a tact of land of about 15 acres, beautifully wooded and with many attractive features.

Soils and Climate.

There are few spots in the entire country where one finds the unique combination of soils, climate and resources; a combination which furnishes almost unlimited opportunity for progressive agriculture and prosperity in general.

Thomas county soils, representing the most desirable types of the Georgia coastal plain area, are particularly fitted to the production of vegetable and truck crops generally as well as the standard crops, such as cotton, corn, cane, peanuts, sweet potatoes, melons and so forth. A sandy loam soil, with clay subsoil, which represents a greater part of the county, is a type well suited to bright leaf tobacco culture. The same soil is equally well adapted to the growing of nursery stock of all kinds.

The climate is such, moreover, that the land can be utilized for successive cropping the year round, as the growing season is about 260 days between killing frosts. Hardy crops, however, continue their growth throughout the year.

To grow a crop with no adequate method of marketing it would, of course, be a short sighted policy. Thomasville, however, provides a good market for farm crops. The monthly hog sales, the tobacco warehouse, the cotton gin and the buyers of cotton and seed, as well as the buyers of cattle, syrup, corn, hay and so forth all furnish an outlet for these agricultural products, either for local consumption or for distribution to other points.

Thomasville also has splendid rail and highway facilities. The Atlantic Coast Line railroad, with branches to Savannah, Monticello, Montgomery, Albany and Atlanta and the newly-completed link which gives a through line to Tampa, St. Petersburgh and other Florida west coast points. Also the Atlanta, Birmingham and Coast has a terminus here with a direct line to Atlanta and also lines to Birmingham, Ala., and Brunswick, Ga.

The county system of roads, kept in good condition and the state highway system, also excellent, make this city easily accessible from all directions. Some of the roads are paved, while others are of permanent sand clay construction.

Maintenance of the state highways is assured since Thomasville is headquarters for a division of the state highway department having in charge all such roads in this section.

Industrial Center.

Thomasville, a city 100 years old, has been described by a prominent visitor as a "perfect combination of business and beauty." It has never had a "boom" in the common acceptance of the term, but has for years been making steady, substantial progress based on solid resources and values. It is a good, live community of hustling business men and women who live here because they like it.

The chief manufacturing industry is lumber, there being a number of saw mills, planing mills, a crate and basket factory, and a box factory. Thomasville is also headquarters for many large lumber brokerage firms. Several machine shops and iron foundry, bottling plants, a fertilizer company, grain mills, a cotton gin, an ice cream factory, a creamery, a bakery, an ice and cold storage plant, a concrete pipe plant, brick yards, an insecticide plant, and others are included in the list.

The Atlantic Coast Line railroad, in addition to its freight and passenger stations and yards, maintains a shop for repair and upkeep work.

The strategic location of Thomasville has made it a distributing center for this part of the state, and several nationally-known companies have depots here, such as the National Biscuit company, the Texas company, Gulf Refining company, Sinclair Oil company and the Pan-American Petroleum company, as well as several large local wholesale houses.

Because of its railroad facilities large shipments of farm produce, building materials, and industrial products are shipped from Thomasville to all points of the country.

Lumber and Turpentine.

The large pine forests and their accessibility have made Thomasville one of the largest lumber markets in the south. Approximately 20,000 car loads, containing 200,000,000 feet of lumber, are handled during a year, the total value of this lumber being around $6,000,000.

Another important industry in this section is turpentine. The gum of the pine tree is drawn somewhat in the manner of maple gum in the northern states, distilled and shipped to the naval stores firms throughout the country.

Thomasville is essentially a church going town, as the number of edifices testifies. The various denominations are all active in caring for the religious life of the community, and all cooperate heartily with each other.

Thomasville is well supplied with up-to-date school facilities. The local public schools are among the best in the state, the white system comprising the Fletcherville, the East Side and the high school buildings, and the colored system two large buildings. All are well equipped and have capable faculties.

The local public library, conveniently located, and well-stocked with volumes on all subjects, is in constant use by the people of the city. At present it contains approximately 18,000 volumes, as well as current magazines and papers, and additions are being made constantly.

There are no fees, the funds for its operation being furnished by the city.

Parks and Playgrounds.

The city has four large parks, all of which have been left in their natural state, except for clearing, and putting in walks, benches and other conveniences. Three of these contain virgin pines, heavy grass carpets and some of the smaller wild flowers, while the fourth, just on the edge of the city, has some magnificent old Magnolia trees also.

Thomasville has had no epidemic of any kind since or prior to the war-time influenza epidemic which was nation-wide.

In 1920 the city spent $10,000 for drainage and other malaria eradication work. Since that time there has been practically no malaria in the section. The city has completed a $30,000 septic tank which will adequately take care of all sewage and waste.

The Archbold Memorial hospital, which opened the first of July, 1925, was given to the city of Thomasville by Mr. John F. Archbold in memory of his father, the late John D. Archbold.

Highways.

Five of the roads leading into Thomasville are in the state highway system, including the Dixie highway, the Lone Star trail, Wilson highway, Appalachian highway and Atlanta Tampa highway. A net-work of county roads connect with these, giving access to all points.

There are numbers of beautiful drives around Thomasville, both for automobiles and for horseback riding.

The boulevard, about 15 miles in length, completely encircles the city, but at no given point it is more than two miles from its center. All of these roads are kept in good condition and have much beautiful scenery along their routes.

Thomasville is completing $750,000 of additional paving in the city. The Dixie highway is now being paved all of the way through the county and improvements are constantly being made on most of the others, all of the bridges being of permanent concrete construction.

Insurance and Business.

The magnitude of insurance as a motive force of industry through investment will be brought into the perspective of business at the insurance session of the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States to be held at Washington May 7 to 11.

The annual premium income of insurance companies in the United States is $4,200,000,000 and their assets aggregate more than $15,000,000,000. This enormous stream of wealth is being continuously turned back into productive channels, providing needed capital to expand and perfect manufacturing activities, to build cities, to improve transportation and enable agriculture to do its task.

This function of insurance will be outlined by Ralph S. Child of Bonbright and company, New York city, who will address the meeting on "Insurance and the Public."



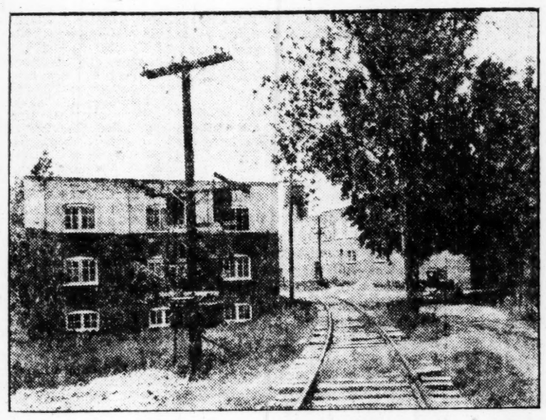
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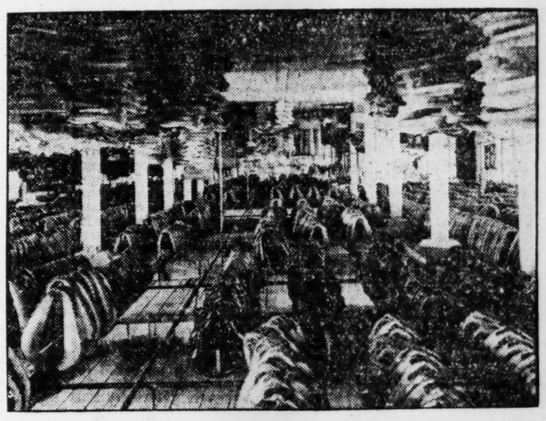
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THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA

"City of Roses"

IN THOMAS COUNTY

A Splendid Combination of Business, Industry, Agriculture, Winter Resort and Natural Beauty

Say "THOMASVILLE" anywhere in Georgia, Florida or Alabama, and the first thought is of a "CITY OF ROSES."

Thomasville, a city of 11,400 inhabitants, in the center of Thomas county, with a population of approximately 36,000, the winter home of many of America's wealthiest men, whose great estates contain seventeen per cent of all the original growth long leaf yellow pine timber now standing in Georgia.

Thomasville takes pride in—

The $1,250,000 John D. Archbold Memorial Hospital, with its 110 beds, and equipment equal in its completeness to that of any of the most celebrated hospitals of the United States.

Its location as a highway center and superior railroad facilities. The Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company last year finished its enlargement plan of its Thomasville yards to care for the great traffic from the West through here to the west coast of Florida, over the newly-constructed "Perry Extension," which gives this place 30 miles of tracks in the railroad yards.

Thomas county banks have on deposit $4,200,000, the banks of Thomasville carrying $3,500,000 of this money.

Thomasville schools house more than 2,400 pupils in commodious buildings, and yet there is call for more room, so that a new building will be arranged for within the next two years.

Thomasville white churches have more than 3,000 members, and the activity of the Sunday schools is unusually high.

Wholesalers here ship lumber to all parts of the United States, and this is a center for the manufacture of crates, baskets and boxes.

Many large stores supply the buying public. Merchants here say a large per cent of their trade comes from neighboring towns.

Thomas county last year produced 5,000 bales of cotton, bringing in $500,000; 1,600 cars of watermelons, putting $250,000 in producers' pockets; 1,000,000 pounds of tobacco which paid the growers $200,000; hogs — $680,000, this being the leading hog-producing county in the state; large and valuable crops of corn, hay, cane, potatoes, peas, peanuts and other crops. The industry of growing plants for market is getting larger each year, and in season shipments of cabbage and sweet potato plants and vines bring in $100 per day. Florists grow great fields of roses and ship them to all parts of the country. The soil is especially suited to truck growing, and not a day in the year but vegetables and fruits are shipped to market centers.

INDUSTRIAL PLANTS INVITED

COME TO THOMASVILLE

THE BANK OF THOMASVILLE

CHAMPION BOX COMPANY
(C. K. C. Ausley and Robert Flowers)

THE CITY OF THOMASVILLE

JUNIOR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

For Information Write the Chamber of Commerce

Education for the Negro Holds High Place Here; Several Large Colleges

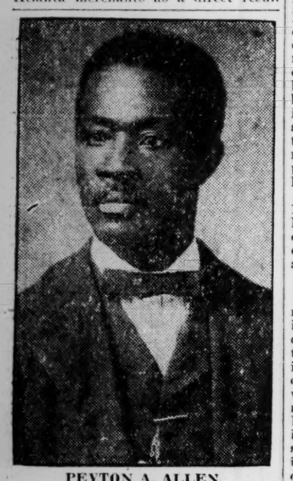
Atlanta Recognized as World's Leader in Such Institutions; Dates From Just After the War.

The importance of the several negro colleges and other institutions of learning in Atlanta is more widely realized in the north than by residents of the city itself. But for years Atlanta has been looked upon as the great center of education for negroes, probably the most important in the world.

These institutions not only provide higher education for negro young men and women than is to be found in the public school system, but it is estimated that they bring into Atlanta each year not less than $500,000, this sum representing their combined budgets for expenditures, exclusive of the salaries of teachers or the money brought into the city by students. It is safe to say that at least a million dollars a year is expended with Atlanta merchants as a direct result of these institutions being located in Atlanta.

Academic and scientific degrees, as well as diplomas in theology and social work, can be acquired at these institutions and their standing in the country is high.

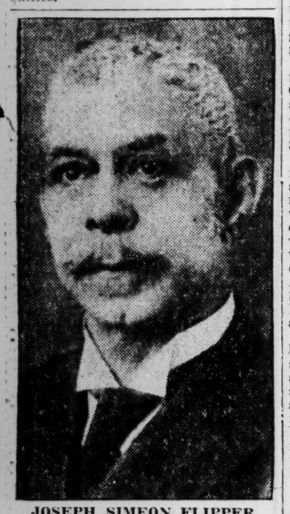
Philanthropists of the north, interested in the cause of negro education since the war between the states, have been generous in their support of these southern colleges. Several of the institutions were founded by them, and they have consistently contributed to carrying on their work.



PEYTON A. ALLEN.

Peyton A. Allen, a member of the Atlanta Bar, is one of the most successful men of his race in Georgia.

Before entering upon the practice of law he taught school at Perry, Atlanta and Newnan, Ga. Many of his pupils are now successful men and women in various walks of life. He has built up a good practice in the civil courts, and owns considerable property in this city. His career is a striking example of a model citizen, and demonstrates what energy and perseverance can do, even in the face of the most adverse difficulties.



JOSEPH SIMEON FLIPPER

Was born February 22, 1859, in Atlanta, Georgia, Fulton County, and was numbered among the first students to enter Atlanta University in 1869, where he remained until 1876. He began public life teaching school at Thomaston, Ga., in 1876. In 1877 he went to Thomasville, Ga., where his parents were then living. He was converted March 17, 1877, and joined St. Thomas A. M. E. church, Thomasville, Ga., under Rev. S. W. Drayton.

In 1877 and 1878 he taught school in Thomas County; in 1879 he was commissioned by his excellency, Governor Alfred H. Colquitt, captain of the Thomasville Independents, a colored company forming a part of the state militia.

In 1879 he taught school at Grooverville, Ga., now Key, Brooks County, Georgia. He was licensed at this place as an exhorter and local preacher and recommended by the local church for admission into the Georgia annual conference. In January, 1880, he was received into the itinerant ministry at Americus, Ga., by Bishop J. P. Campbell and assigned to the Grooverville circuit.

He served Boston circuit in 1881 and was ordained deacon January, 1882, at Thomasville, Ga., by Bishop W. F. Dickerson. He was elected secretary of the conference and also trustee of Morris Brown university.

In 1882 he was assigned to Darien station. In 1883 he taught school at Cairo and Whigham, Ga.

In January, 1884, he was ordained elder at Valdosta, Ga., by Bishop W. F. Dickerson and appointed to Quitman Station, where he remained until January, 1886, when at the conference at Hawkinsville, Ga., he was transferred from the Georgia conference to the North Georgia conference by Bishop James A. Shorter and assigned to Bethel A. M. E. church, Atlanta, Ga., the largest church in the state. He was the youngest man that had ever been appointed to a charge of such magnitude in the state.

He served as presiding elder of the Athens district, dean of Turner Theological seminary, president of Morris Brown university and in 1908 at Norfolk, Va., was elected bishop and assigned to Arkansas and Oklahoma. In 1912 he was assigned to Georgia, where he has remained for sixteen years.

He is now the president of the Sunday School Union board, which has charge of all the Sunday school literature of the A. M. E. church. He is a member of the National Geographic society of Washington, D. C., was twice chairman of the Episcopal committee which assigns the bishops to their several districts, and is now the secretary of the Council of Bishops.

Atlanta University.

Atlanta university was the first of the negro colleges to be founded. It was chartered in 1867 and opened in 1869. Its founder was Edward Asa Ware. It is non-sectarian, supported by endowment and gifts from friends. It has graduated more than 1,000 students in its 60 years of work. It is devoted principally to academic instruction.

Morehouse college, originally Augusta institute, was the second of these institutions for the higher education of negro youth. It was organized in 1867 in Augusta, by Rev. William J. White, and in 1879 was removed to Atlanta and incorporated as the Atlanta Baptist seminary. Its president then was Rev. Joseph C. Robert, LL.D. President Robert came of a famous South Carolina family of Huguenot ancestry. In 1913 the name of the institution again was changed, this time to Morehouse college, in honor of Rev. Henry L. Morehouse. It is supported by the American Baptist Home Mission society, and is for men students only. More than 1,000 have been graduated, and many of its alumni have taken high places in various professions, especially the Baptist ministry.

Clark university was founded in 1870 by Bishop Gilbert Haven and Bishop H. W. Warren, of the Methodist Episcopal church. It is supported by that body. Its list of graduates has totaled more than 1,000.

Morris Brown University.

Morris Brown university, though not founded until 1885, is the largest institution in the south owned and controlled by the negro race. It is the property of the African Methodist Episcopal church. Unlike the other institutions, Morris Brown university occupies a valuable site in the northern section of the city, on North Boulevard. Under the direction of its chancellor, Bishop J. S. Flipper, and its president, Rev. John Lewis, it is now engaged in carrying on a campaign for a fund of $1,000,000, to be used in extensive improvements. It maintains departments of theology, music, English, commercial arts and several technical branches, and it has an unusually large attendance. Nearly 2,000 young men and women have been graduated since its opening year.

Spelman college is for negro women only, and is ranked as one of the foremost in the south. It was founded in 1881 by Miss Sophia B. Packard and Miss Harriet E. Giles, and is supported by the American Baptist Home Mission society, the general education board and contributions from friends. The Rockefeller family has always been interested in this institution and generous contributors to its support. Nearly 1,200 girls have been graduated from Spelman college.

Gammon Theological seminary was founded in 1883 by Rev. Elijah H. Gammon and Rev. William F. Stewart. It is supported by the Methodist Episcopal church and endowment fund. It has graduated about 800 students.

The Atlanta School of Social Work, founded in 1920, marked the first step toward cooperation among the negro institutions. It was organized with the help of white and colored educators and social workers to provide for training of young men and women in social work among the colored race. It has the support of the Atlanta Community Chest, the Laura Spelman-Rockefeller Memorial, the Russell Sage foundation and other agencies.

The negro has not been neglected by the city of Atlanta in its public school system, though the buildings and teaching staff have never been sufficient for the needs. There are a number of elementary schools for negro children, and the Booker T. Washington High school, with an enrollment of more than 2,000 students, provides numerous technical courses besides the usual academic work.

GEORGIA WAS LAST OF THE 13 COLONIES

Georgia, the last if the Original Thirteen Colonies in order of settlement, was named for George II of England.

The region now forming this state was first explored in 1540 when De Soto, a Spaniard, traversed it on his way from Florida to Mississippi. Within the next 25 years French explorers also visited this region, but no permanent settlements were made either by the French or Spanish. Mining operations, however, were begin by the Spaniards in 1560, and continued during a period of more than a century.

The greater part of what is now Georgia was included in the Carolina grant of 1663 and all was included in the Carolina grant of 1665, made by King Charles II of England to the owners of Caroling. No settlements within the present limits of the state were made under these grants, and in 1729 seven of the eight proprietors sold their shares of the territory to the English crown.

In June, 1732, the "Trustees for establishing the colony of Georgia in America" obtained a royal charter granting them all the lands between the Savannah and the Altamaha and from the heads of these rivers to the coast. Twelve years later Lord Carteret sold to the trustees the remaining eight of the Carolina grant.

The first settlement within the limits of what is now Georgia was at Savannah in February, 1733, by colonists under James Oglethorpe, one of the trustees. One of the objects of the colony was to provide a refuge for the oppressed and the destitute, especially poor debtors, orphans, friendless children and youth, and sufferers from religious persecution in Germany and other continental countries.

Georgia Boundaries Changed.

In 1763 the charter of the trustees expired and Georgia became a royal province, with the St. Mary's river as the southern boundary. South Carolina, however, did not relinquish the claim to the tract between the Altamaha and St. Mary's rivers until 1787.

At the close of the revolution the territory claimed by Georgia extended westward to the Mississippi. In 1789 the area now in Alabama and Mississippi north of the 31st parallel and south of the latitude of the mouth of the Yazoo river was organized as the territory of Mississippi. In 1802 Georgia ceded to the United States all its claims to the region between its present western boundary and the Mississippi and at the same time the northern boundary of the state, which had been a few miles south of the 31st parallel, was fixed at that line. Since 1802 the boundaries of the state have remained unchanged.

Indian claims to lands in Georgia were relinquished at various times between the close of the revolution and the year 1835.

Georgia, one of the Thirteen Original Colonies, adopted a state constitution in 1777 and ratified the federal constitution in 1788.

Hair Grows by Spurts.

Shaving does not increase the rate of growth of the beard. The ancient myth that it does is exploded in Popular Science Monthly by Dr. Mildred Trotter, of the Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, after making precise measurements of sample beard shavings which were supplied by four students over a period of nine months. Dr. Trotter found that the longer the period over which the hair is permitted to grow, the slower is the increase in length from day to day. Another result of the investigation is the conclusion that hair does not grow continuously, but in spurts, each of which is followed by a short rest.

Code of Duello Strictly Observed As Sure Arbiter

Georgia was one of the first states of the union to find the duel an effective instrument for the adjustment of differences between gentlemen; and likewise one of the last states to abandon a custom, perhaps, more honored in the breach than in the observance.

The earliest duel of which there is any mention in the records of Georgia was the fatal encounter which occurred on May 15, 1777, between Button Gwinnett and Lachlan McIntosh. It was just after the adoption of our first state constitution, and when the state was in the midst of preparations for an expected invasion by the British. Both combatants were zealous whigs and men of the highest distinction in public affairs. Button Gwinnett had been one of the reverend trio of patriots to sign the immortal scroll of independence on behalf of Georgia and had subsequently administered the affairs of the province as president of the executive council. Lachlan McIntosh was at this time the commanding officer of Georgia's first battalion of state troops and was destined to attain high rank as a soldier under Washington. The misunderstanding between the two men grew out of a heated controversy in which they were both rivals for the same office, that of commandant of the new battalion lately organized in Georgia for service in the continental army.

McIntosh was the successful candidate. Later, on the death of Archibald Bulloch, who was then president of the executive council, Gwinnett succeeded to the helm of civil affairs in Georgia; and, while acting in this capacity, he planned an expedition against St. Augustine, which he expected to command in person, ignoring General McIntosh. At the same time, in various other ways, he evinced his hostility toward his former rival and sought to magnify the civil at the expense of the military department of the state government.

But the projected advance on St. Augustine failed to materialize. Moreover, in the first election for governor by the state legislature, held on May 8, 1777, Gwinnett, an avowed candidate for the office, was defeated by John Adam Treutlen, who, by virtue of his election at this time, became the first governor of Georgia under the constitution.

Gwinnett was naturally chagrined at his defeat. On the other hand, McIntosh was elated; and, with the bluntness of the Scotch Highlander he not only expressed his gratification at the result, but went so far as to denounce Gwinnett as a scoundrel, in the presence of the executive council. This open insult was more than the imperious nature of Gwinnett could endure and, chafing already under his disappointment, he at once challenged McIntosh to mortal combat.

Preliminaries were arranged and at daybreak next morning they met on the outskirts of Savannah. At a distance of only 20 feet apart, they exchanged pistol shots and both fell to the ground. It was discovered on examination that each was wounded in the thigh. McIntosh recovered. But Gwinnett's wound proved fatal; and, after lingering in great pain for twelve days, he expired; the first known victim in Georgia to the code of honor.—From Georgia's Landmarks, Memorials and Legends.

Colony of Georgia Was First Explored by DeSoto in 1540

Georgia, the last of the 13 original colonies in order of settlement, was named in honor of George II of England.

The region now forming this state was first explored in 1540, when De Soto, a Spaniard, traversed it on his way from Florida to the Mississippi. French explorers also visited this region within the next 25 years but no permanent settlements were made by either the French or the Spanish. Mining operations, however, were begun by the Spanish in 1560 and continued during a period of more than 100 years.

The greater part of what is now Georgia was included in the Carolina grant of 1663 and all was included in the Carolina grant of 1665 made by King Charles II to the proprietors of Carolina. No settlements within the present limits of the state were made under these grants, and in 1729 seven of the eight proprietors sold their shares of the territory to the English crown. In June, 1732, the "Trustees for Establishing the Colony of Georgia in America" obtained a royal charter granting them all the lands between the Savannah and the Altamaha, and from the heads of these rivers to the Pacific ocean. Twelve years later Lord Carteret sold to the trustees the remaining eighth of the Carolina grant.

The first settlement within the limits of what is now Georgia was at Savannah in February, 1733, by colonists under James Oglethorpe, one of the trustees. One of the objects of the colony was to provide a refuge for the oppressed and destitute, especially poor debtors, orphans, friendless children and youth, and sufferers from religious persecution in Germany and other continental countries.

In 1763 the charter of the trustees expired and Georgia became a royal province, with the St. Marys river as the southern boundary. South Carolina, however, did not relinquish its claim to the tract between the Altamaha and St. Marys rivers until 1787.

At the close of the revolution the territory claimed by Georgia extended westward to the Mississippi. In 1798 the area now in Alabama and Mississippi north of the thirty-first parallel and south of the latitude of the mouth of the Yazoo (about 32 minutes 30 seconds) was organized as the territory of Mississippi. In 1802 Georgia ceded to the United States all its claims to the region between its present western boundary and the Mississippi, and at the same time the northern boundary of the state, which had been a few miles south of the thirty-fifth parallel, was fixed at that line. Since 1802 the boundaries of the state have remained unchanged.

The Indian claims to lands in Georgia were relinquished at various times between the close of the revolution and the year 1835.

Georgia was one of the 13 original colonies. It adopted a state constitution in 1777, and ratified the federal constitution in 1788.

Atlanta's Early Newspaper Days Described by Writer

:: INTERESTING LETTER FROM COLONEL ABRAMS ::

Herewith is printed a most interesting letter from one of the very virile and good men who engaged in the vital work of resurrecting and reinvigorating devastated Atlanta in the decade following the end of the war between the states.

Colonel Alexander St. Clair Abrams will be recalled by the elders of the city as a courageous, chivalric and constructive citizen. He used a pen that struck fire from the armor of our then alien governors and employed the enginery of the press to place the new foundations of our civic stability.

The story he recites will be read with revived respect for his services in a parlous time and reverence for his long and honorable private and public life!

Editor Constitution: After serving four years in the Confederate army, in December, 1865, I moved to New York with my wife and then infant son. The following year I became connected with the New York Herald and had the good fortune of being very rapidly promoted to the editorial department. During the war between Prussia and France in 1870, which culminated in the surrender of Louis Napoleon and his army at Sedan, I was in charge of all the war news and was jocularly known as "secretary of war" and our special cablegrams came in cipher and I alone had the key to it. I had to take a room at the Astor House diagnoally across the street from the Herald building. After the surrender at Sedan my health became very bad and I tendered my resignation to the Herald. The younger Bennett very kindly offered me the choice of either going to California or back to Georgia as a representative of the Herald. The reconstruction laws of congress were then in force and the New York Herald was bitterly hostile to them. The paper had strenuously opopsed the impeachment of President Johnson and by direction of the elder Bennett, I was assigned to the work of writing all the editorials condemning and denouncing the impeachment proceedings.

I decided to return to Georgia as my health had broken down and soon after my arrival in Atlanta I acquired possession of the newspaper machinery stored in a building on Forsyth street, in which my wife had one-third interest, it having been the property of her father; and I started the Atlanta Herald. I had very little capital but was greatly helped by General Gordon.

Later Henry Grady and Robert A. Alston purchased an interest in the Herald, I was managing editor, Grady was general editor and Alston business manager. My interest in the paper was valued at $5,000. Grady raised and put in $5,000 and Alston was to put in the same amount. He became financially involved and could not meet the payments. As a result, the Herald went "on the rocks."

General Gordon was a great friend of mine and was at that time at the head of a large life insurance company, and he boosted the Herald by subscribing for 5,000 copies of the paper. At that time Mr. Hemphill controlled The Constitution.

I cannot recall the details of how we succeeded in getting the Associated Press dispatches but we finally did get them, and I think it safe to assert that for a while, at least, the Atlanta Herald had the largest circulation, of any paper in Georgia.

One evening Grady told me that he and Alston and I had to have a conference.

As managing editor I had strongly opposed Governor Brown. When we met Grady said to me "Major, we have come to a crisis. We owe the bank $5,000. Governor Brown controls the bank and unless we change our policy and back Brown they are going to call for payment of the $5,000 and we can't meet it." After trying vainly for days to raise the $5,000 we had another conference, and I told my partners that I had decided to step down and out and proposed for them to buy me out. This they promptly agreed to and gave me their notes for the amount, and soon after I moved to Florida where I have resided ever since.

The struggle between The Constitution and the Herald was very bitter. The Constitution won out when the bank called the Alston notes. After I retired from the Herald it backed Governor Brown for quite a while but could not get outside aid to meet the notes that Alston had given and the upshot was that it had to suspend.

I think my retirement terminated the fight between the papers.

It is a humorous incident that years afterwards Brown met my daughter, who was then the wife of Captain W. Strother Smith, afterwards rear admiral, now deceased, and good-naturedly remarked that he would have given almost anything if he could have secured my support and friendship while I ran the Herald, and that I came very nearly bankrupting The Constitution. In comparatively a few months after I left Georgia the Herald in some way was sold to The Constitution and disappeared.

General Gordon, who was always a warm personal friend of mine but who was always of very little means, told me at a Confederate reunion in New Orleans to which I was a delegate that he had tried his best to borrow $10,000 and turn it over to me but failed to do so.

Well, as the Turks say, "Kismet!" It was fated that I should not win out but I am certain that I gave Hemphill many a sleepless night just as he gave me many a one. What is to be will be, especially if it happens!

At 84 years of age, feeble and crippled, but with my mental faculties unimpaired, I can look back to the past philosophically.

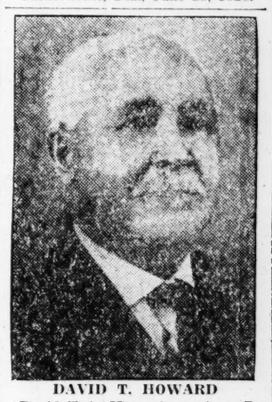
I scared The Constitution nearly to death. It killed the Herald and it was not even a drawn battle. It had the money by it, and I had not.

If I had had the capital I would have killed The Constitution.

As I did not have it, The Constitution killed the Herald.

Again Kismet! Kismet!

ALEX ST. CLAIR ABRAMS,
Jacksonville, Fla., June 10, 1928.



DAVID T. HOWARD

David Tody Howard was born December 10, 1849, in Crawford county, Georgia. He married Ella B. Branner October, 1870, and to them were born five children. In the year 1881 Mr. Howard established himself as a mortician and is one of the foremost in his race, having rendered dependable service for more than forty-five years.

When General Washington Came To Visit Georgia

It was while the Georgia legislative sessions were being held in Augusta, then the state capital, that General George Washington, while president of the United States, visited Georgia. There is on the pages of the legislative journal of that day's work a record of the adjournment in honor of the distinguished president of the United States.

Washington came to Georgia in his own private carriage, and a committee from the legislature went out about 10 miles to meet him. George Washington stepped from his carriage and rode with his escort on horseback into the city of Augusta. The next afternoon, the record shows, he attended a great dinner which was given by citizens of Augusta, who "chipped in" so much a plate, in compliment to the distinguished visitor.

After Augusta, Louisville was the next capital city of Georgia. Louisville, a little own of middle Georgia, between Milledgeville and Augusta, had just begun to hold up its head after a collapse seme years before, when the capital was again changed, this time to Milledgeville.

Builds New State Capitol.

Baldwin county was mapped out and the town of Milledgeville chartered, and soon the legislature determined to build a handsome statehouse there. A committee was appointed, with Howell Cobb and John Rutherford among others, to select a site for the capitol and arrange for the building of it in Milledgeville. The committee made a report at the next session of the general assembly.

Thus it was that the statehouse at Milledgeville came to be built. It was made the throne of Georgia in 1803. The building cost the state $115,000, and the construction was made under the guidance of General Thomas.

It was while Governor John Milledge ruled over the state that the capitol was built and the city of Milledgeville chartered. The place was named after the distinguished governor of that day, who was so largely instrumental in securing the new building of state, and who was the first governor to pitch his official tent beneath its roof-tree.

The most eventful period of the entire history of the state of Georgia was that which marked the time when the capital of the state was at Milledgeville. The seat of power was taken to Milledgeville just at the time when the colonial days had passed over, the war of the revolution smoothed down and the country building up and prospering like the proverbial rose. It was a bright and sunny period in the growth of Georgia. The state university at Athens had just been founded, and happy days of enlightenment seemed to be dawning upon the expanding settlements, despite the frequent troubles with the Indians.

Soon after, the war of 1812 came on, and this kept things lively at Milledgeville in a political sense. The Indian wars, too, were not well calculated to allow men's minds to grow lethargic.

And last of all came the civil war, that long and trying conflict between the states, the cruel ravages of which have been for so many years soomthed down.

30th ANNIVERSARY YEAR — 30th ANNIVERSARY YEAR

Signed, Sealed and Delivered

30th ANNIVERSARY YEAR 1898-1928

Three Decades of Service to the Race

THE sovereign nations of the world have traditionally signalized great deeds of peace and of war by the award of a medal and a bit of ribbon, neither of any value in themselves but symbolic of all the splendor of valor, of wisdom, or achievement.

The seal which appears above is our Medal of Honor, our Croix de Guerre, our Victoria Cross, our Order of the Golden Fleece. It marks our entry upon our thirtieth year of service to the Race. Of no value whatever in itself, the achievements it symbolizes have borne fruit in the increased happiness, prosperity and security of thousands upon thousands of our brethren.

Thoughtful people of our Race will unite with us in carrying the achievement on through the years to come, by putting their insurance dollars to work for themselves and their children through insuring in Negro-owned Companies.

NATIONAL
BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
General Offices
WASHINGTON, D. C.

30th ANNIVERSARY YEAR — 30th ANNIVERSARY YEAR

—30th ANNIVERSARY YEAR— —30th ANNIVERSARY YEAR— —30th ANNIVERSARY YEAR— —30th ANNIVERSARY YEAR—

OUR DEPOSITORS
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The spirit of this bank is cordial and friendly. There is no barrier of formality.

Our officers invite every opportunity to know and serve you better through personal acquaintance.

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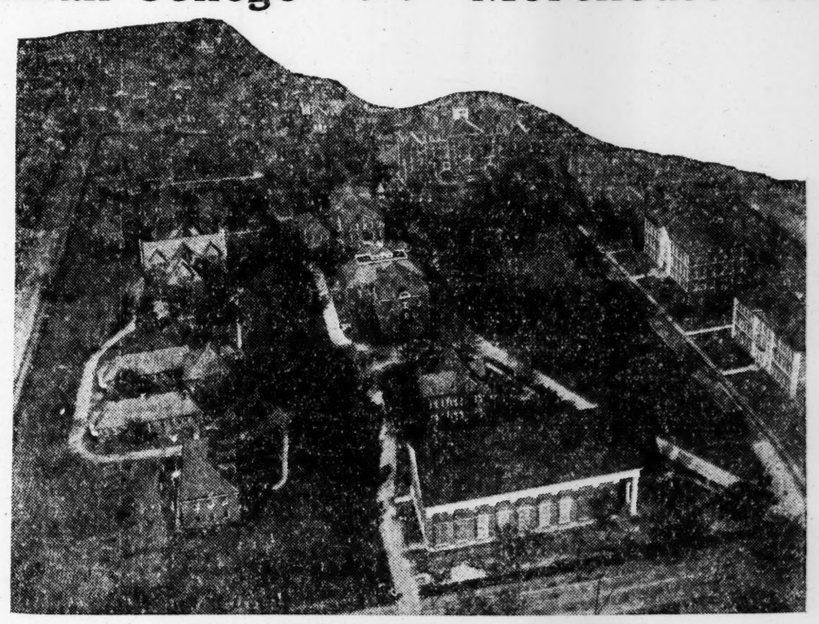
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Atlanta's Leading Colored Undertaker

Spelman College :--: Morehouse College



AIRPLANE VIEW OF SPELMAN COLLEGE CAMPUS.
In the upper left hand corner can be seen the academy building and the science building on the Morehouse College campus.

Spelman College

Spelman College, located about one mile from the business center of Atlanta, Georgia, is an institution fostered by the Woman's American Baptist Home Mission Society for the training of Negro young women. It has rating with the State Department of Education as a Grade A College, with a preparatory department in Group 1.

The present collegiate and high school enrollment is 350, representing seventeen states. There are 1,019 living graduates working in practically every state in the union and in Africa.

The plant of Spelman College comprises twenty acres, with fourteen buildings valued at approximately $900,000. Tapley Hall is a new three-story science building in which the work of the departments of Biology, Chemistry and Physics is done. Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial Building is a new modernly equipped building devoted wholly to home economics. The Sisters Chapel, shown in the foreground of the picture above, was dedicated last May by Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in honor of his mother and aunt, the Spelman sisters. It contains a fine pipe organ and an auditorium seating twelve hundred.

Spelman College, through its well-trained faculty, student contacts and strong curricula, offers to young women excellent opportunities for social, religious and intellectual growth. The College is emphatically Christian in tone, and has distinguished itself in its forty-seven years of existence in the development of character and ideals.

Morehouse College

Morehouse College is operated by the American Baptist Home Mission Society for the education of Negro young men as teachers and preachers.

The College was organized in 1867 in Augusta, Georgia, under the name of The Augusta Institute. In 1879 it was removed to Atlanta, and became the Atlanta Baptist Seminary. In 1897 it became the Atlanta Baptist College; and in 1913 the name was changed to Morehouse College, in honor of Reverend Henry L. Morehouse, the constant friend and benefactor of the Negro race.

The buildings of the College consist of fourteen acres and five main buildings, valued at approximately $650,000. The College has a new Gymnasium with a seating capacity of 700, and a Science Building devoted wholly to the departments of Biology, Chemistry, Geology and Physics.

Morehouse College consists of The School of Religion, The College of Arts and Science, The Academy, The Evening Extension Division, and the Summer School conducted jointly by Morehouse College and Spelman College. The College has Class A rating with the American Medical Association and the State Departments of Education of Georgia, North Carolina and Texas.

At the beginning of the present year, the collegiate enrollment was over three hundred. Despite its rapid growth in every department, Morehouse College remains a small Christian College with personal contact between student and teacher. Within recent years the College has become widely known for its cultivation of all phases of manly development and its emphasis on constructive leadership.



Science Hall, Morehouse College



Entrance Morehouse College

Morris Brown University

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

The entire plan and aim of Morris Brown University is to train individuals, industrially, intellectually and morally, thereby to emphasize the fact that character and service are the chief ends of all education. And it is this ideal injected into each and every Morris Brown student that is instrumental in turning out hundreds of graduates each year who are serving the state, the country and the church with honor to themselves and this school.

Morris Brown College

The Ministers of the African Methodist Episcopal Church of the State of Georgia, fully realizing the necessity of an institution for the preparation of young men and women for every department of Christian work, and also cognizant of the importance of an industrial training school for both sexes, resolved upon the establishment of a school to be known as the Morris Brown College.

On the 5th day of January, 1881, the North Georgia Annual Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church assembled in Bethel A. M. E. Church, on what was then known as Wheat Street, but now Auburn Avenue, Atlanta, Georgia, and in their deliberations desired to no longer postpone the building of a higher institution of learning for negro boys and girls.

In 1913 Morris Brown College was changed to Morris Brown University, consisting of Morris Brown College, Turner Theological Seminary, Payne College, Central Park Normal and Industrial Institute.

Morris Brown University is situated in the eastern part of Atlanta at the corner of Boulevard and Houston Street

The University property embraces about four and one-half acres and several excellent buildings of architectural beauty. They contain many modern improvements. Placed on very high ground, it presents a most attractive picture.

The aim of Morris Brown University is to train individuals industrially, intellectually and morally. It emphasizes the fact that the character and service are the chief ends of all education.

The government of the school unites strict discipline with kind and humane treatment. A manly bearing, courteous deportment towards each other, application to study during hours, good preparation and recitation of lessons are required of all students.

The college library contains about three thousand volumes to which the students have access. In all departments of instructions the professors are directed to call the attention of their pupils to the best work of the library bearing on the subjects taught, and require evidences of industrial reading and research.

Degrees are conferred upon graduates of the regular college courses. There are five courses leading to the Bachelor of Arts degree. The classical Theological course leads to the degree of Bachelor of Divinity.

All new students are required to pass a physical and medical examination. In addition to this, all applicants for admission to college must pass an examination in the fundamentals.

Turner Theological Seminary

Atlanta . . . . . Georgia

In the establishment of Morris Brown Educational System it was seen that the offering of a technical training alone would be detrimental to the church and to the race, hence the founding of the Turner Theological Seminary for the purpose of having an educated ministry.

Payne College

Cuthbert . . . . Georgia

This college is located in one of the most fertile and healthful parts of Georgia and is directly accessible by main railroad lines to Alabama and Florida as well as all Georgia. It offers complete education that will contribute to the pupil's usefulness in the home and State.

Central Park Normal and Industrial Institute

Savannah . . . Geargia

The institute is located two and one-half miles south of Savannah on the Bull Street extension, one of Savannah's popular thoroughfares. It is a school of character and personality presenting Bible training, junior high school, senior high school and normal training for teachers.

The Morris Brown University Embraces These Four Outstanding and Progressive Institutions

THE SALVATION ARMY INC.



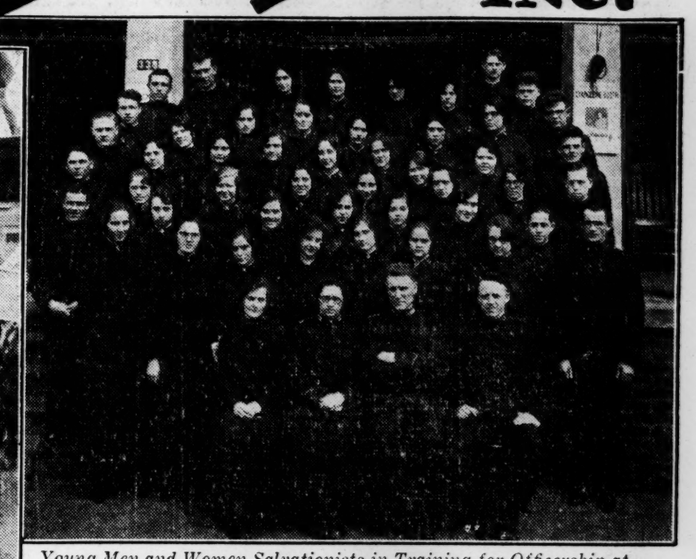
Commissioner W. A. McIntyre. In Command of Salvation Army Operations, Southern Territory, U. S. A.



Headquarters for the South, Ellis Street, Atlanta, Ga.



Waste Material Helps the Restoration of Waste Men to a Useful Place in Society



Young Men and Women Salvationists in Training for Officership at Atlanta, Ga., With the Principal and Staff of the Training School



When Father's Looking for Work and Mother's Sick the Salvation Army Visitor Is a Veritable Angel of Mercy



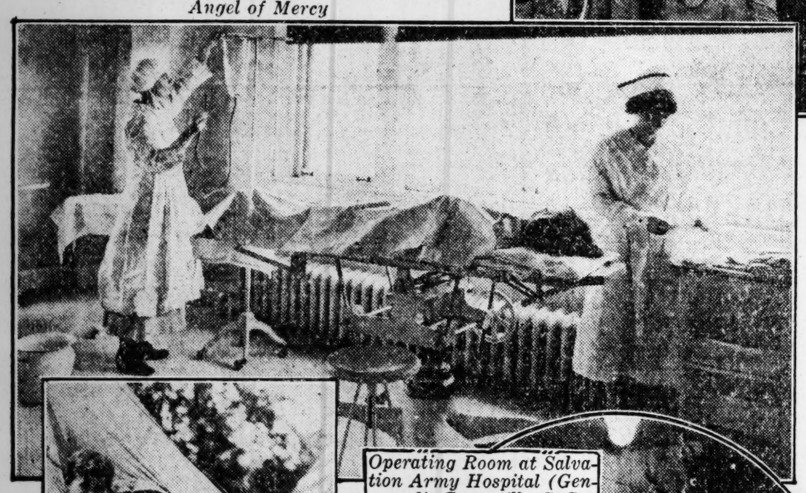
Superintendent and Staff of Women's Home and Hospital, Birmingham, Ala.



A Typical Nursery Scene Which Could be Multiplied Many Times in Salvation Army Homes and Hospitals



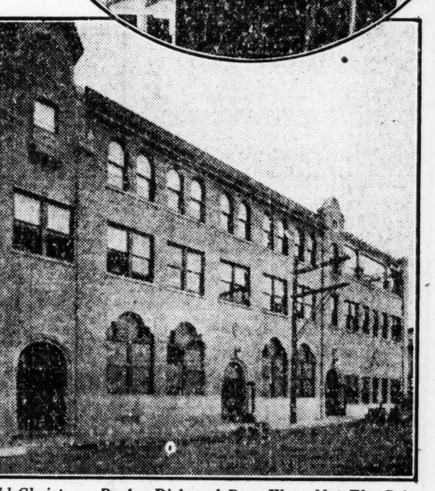
Life-Saving Guards (Girl Scouts) of the Valdosta, Ga., Salvation Army Corps. Right: "In Prison and Ye Came Unto Me!".



Operating Room at Salvation Army Hospital (General), Greenville, S. C.



Among the Many Boys Who Enjoy the Army's Summer Seaside and Country Camps for Young People



Left: What Would Christmas Be for Rich and Poor Were Not The Salvation Army the Almoner of the One and the Santa Claus of the Other? Above: Dallas, Texas, Divisional Headquarters and Corps Buildings, Typical of Many Such Plants

The Activities of The Salvation Army Include—

Industrial Homes for unemployed men, with woodyards or other methods for proving willingness to work.

Hotels for working-men.
Prison work.
Women's Homes and Hospitals.
General Hospitals.
Medical and Dental Clinics.
Children's Homes.
Day Nurseries.
Neighborhood Settlements.
Fresh-Air Camps for Mothers and Children.
Transient Relief.
Winter Relief.
Family Case Work.
Christmas and Thanksgiving Dinners for the Poor.
Toys for Poor Children.
Young Women's Boarding Homes.
Home Leagues for Women.
Anti-Suicide Bureaus.
National Emergency and Disaster Relief.
Labor Bureaus.
Evangelization of the Churchless through Street Meetings.
Sunday Schools.

INTERNATIONAL STANDING

The Salvation Army operates in eighty-two countries and colonies, its 33,000 Officers, Cadets and persons wholly employed in its work using fifty-nine languages.

It has 14,719 Corps and Outposts, 1,512 Social Service Institutions and Agencies, and 1,028 Day Schools. It publishes 108 periodicals with a circulation of approximately 2,000,000 copies per issue.

IN THE UNITED STATES

Corps and Outposts, 1,655; Officers, 4,614; 242 Homes, Hostels, Hotels, Hospitals, Nurseries or other Social Service Institutions; holds annually 750,000 meetings with over 49,000,000 attendance; supplies 500,000 Christmas dinners; relieves outside of its institutions 2,500,000 persons; 46,852 patients received hospital treatment.

These statistics and pictures alike deal only with a few of the outstanding features of the service which The Salvation Army endeavors to render to the community. Inquiries regarding any branch will be gladly answered by officers stationed in any town, or by Commissioner McIntyre.

Atlanta, Ga., is now the Headquarters for Salvation Army work in the sixteen Southern States, from and including Maryland to Texas.

The Salvation Army has no endowments, its work being wholly maintained by voluntary contributions eked out by the earnings of its beneficiaries. It is incorporated in the State of Georgia and is legally competent to receive legacies. Donations or inquiries regarding bequests are invited. Address Commissioner W. A. McIntyre, 54 Ellis Street, Atlanta, Ga.

In presenting this brief outline of its work The Salvation Army wishes to join in congratulations to The Constitution on its sixtieth anniversary of public service, and to acknowledge its indebtedness to the Newspaper Press generally for the great help it has received from it in the pursuit of its purpose to make it possible that no man or woman shall ever be down and out.

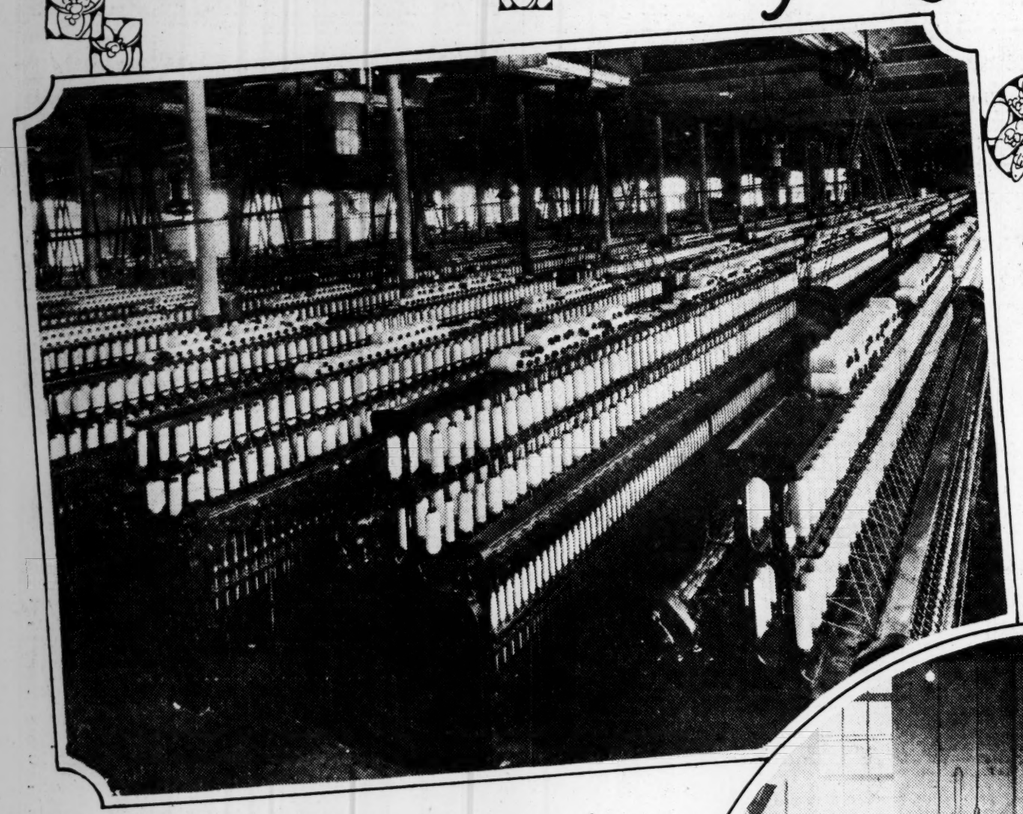


Part of the Six Hundred Officers of the Southern Territory Who Assembled for Conference in Atlanta, Ga., January, 1928.

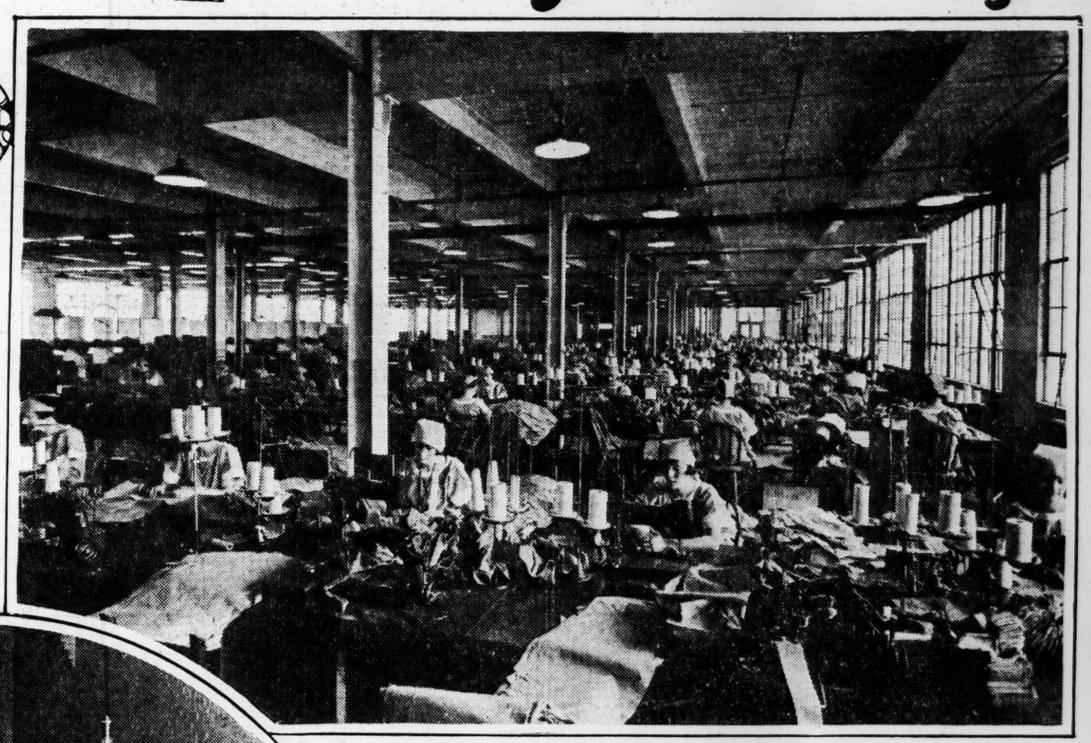
THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

ATLANTA, GA., THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 14, 1928.

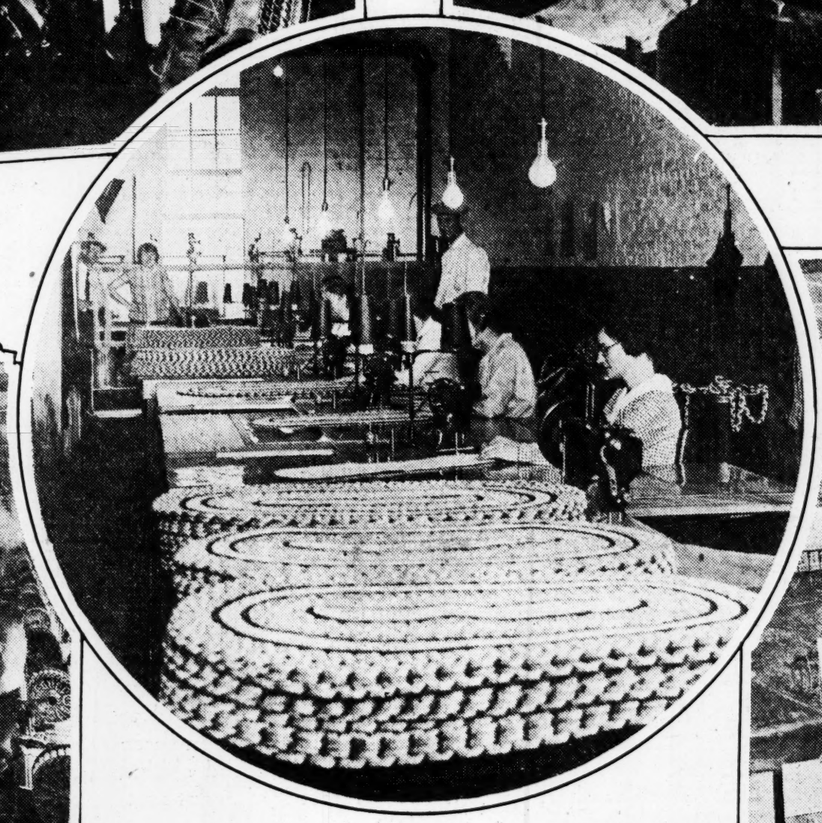
Textiles—Georgia's Fast Growing Industry



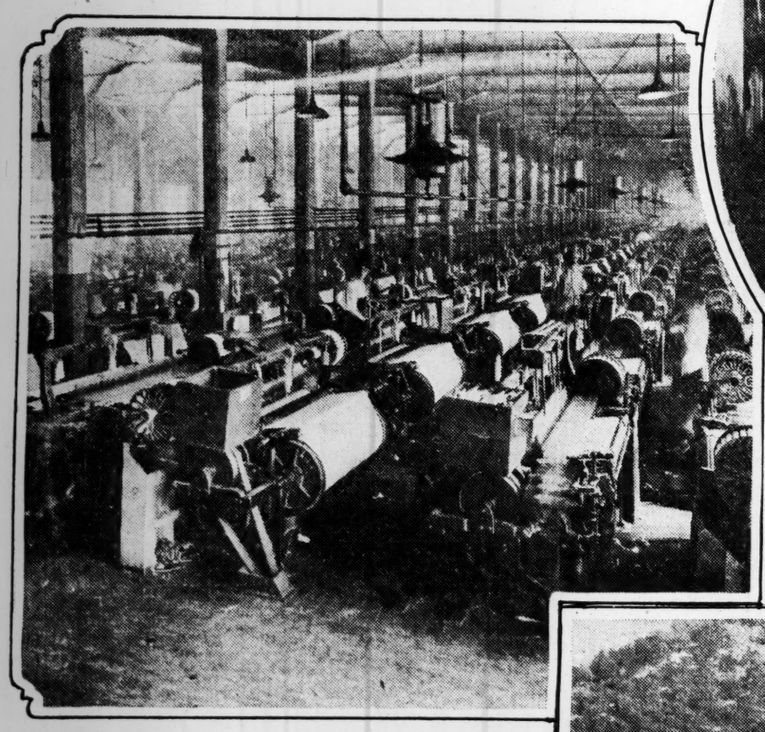
Thousands of whirling spindles, the number increasing each year, convert Georgia's cotton into threads, to be woven into various fabrics. Here is a typical cotton mill interior.



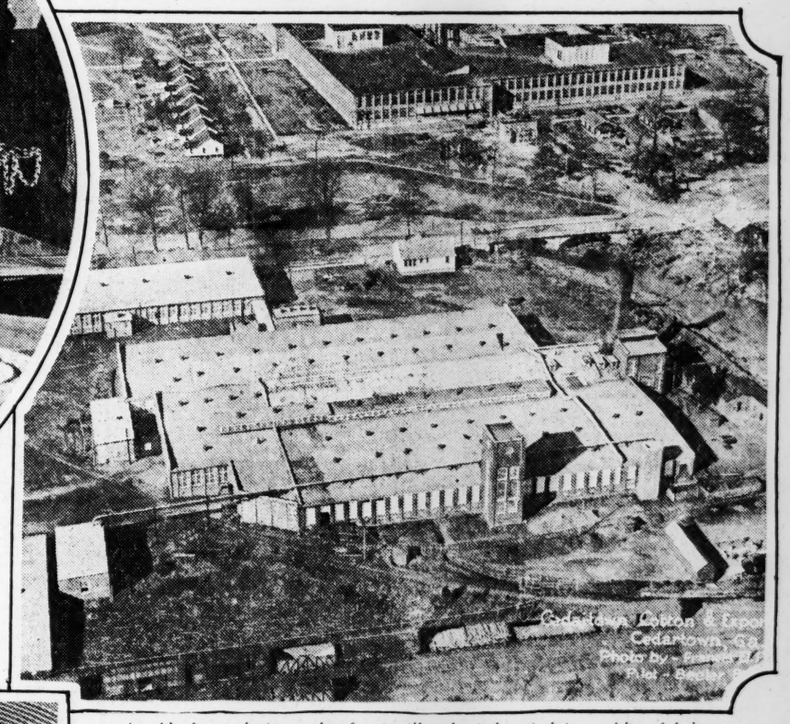
Georgia's textile industry no longer stops with converting the raw staple into fabric. Here is a busy manufactory of shirts and overalls at East Point, an Atlanta industrial suburb.



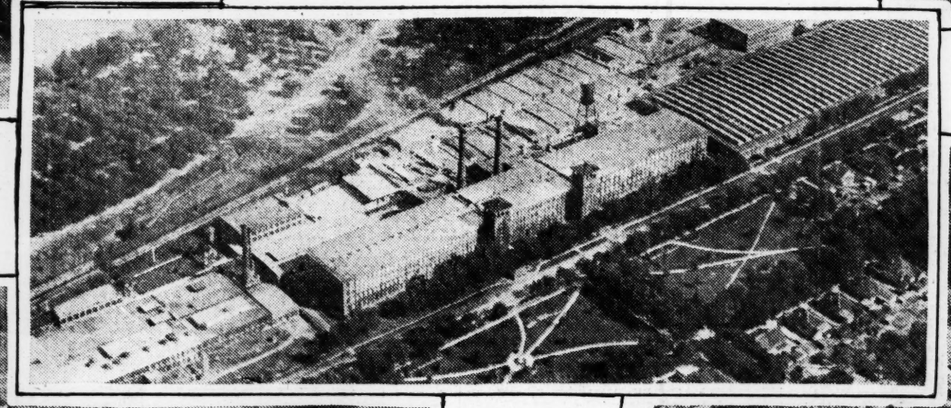
Rugs of high quality and rare beauty are being woven at LaGrange for the national market.

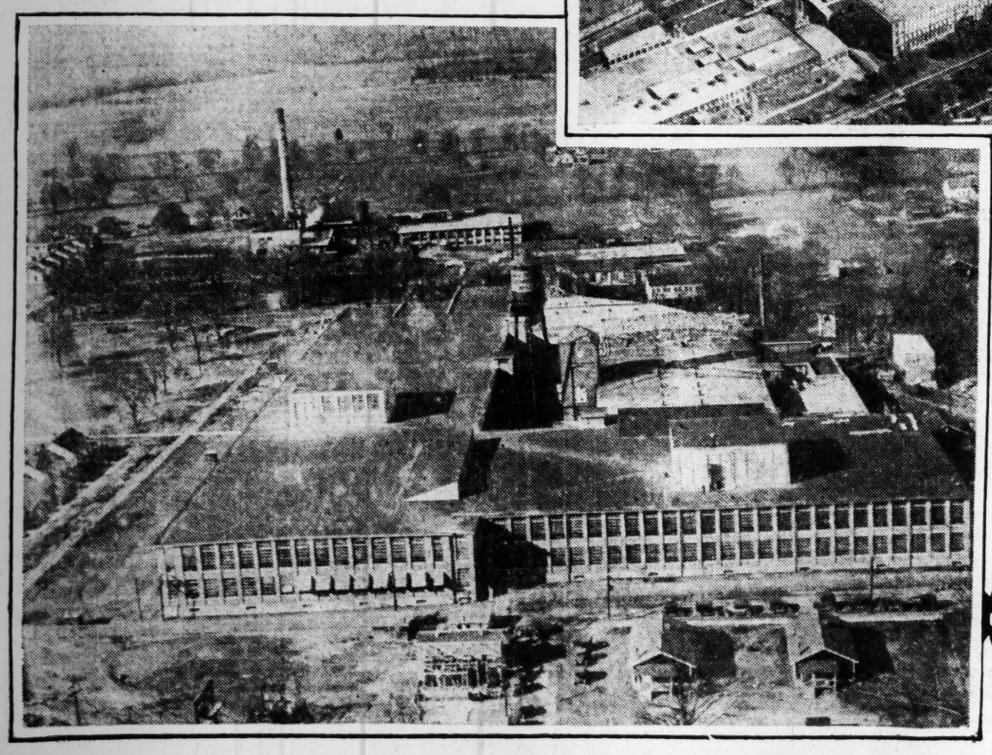


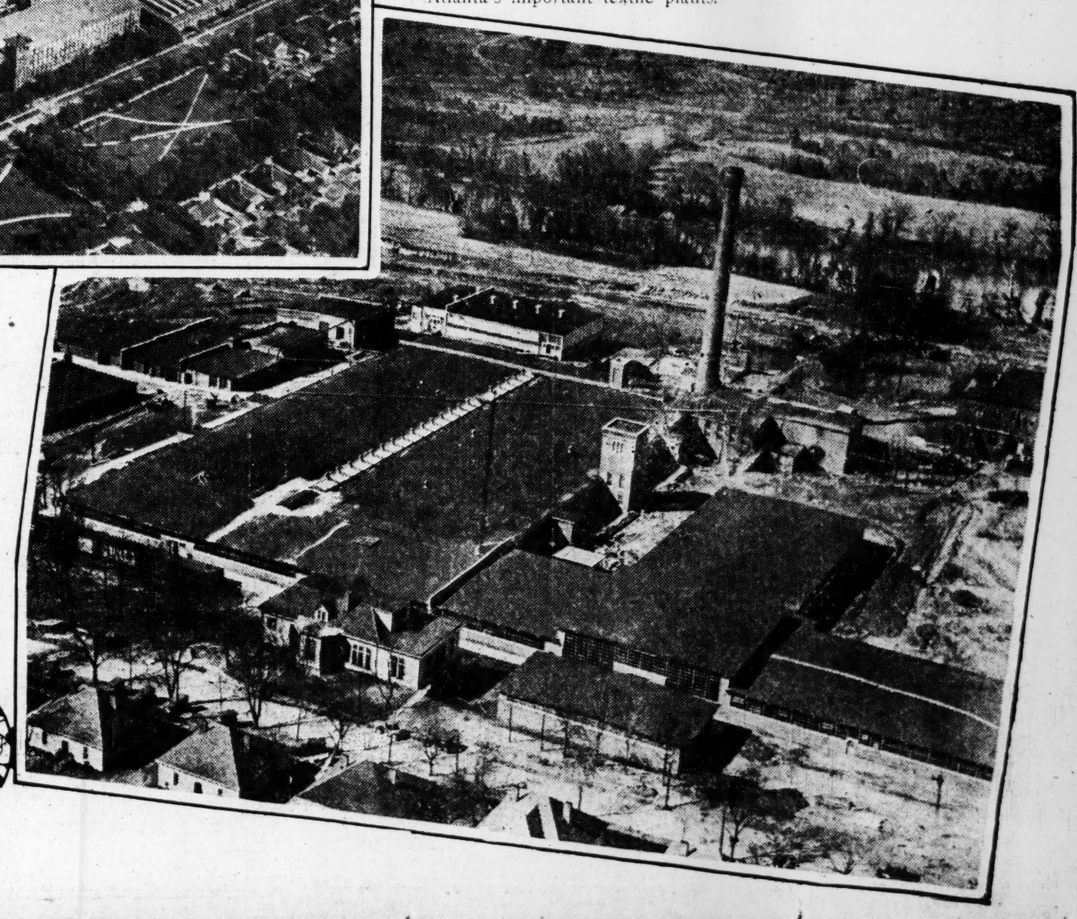
Typical interior of a Georgia cotton mill, showing the looms which weave heavy duck. The world's most modern textile machinery is being used in the Georgia mills. Below, the Goodyear-Clearwater Mills, at Cedartown, operated by a great rubber manufacturing company which makes its own tire fabric.



An Airplane photograph of a textile plant devoted to making fabric for automobile tires, an industry which consumes an astounding amount of cotton annually. Below—Above, at left, one of the several important cotton mills at West Point, Ga. Below, an airplane view of one of Atlanta's important textile plants.







OLD CARTERSVILLE IS UP AND COMING INDUSTRIAL CENTER

Bartow County Minerals Supply World Markets; Town the Home of Many Celebrities of Past and and Present.

BY MILTON E. FLEETWOOD,
Editor The Tribune-News.

Situated on the Dixie highway, the L. & N., the N., C. & St. L. railway, and the Seaboard railroad, 90 miles south of Chattanooga, 43 miles north of Atlanta, and 30 miles east of Rome, is the city of Cartersville, Bartow county, Georgia.

The routes leading into Cartersville are over some of the most historic grounds in the south. General Sherman passed through this section during the latter part of the civil war, and some of the decisive skirmishes taking place before Atlanta was reached, were fought out immediately north and south of Cartersville.

Before the war of the sixties was fought, Cassville was the county seat of Cass county, taking its name from General Lewis Cass, of Michigan. With the cessation of hostilities and with Cassville in ruins, laid low by the torch of the invading armies, the name of the county was changed to Bartow, in honor of General Francis S. Bartow, a native of Savannah, a noted Confederate officer, who lost his life in one of the earlier engagements of the war. The county site was moved to Cartersville, from Cassville, and it has continued as the county's capital.

To the northwest of Georgia, the traveler goes to peer into and explore Saltpetre cave, said to be one of the outstanding natural wonders of the south. Only a few miles north of one of the entrances to this cave is located Barnesley's garden, where Augusta J. Evans wrote one of her best-known novels, "St. Elmo." At the present time, this old home is owned by the mother of "Knockout Duggan," a Georgia pugilist, who is rapidly forging to the front as a contender for the heavyweight crown. In private life, he is Preston Saylor.

Southwest of Cartersville are located the Etowah Mounds, prehistoric monuments, built by a vanished race of people. Enthnologists from the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, and from Andover academy, Andover, Mass., have pronounced them to be the most remarkable structures of their kind in the United States. During recent years Dr. Warren K. Moorehead, noted archaeologist from Andover, has made extensive explorations and his findings have been donated to the Smithsonian Institution, the Georgia department of history, as well as the Harvard university, Andover, and other institutions prepared to preserve such works of antiquity. A missionary to the Cherokee Indians, who visited this section over a hundred years ago, was told by the Cherokee chieftains that they did not know nor did tribal legends throw any light upon who were the builders of these wonders of bygone years.

A Vanished Village.

Up the winding mountain road, which follows closely the course of the beautiful, Etowah river, which passes by Cartersville to the south, may be noted the remains of a once flourishing iron foundry, a large business community for that day and time, and nearby were large numbers of homes occupied by workers, as well as summer homes occupied by wealthy people who went there every season from the southern part of Georgia and from Florida.

This place is the scene of the Cooper Iron Works, where were made quantities of munitions of war for the Confederate forces, and which fell under the bane of the invading northern forces, under the leadership of General Sherman. It was never rebuilt, and today stands as a mute testimony to a once flourishing community, laid waste by the ravages of war. Visitors have no trouble reaching this historic spot, and a trip up the river to Cooper's Iron Works is always a treat for those interested in ante-bellum scenes.

Homes of Famous People.

Cartersville was the home of the late Sam P. Jones, "whose silver tongue was heard from coast to coast, and who brought thousands to the feet of Him, whom to know, is life eternal," as one of his admirers once said, in paying a tribute to the memory of this noted evangelist. Mr. Jones died 20 years ago, but members of his family made their home here until two years ago, when his widow passed away.

Major Charles H. Smith, whose writings in The Constitution under the name of "Bill Arp," made him famous in his day, resided here for quite a long time, and three of his daughters, Mrs. W. W. Young, Mrs. G. H. Aubrey and Mrs. Stella Brumby are among the most prominent matrons of the town.

In Cartersville lives Mrs. William H. Felton, distinguished southern woman, who has the honor of being the only woman in the history of the United States senate. She served for a brief time as successor to the late Hon. Thomas E. Watson, and was given the appointment by the then Governor Thomas W. Hardwick, as a tribute to her years of service to her state and nation. Although now past 92 years of age—she will be 93 on June 10, next—Mrs. Felton is still hale and hearty, looks after her large business and farming interests scattered throughout this section, and is always glad to welcome visitors at her modest home, located on South avenue, which can be easily reached from any point in Cartersville.

To the north, several miles in the country, resides Corra Harris, the brilliant southern author, whose books are always among the first "six best sellers." Mrs Harris has a quaint country place, which is the mecca, at all seasons of the year, for famous people, who are attracted there by the hospitality which the owner dispenses with a lavish hand. For diversion, Mrs. Harris operates a farm of more than 100 acres of rich bottom land. She raises blooded stock and products of her farm would win first prizes in competiton with the best of them.

Model Mill Village.

Lying north of the city limits of Cartersville is the model mill village of Atco, this name being a contraction of the name of the holding company, The American Textile company, which owns and operates what is said to be one of the finest mill properties in the United States. Owners of mills as far away as the New England textile centers have often sent representatives here to investigate the practical workings of this great property. All the operatives are housed in company-owned residences, no two of them alike. They are rented to the residents on the most reasonable terms imaginable, and with the rent charged goes electric lights and water and sewerage connections for each home. Medical care is provided, and at the head of the main street of the village is located an imposing church edifice, which is open to communicants of various denominations, represented by those who worship there. The people who make up this community are good citizens, in every sense of the word, and would be welcomed into any other section of the country.

During the past year the plant of the American Textile company has been doubled, and it is now operating full time, sending its products to all sections of the country.

Minerals Abound Here.

While this is a farming section and record-breaking yields of a widely diversified farm crops are the rule rather than the exception, the mineral products of Bartow county are the wonder of state and federal geologists.

In what is called the Cartersville fault are found no less than seven minerals in commercial qualities. Barytes, a white substance used in making paints and also in the manufacture of rubber goods, is one of the leading products, although ochre, of a finer quality than that found in the mines of Peru, in South America, is mined in great quantities annually and made ready for the markets of the world.

Brown iron ore mining makes up a considerable tonnage in the course of a year's mining operations in the district, while manganese, used in the manufacture of steel and like products, is found in quantities and of a quality to excite the admiration of the world. It brings fancy prices in Birmingham, Pittsburg, Youngstown and other steel centers of the nation.

Builders' lime, which is of a quality to make its name synonomous with the best to be had at any price, is burned at the modern plant operated west of Cartersville by the Ladd Lime and Stone company, a business that has been in continuous existence for more than 70 years. In addition to its lime products, this plant also handles orders every year for thousands of carloads of road-building crushed stone. Motorists now traveling over paved roads in all sections of the south will ride over miles and miles of stone crushed in this Bartow county plant, said to be one of the largest and most efficient plants of its kind in the country.

In the southeast corner of the county is located the slate-crushing plant of the Funkhouser company, which owns valuable deposits of green slate, a color which geologists pronounce as nothing less than marvelous, for the usually accepted color for this mineral deposit is black. The nationally-advertised Flex-a-Tile shingle gets its slate finish from Bartow county quarries.

The Knitting Mills.

Within the city limits of Cartersville is located the plant of the Cartersville mills, whose knit underwear finds a market in all quarters of the globe, and whose entire output would be taken by a great mail-order house, if the manufacturer saw fit to sell all their products through this organization. It has grown, by leaps and bounds, and is now completing another addition. All its stock is owned by Georgia people, and a majority of it is controlled by Atlanta financiers.

In addition to Cartersville there are several other hustling towns and communities within the borders of Bartow county. They include Adairsville, Kingston, Cassville, Cass Station, Pine Log, Rydal, Stilesboro, Taylorsville, Euharlee, Emerson, Allatoona and White.

The Park hotel property, which has been operated as a hotel here for more than 50 years, has recently been secured by Dalton financiers, and they plan to spend $60,000 to $80,000 in renovating and making it into one of the most modern hotel properties in Georgia. It will have steam heat, running water in each room, with elevator service, and everything that goes to make a modern hotel.

The Georgia Power company has during the past few months purchased thousands of acres of land, bordering on the Etowah river, and before long it is expected they will start building operations, which will bring about a great development of the hydro-electric possibilities of this section, just as they have done in northeast Georgia in the Tallulah Falls section.

With the high-tension lines of this company already traversing the county and touching practically every community, ample electricity for power and lighting purposes is already assured. With the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis railway and the Louisville & Nashville railroad's lines traversing the county from north to south; and the Seaboard Air Line running in a westerly direction from Cartersville and connecting with that system's main line at Rockmart, as well as bus lines radiating from Cartersville toward every community, the visitor will find in this section conditions which make living as nearly ideal as one could eevr hope for, and among a people who are always ready to extend the hand of welcome and exemplify by their actions the best traditions of real, old-fashioned southern hospitality.

If the reader of this article plans a trip through northwest Georgia he is invited to break the journey long enough to stop and investigate conditions as they are in this section where climate and soil seem to combine in a way that will insure success for almost any undertaking, whether it be farming, mining, manufacturing, or any other of man's pursuits.

Moultrie Has Grown From Little Sawmill Village To Packing Industry Center

Pioneers Looked Far Ahead and When Forests Were Gone Turned to Other Fields.

BY R. L. OERTLE,
Secretary Moultrie Chamber of Commerce.

Moultrie stands in the front rank of those few former sawmill villages which refused to pass out of existence when the all-extensive pine forests of south Georgia were cut over and nothing seemingly remained from which mankind might eke out a living.

There are undoubtedly hundreds of phantom cities which were at one time flourishing sawmill villages but of which now no trace remains except ruins, dilapidated and unoccupied stores, and vague memories. These are the ones which fell by the wayside. Of those which refused to die, we choose to tell the tale of Moultrie, the county seat of Colquitt county.

Colquitt county became a political unit in 1856. From 1814 it had been a part of other counties, of Irwin county from 1818 until 1825. Irwin became an unwieldly unit and split off into Thomas. Thomas county went through the same process and in 1856 Colquitt county was born.

Public opinion of the value of the lands embraced in the section was very low. Before the organization of Irwin county, which was part of a grant ceded to the state of Georgia by the treaty of 1814-1818, certain gentlemen in the legislature expressed their opinion of the character of the county comprising the grant. Money has been requested to build roads and they said they were opposed "to spending the state's money trying to develop a country which Providence had left in an unfinished condition." They were bitterly opposed to it but Colquitt county today, 110 years later, has 1,600 miles of public roads.

And so Colquitt county was formed in 1856 by breaking up Thomas county. Fifty acres of land was deeded for a county seat and Moultrie was laid off. This meant very little because many years were to pass before Moultrie was anything but a tiny settlement with few families and no prospects for growth.

Much time passed. The civil war was fought and although but three votes were cast in the county for secession, Colquitt county furnished a company to support the Confederacy. The war was over and things went on much the same as before.

Naval Stores.

It was not very long before a group of pioneers began to realize the value of the pine forests and with that realization the naval stores industry spread all over the county. There were no railroads as yet for naval stores could be transported handily without them. Lumber needs railroads, however, and when the naval stores industry was prospering, sawmilling began. Now came a group of Yankees from New Jersey and the Georgia Northern railroad was built to serve the lumber trade. Many mills sprang up along the right-of-way of the Georgia Northern and the two roads which followed its pioneering. Sawmilling and naval stores went on but with the increasing activity came a corresponding decrease in the supply of lumber and both industries flagged.

Expressions of discouragement were heard on every hand. Lumber was giving out and so was turpentine and pitch. It looked as though Colquitt county was done for. She had yielded up her best and there was nothing left.

However, fortunes have been made out of naval stores and lumber. Homes have been built and strong ties have been created binding the makers of these fortunes to their adopted heath. They could go to some other section where virgin forests still grace the land, but do they?

Roads were built gradually during these years and a few of the less timid souls turned their attention to agriculture. The soil proved to be excellent and more and more became tillers of the soil.

The pioneers of former days were not sleeping. They were keenly awake to what is going on around them and they realized the necessity for providing markets for the crops which had been raised and for employing the rapidly increasing population of Moultrie. Even before agricultural development had progressed to any appreciable degree and while such a venture still seemed a gamble, these intrepid men organized a company and built and operated the Moultrie cotton mills. Here was a market for several thousand bales of cotton and employment for about 150 people.

Year by year duplications of this spirit have taken place and in 1928 there are 23 industries, large and small, affording employment to Moultrie's population and markets for her agricultural products. Each one has been built and operated by local capital. There is yet to be any exploitation on the part of outsiders.

Meat Packing House.

Another shining example of this spirit by which a city is built from within was the building in 1914 of a meat packing house. The farmers of the south had met with the boll weevil and acknowledged defeat. They decided, bankers decided and business men decided that man cannot live by cotton alone. And so they decided to turn to live stock and to do so effectively they had to have a market, and hence the meat packing plant. The local capital which built it operated it until 1917 when it was sold to Swift & Co., who began to enlarge it until today the original investment has increased fifteenfold.

Neither new crops nor old crops are allowed to suffer and languish for lack of markets. Tobacco was introduced as a commercial crop and assumed large proportions. Local capital built a tobacco warehouse and the growth in the size of the crops made it imperative to built another which will open for the 1928 season.

Colquitt's agricultural possibilities are recognized more and more each year by farmers from other sections who emigrate here and now an average crop year produces some $5,000,000 worth of crops which are disposed of locally through a creamery, peanut shelling plant, meat packing plant, grain elevator, pimento pepper canning plant, tobacco warehouses, cottonseed oil mill and the like.

From the insignificent sawmill village which might have died aborning, Moultrie has automatically become a trading center for the surrounding territory by reason of her market facilities. Bank clearings in 1927 amounted to $33,274,610 and indications are that this figure will be exceeded in 1928.

The citizens of Moultrie in 1927 decided that it was time that the venerable structure which had done yeoman duty as a hotel for 26 years be replaced by a modern, fireproof structure. They achieved another high water mark when, unaided by outside capital, $150,000 was raised for the purpose. The city sold $100,000 worth of municipal 4 1-2 per cent bonds at a premium of $2,500 with which to construct a new high school and to make sewer and water main extensions. New business buildings and homes were erected at a cost of $75,000.

Moultrie is constantly building for the future and she has yet to be disappointed in her forecasts. Her leaders have the same vision which those in the early nineties had when they envisioned a city instead of a phantom sawmill village.

The Economics of Illness.

How formidable an item illness is in the list of economic wastes is indicated in a bulletin on "Industrial Health Service" issued by the indurance department of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

An electric service company estimated the cost of illness at $28.50 per employee per year. Another manufacturer placed the loss for each employee at $125 a year. Estimates of loss of time due to illness range from 7 to 9 days per employee. A large store found that employees needing dental work, having uncorrected eye defects, being 15 per cent over or under weight or having defects commonly considered unimportant, lost 12 per ment more time than employees rated as class A who were free from these defects.

Experience has shown that much of the economic waste due to illness can be checked. "One store averaging 4,000 employees over a period of three years," the bulletin continues, "after installing medical supervision, according to their health records, showed a loss reduction in the second year as compared with the first of about 8,000 working days or an estimated saving in wages and compensation alone of $29,094. The third year, when compared with the first year, showed a saving of 16,000 sick days. As a part of these total savings, a campaign against colds was followed by a reduction of 3,143 cases with a saving of 5,495 days giving an estimated reduction in lost wages of $16,814.70."

The number of persons ill in this country at any given time is estimated at 2,000,000.

ELBERTON GRANITE INDUSTRY GROWING

Georgia's granite industry, dating back into pioneer days when the stone was hacked out for local construction wherever it might be found, has taken huge strides within the past few years, especially in the region around Elberton, which has become the center of the industry.

Production in the Elberton district began in 1880, some ten miles south of Elberton. It was a small, uncertain beginning, but it opened the way for a great industry. At that time quarrying granite in this part of the country amounted to breaking up a few medium-sized boulders which were conveniently located. All the drilling was done by hand and the material was used for chimneys or for monumental purposes by the pioneer monumental dealers in this part of the country. The output was used locally at first. A great deal of granite was quarried and used in constructing the bridge piers of the Seaboard Air Line railway. Some of the quarries operating at Elberton now were opened up for this purpose.

The Elberton district consists of a deposit some 15 miles wide and 25 miles long. The quality of this entire deposit is more or less the same throughout, with slight variations in color and texture. In general, it is all a light blue-grey granite of even texture. Some parts of it are somewhat coarser grained than others and some a shade lighter or darker than the others. The general makeup, chemical as well as physical, of any one quarry will be very similar to that of any other quarry in this district.

Excellent for Building.

The Elberton granite is a very excellent material for building and decorative purposes. Because of its remarkable qualities it i sused extensively for monumental purposes. This granite is known throughout the United States and Canada and is used in some of the finest private and public memorials. For example, the Harding memorial erected by the school children in Kansas was made of Elberton granite; also John B. Gordon monument on the grounds of the Georgia state capitol.

The granite industry in the United States was New England born. Boston probably contains the oldest granite structure in the United States. And Massachusetts has long been a leader among the granite producing states. But a considerable amount of Elberton granite has been shipped into Massachusetts, and that fact attests its popularity.

Elberton granite contains an unusually low percentage of iron and lime—the more harmful elements of minerals for building and monumental purposes. These minerals react to the forms of nature and, as a result, considerably modify and weaken the entire mass of the stone. The very low percentage of these minerals in Elberton granite accounts for its ability to stand for such long periods of time without any material change—although exposed to all kinds of weather.

Changes in Industry.

During the 50 years in which granite has been quarried here great changes have come about in the industry in general. These changes have resulted in new uses for granite and have made possible the availability of granite for a great variety of purposes. There has been the transition of the industry from the slow hand process to the machine process. Holes are driven into the granite deposit very quickly by pneumatic machinery. Pneumatic machinery has not only made it easier to quarry granite, but it has increased the demand for rough granite, the raw material out of which monuments are made.

The granite industry in the Elberton district today furnishes employment to about 350 to 500 skilled and unskilled men. The skilled labor is employed in the manufacturing plants and the unskilled largely in the different quarries. There are some 20 quarries now in operation, producing monumental and paving block material—the larger and more adequately equipped quarries producing monumental stock and the smaller ones paving block material. There also are some 10 or 12 finishing plants which manufacture monuments from the raw material.

The average monthly shipments of rough stock and finished and semi-finished work amount to nearly 100 car loads, representing from $30,000 to $70,000. This stone is shipped into 38 states and Canada.

During the past five years the volume of business has been more than doubled. New firms have been opened up, old ones have grown into much larger ones. Great possibilities are in store for this district. The amount of raw material in this deposit is unlimited. The quality is without doubt the very best to be had. Climatic conditions are very favorable, railroad facilities are very adequate. It is quite likely that the present rate of doubling the size of the industry every five years will continue.

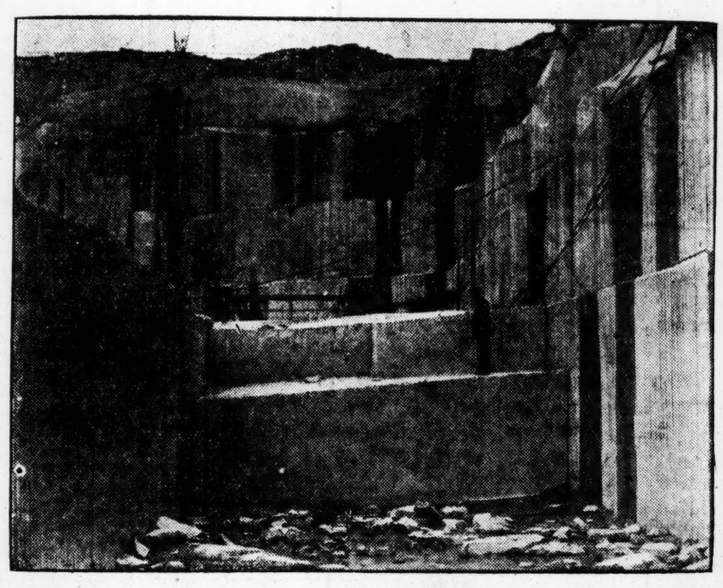
Business and Anti-Trust Laws

The lengthening shadow cast by the anti-trust laws upon the horizon of business will have a conspicuous place in the discussion of national economic affairs by business executives from all sections of the country at the forthcoming annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States at Washington, May 7 to 11.

Whether restrictive legislation of this kind has become, with changing economic conditions, as much of an obstacle to good business enterprise as a check upon bad, is a question for which an answer will be sought. Silas H. Strawn, president of the American Bar association and an equally conspicuous figure in the business world, will deliver an address on "Anti-Trust Law Restraints on Teamwork." William E. Humphrey, chairman of the federal trade commission, will bring up other phases of the question as disclosed in the work of the commission, and Christie Benet, general counsel of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' association, will present the problem from a more intimate business viewpoint in his discussion of the forestalling and handling of trade disputes.

ELBERTON, GA.

The Granite Center of the South



Elberton is located in Northeast Georgia in Elbert county and is the most noted granite area in the Southeast.

Granite is by far the most important deposit in the State of Georgia.

In this section is being produced granite suitable for monumental stone, building exterior, interior, and for decorating purposes as well as for pavement. In other words in this section is found granite suitable for every purpose where granite can be used.

In Elbert county are located twelve granite quarries and five wholesale finishing plants.

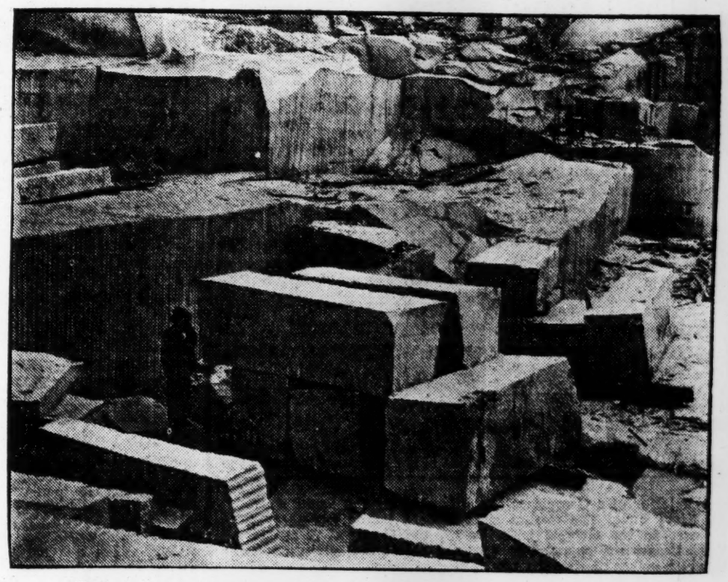
The granite industry of Elbert county was started in 1882 and has been constantly expanding until now. Elbert county granite is known in every State in the Union and in some foreign countries.

It has developed from one small granite quarry operated almost entirely by hand to more than a score that employ between three hundred and fifty and five hundred skilled workers using the very latest equipment costing thousands of dollars.

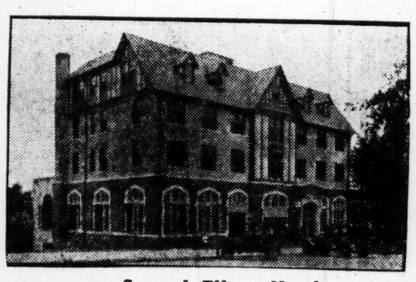
The granite industry of Elbert county is only in its infancy yet its output is more than seventy-five thousand dollars per month.

Elberton not only can boast of its wonderful granite quarries but its ideal temperature, paved streets, schools, churches, recreational and industrial opportunities.

Industrial advantages of Elberton are: Tax Exemption for Five Years; municipal light and water; cost of building is materially lower than in many of the eastern or western states.



Elberton offers good railroad facilities. The Seaboard Air Line Railway, Southern Railway, and Georgia Railroad give outlet to the eastern and southern ports.



Samuel Elbert Hotel



Central High School Showing Nancy Hart Memorial



Street View Showing First National Bank Building

For further information write to

CHAMBER *of* COMMERCE

AND THEN COME TO ELBERTON

CEDARTOWN, GEORGIA

THE CITY OF BIG SPRINGS

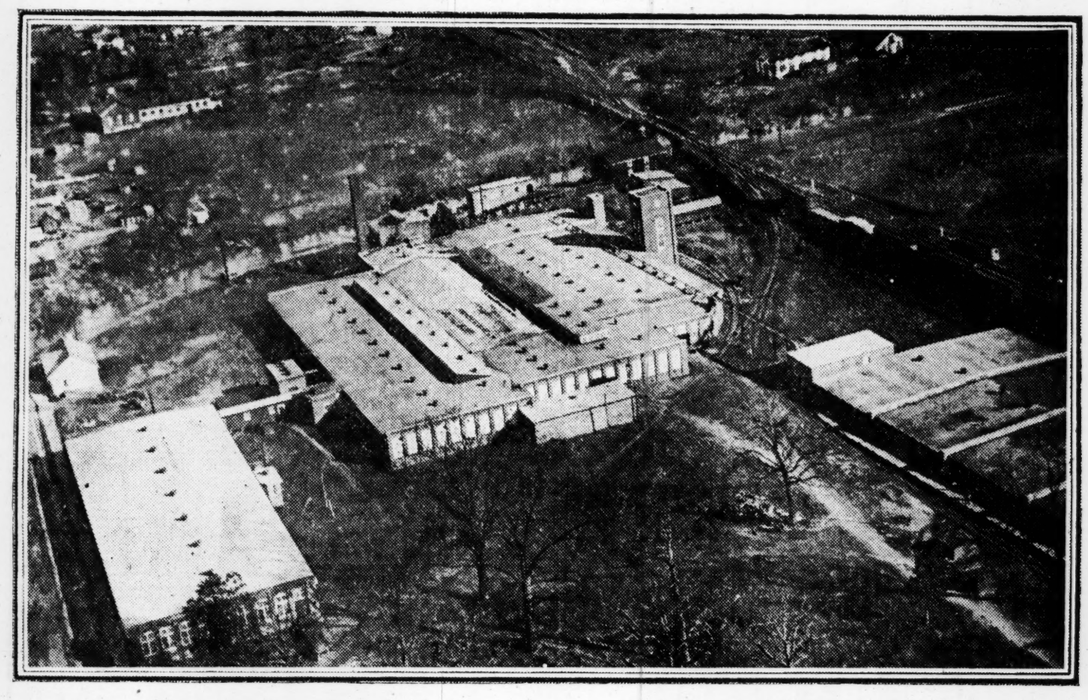
The Mill Center of the

NEW INDUSTRIAL SOUTH

PRESENTS THE MOST SUITABLE MANUFACTURING OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE NATION'S LEADERS

In the counties in Georgia making progress in diversified farming, cattle, livestock and poultry raising, Polk County, of which Cedartown is the capital, stands out with a brilliant record. Within the borders of Polk County, there are 2,056 farms, over two-thirds operated by white farmers, the rest by negro farmers. The total farm acreage is approximately 150,000. There are an additional 20,000 acres of pasture land. Farm land and buildings are valued at more than $4,500,000. Polk County is particularly suited for dairying. Its enormous supply of pure water, together with the vast pasture lands, makes this section the best in Georgia. Polk County has 40,000 bearing apple trees. Cedartown has an altitude of about 900 feet. Its climate is excellent all year round.

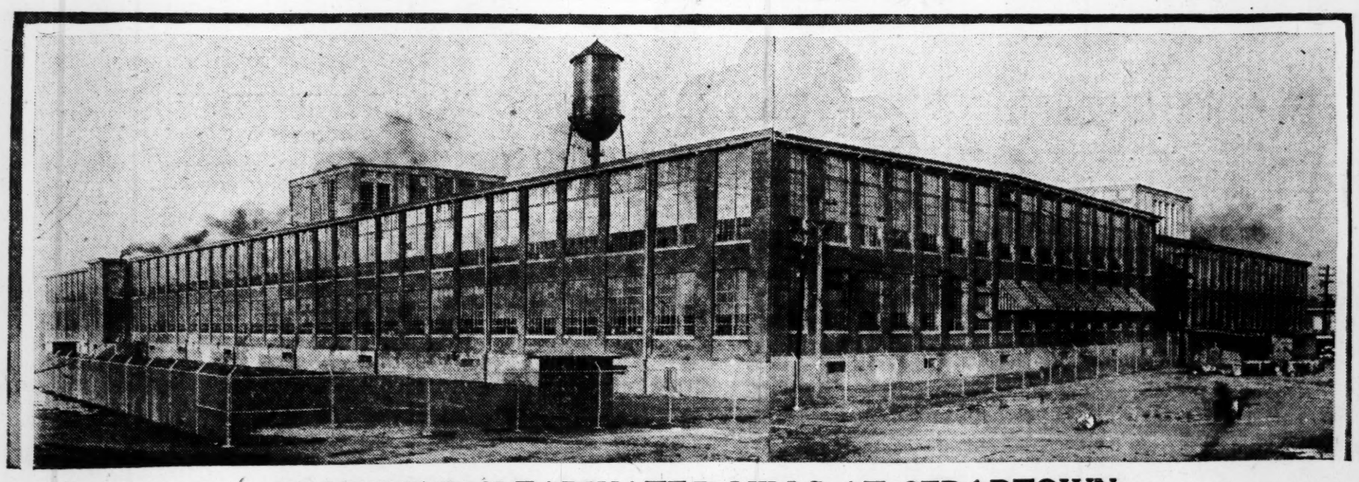
The Seaboard Air Line and the Central of Georgia Railway serve this enterprising city and the Georgia Power & Light Co. supplies the city with power and current. The city is surrounded by iron mines and bauxite, slate and limestone are being developed.



TEXTILE MILLS OF CEDARTOWN COTTON & EXPORT COMPANY

Ideal Mill Locations in Cedartown

Cedartown offers ideal locations for manufacturers. The Central of Georgia and the Seaboard Air Line provide ample railroad facilities. An abundance of pure spring water, flowing by actual measurement from 800,000 to 2,600,000 gallons every 24 hours. Plenty of native American labor. Exemption from taxes for five years (if wanted). Possible financial help (if needed). Detailed information regarding wages, for skilled and unskilled labor, will be gladly furnished upon request. Mills seeking locations in the South shoud investigate the opportunities and advantages offered by Cedartown.



GOODYEAR CLEARWATER MILLS AT CEDARTOWN

Cedartown is all a city can be. It has electric lights, a white way, complete sewer system, water works, paved sidewalks, paved streets, city library, city swimming pool, splendid schools, churches of practically all denominations, theatres and hospitals. The supply of electric current is unlimited. Skilled and unskilled white labor in abundance and good transportation facilities. Two Banks are well able to handle all financial problems. Some of the many diversified industries in Cedartown:

Cedartown Cotton & Export Co.
Goodyear Clearwater Mills
United States Finishing Co.
Standard Cotton Mills
H. K. Reager & Sons
Cedartown Land Improvement Co.
Cedartown Cotton Manufacturing Co.
Southern Extension Mill
Paragon Mill
Cedartown Cotton Co.
Cedartown Warehousing Co.
Wayside Inn, Wayside Laundry
Greater Cedartown Company
Railway Shops of the Central of Georgia Railway
Paper Products Co.
Hightower Lumber & Supply Co.
Cedartown Ice Co.
Southern Cotton Oil Co.
Cedartown Foundry & Machine Shops
Cedartown Home Bakery
Parker-Bunn Fine Confectionery
Standard Printing Co.

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Complete and Authoritative Lines of Midsummer Millinery

Soft Straw Sports Hats—Felt Hats
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Corsage and Dress Flowers
Ribbons—Materials—Trimmings

Mail Orders Given Quick and Expert Attention

M. KUTZ CO.
J. REGENSTEIN CO.
ERNEST L. RHODES CO.

First Railroad in State Chartered a Century Ago

BY R. B. PEGRAM,
Vice President, Southern Railway.

The history of railroad transportation in Georgia is a romantic and intriguing subject and is coeval with the modern development and progress of the state. Prior to the development of rail transportation, commerce clustered around the seaport towns and, from these, pushed back into the country to trading posts at the head of navigation of the navigable rivers.

The people of the south were so entirely wedded to the doctrine of states rights, it is not surprising that the early efforts to provide more efficient means of transportation through the building of railroads should have taken the form of enterprises launched with the idea of serving the interests of individual states and cities, rather than serving the south as a whole.

The principal center of wealth, commerce and culture in the south in the early part of the nineteenth century was Charleston, South Carolina. This city took the initiative in railroad building in the hope of holding commercial supremacy which Savannah, Ga., was beginning to threaten through her superior river connection with the back country reaching to Hamburg, S. C., the head of navigation opposite the city o. Augusta, Ga., this back country having been Charleston's undisputed trade territory.

Longest Railroad.

In December, 1827, a charter was obtained for the South Carolina Canal & Railroad company to open either a canal or railroad from Charleston to Hamburg. In October, 1833, this line, 136 miles long, was placed in operation, being then the longest railroad in the world and most ambitious enterprise of the kind so far undertaken. Charleston dominated the business and political life of South Carolina at the time, and the Hamburg railroad, though a privately owned utility, assumed the importance of a state enterprise, and was operated as such.

The building of this line of railroad immediately excited interest in Georgia and caused apprehension of loss of trade by Savannah. On December 20, 1833, a charter was granted to the Central Railroad & Canal company to build a line from Savannah to Macon, and, on the following day a charter was granted to the Georgia railroad to build a line from Augusta to Athens, with a branch extending to the Chattahoochee river. The branch was completed in 1845 to what is now the city of Atlanta and became the main line, much to the disgust and resentment of the people of Athens who had promoted the road. The Central was completed to Macon in 1843 and, through the Monroe railroad, later the Macon & Western, extended its line to Atlanta in 1846.

Central's Start.

Although the first movements for the construction of a line from Savannah to the interior of Georgia (which eventually became the Central of Georgia railway) were from Macon and met with little encouragement from Savannah, that city was aroused by the inroads Charleston was attempting to make on its trade territory, and the Central developed very largely into a Savannah enterprise.

Likewise, the Georgia railroad was furthered and projected by citizens of Athens and coldly received by the citizens of Augusta; who wished that city to remain a railroad terminus and feared the construction of a line into the interior would make Augusta only a way station. However, when the movement got under way, Augusta took charge, pushed the construction of the line to the Chattahoochee river and left the line to Athens as a relatively unimportant branch. In the meantime, Charleston interests had recognized in the Georgia road an extension of their trade route and gave it support.

It was largely the enterprise and resourcefulness of the men who guided the fortunes of these two remarkable corporations that laid the foundations for the railroad system of the south as it exists today. It was largely through their influence that the state of Georgia was induced to undertake the construction of the Western & Atlantic to connect them with the Tennessee river at Chattanooga. They largely financed the building of the Atlanta & West Point and connecting lines comprising the route from Atlanta to Montgomery and Selma.

The Georgia Railroad company had become the Georgia Railroad & Banking company and now had the hearty support of Augusta and Charleston interests, which, in the beginning, had been cold toward it. Through it help was extended to the companies building the Nashville & Chattanooga and the Memphis & Charleston, which were joined to the Western & Atlantic at Chattanooga and the East Tennessee and Georgia, extending from Dalton, Ga., to Knoxville, Tenn.

Courage of Promoters.

The Central Railroad & Banking company also financed the building of the lines to Columbus, Albany, Fort Gaines and a branch from Gordon to Milledgeville and Eatonton.

The courage and resourcefulness of the promoters of these early railroads, particularly in Georgia, is shown by the fact that in 1833 the Charleston-Hamburg line of the South Carolina Canal & Railroad company had cost $904,499; the Georgia railroad from Augusta to Atlanta, with branch to Athens, cost approximately $3,000,000; the Central from Savannah to Macon $2,500,000; the Western & Atlantic from Atlanta to Chattanooga $6,000,000.

State Aid Given.

While the state of Georgia made no direct subscriptions to the stock of the railroad companies it pledged greater assistance to them in building a railway at state expense to connect their terminal with the Tennessee river and the railways projected beyond, thus tying them to their ultimate goal.

After the paralyzing experience of the civil war the growth of rail transportation was slow. The lines then in existence were crippled, both physically and financially, and a long period of distressing failures and reorganizations followed. However, the courage of our people was undaunted, and as they recovered from this great catastrophe they renewed their efforts to build up what they had and to spread out their railroad systems.

Anderson-Clayton & Co.
COTTON MERCHANTS
ATLANTA, GA.

McKinney Mortgage & Investment Company
839 Hurt Building, Atlanta, Ga.
Real Estate LOANS Insurance
"Nothing Safer Than a Georgia Mortgage"



SEARS, ROEBUCK & COMPANY
Mail Order and Retail Store, Atlanta, Ga.

Population 1910
5,000

INVESTIGATE

Population 1927
27,000

LAGRANGE, GEORGIA

CITY OF ELMS AND ROSES

Superior Advantages
As a Manufacturing and Distributing Point

Ideal climate, ample transportation facilities, direct short routes to South Atlantic and Gulf ports, on route of the famous New York-New Orleans Crescent Limited, high-class labor, raw material, hydro-electric power, tax exemption five years.

Manufacturing and branch distributing houses thinking of locating in Georgia are asked to investigate what LaGrange has to offer.

Dunson Hospital, municipally owned and operated, thirty churches, LaGrange Female College, paved streets.
Swift Fertilizer Works, most modern plant in the South, serving Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi and Louisiana.

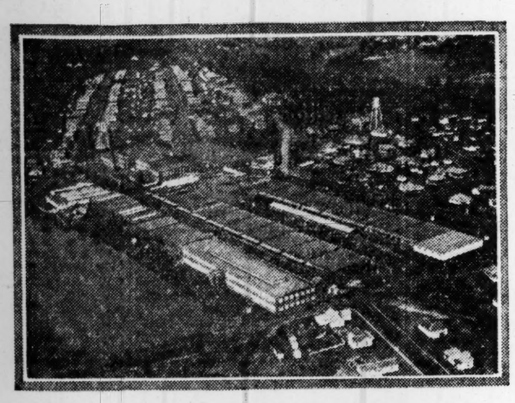
IN THE PAST TEN YEARS FIFTEEN MILLION DOLLARS INVESTED IN MANUFACTURING AND DISTRIBUTING PLANTS

THERE IS A REASON

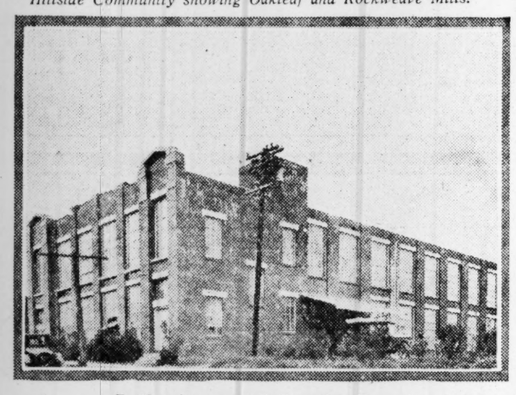
FOR FURTHER INFORMATION WRITE

LaGrange Chamber of Commerce
LaGrange, Georgia

CALLAWAY MILLS



Hillside Community showing Oakleaf and Rockweave Mills.



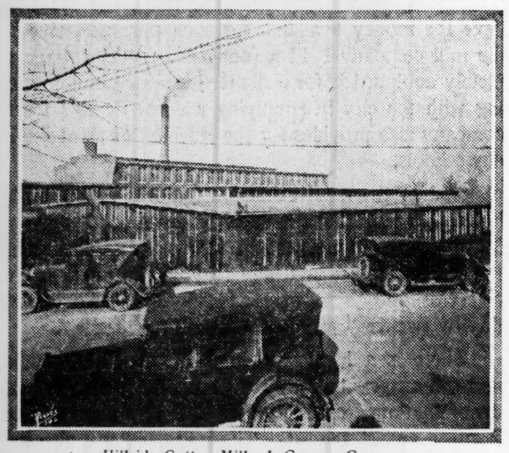
Truline, Incorporated, Roanoke, Ala.



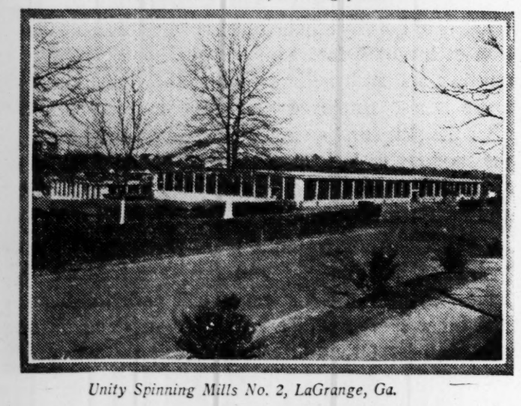
Unity Cotton Mills, LaGrange, Ga.



Manchester Cotton Mills, Manchester, Ga.



Hillside Cotton Mills, LaGrange, Ga.



Unity Spinning Mills No. 2, LaGrange, Ga.

Manufacturers of Cotton

Oval Braided Chenille Rugs
Embossed Chenille Rugs
Cotton Bath Rugs
Jacquard Rugs

■

MEN'S
Sportswear Trousers
Workwear Trousers
Hunting Breeches
Fishing Breeches
Tennis Shorts
Breeches

■

BOYS'
Trousers **Flappers**
Breeches **Shorts**

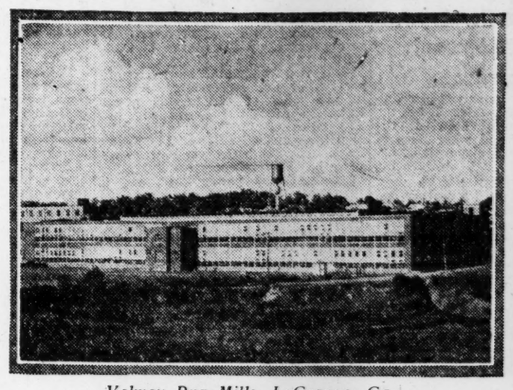
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Laundry Nets
Osnaburg Bags
Cover Duck
Cotton Padding
Table Felt
Twine
Table Tops
Napkins
Canvas Baskets
Canvas Trucks
Canvas Hampers

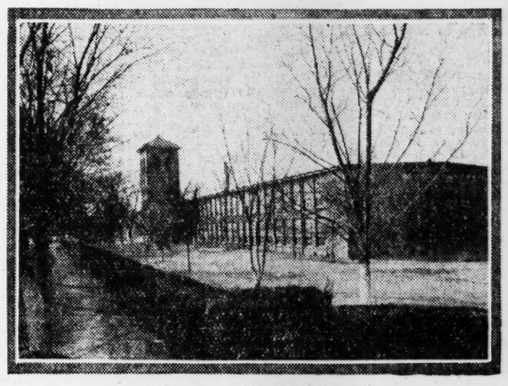
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Washing Cloths
Wiping Cloths

Every Form of Industrial, Mechanical and Commercial Cotton Fabrics



Valway Rug Mills, LaGrange, Ga.



Elm City Cotton Mills, LaGrange, Ga.



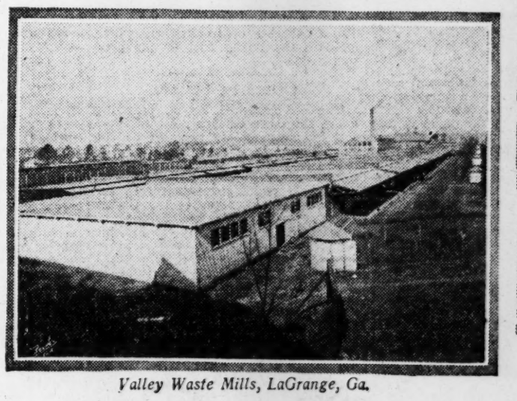
Unity Spinning Mills No. 1, LaGrange, Ga.



Milstead Manufacturing Company, Milstead, Ga.



J. T. Perkins Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.



Valley Waste Mills, LaGrange, Ga.

LAGRANGE, GEORGIA

Columbus Power Builds Up Enormous Textile Industry For Southwest Georgia

More Than a Million Spindles Whirl in Territory Served by Hydro-electric Development.

The student of industrial development would be greatly interested in the peculiar relationship between the growth of textiles and other lines in Columbus and the development of hydroelectric power—each influencing the other to a marked degree.

Columbus was located a century ago in the full knowledge that a city at the head of navigation and at the foot of the great shoals system would be of immense strategic importance.

Many years ago, before the present electrical developments were begun, pioneers predicted that the falls of the river at Columbus would be turning a million spindles. That is true today, there being more than a million spindles operating in the Chattahoochee valley. Columbus, with 18 textile enterprises, has more than half a million of these spindles and, therefore, ranks as the second textile city of the south. West Point, LaGrange, Hogansville, Grantville and Newnan bring the total spindlage to above a million.

In Columbus the number of spindles has quadrupled each 25 years, a tremendous period of growth following the completion of each major electric power project. The exacting requirments of the textile industry, which has predominated as a consumer of power, has so influenced the developments of the Columbus Electric and Power company that its power service today is notable throughout the country for the dependability and uniformity so necessary to the successful operation of textile machinery.

The advantages that have been developed in meeting the requirements of the textile industry have also been a great factor in various other lines of industry requiring power. It is a peculiarity of the industries of Columbus that practically every one of them has been developed from modest beginnings in steadily progressive stages. The power service was necessarily kept ahead of these stages. Some of these plants which began in a very small way are today among the largest in the world, and products of Columbus industries are sold in every market where there is any established barter and trade.

Spend Millions Enlarging Service.

Within the last two years the Columbus Electric and Power company completed undertakings approximating nine million dollars. At the present time the company is engaged in the installation of an additional turbine at Bartlett's Ferry at a cost of $850,000. It has just been announced that the company is planning future development above West Point looking to further increases of power supply and also to control of flood waters. It is stated that the first of a series of dams has been tentatively located, and that preliminary estimates indicate the cost of this first unit will be about $10,000,000.

The Bartlett's Ferry dam and power station represent $7,500,000 of the $9,000,000 program completed within the last two years. The remaining $1,500,000 is represented by new lines and expansions in the southwest Georgia territory of the South Georgia Power company and in connecting that subsidiary with the power developments on the Chattahoochee river at Columbus.

The largest single item of the southwest Georgia program was the construction of the 110,000-volt transmission line from Columbus to the present lines at Americus, a distance of approximately 61 miles, where a big outdoor type substation was erected.

In addition to the line from Columbus to Americus, the South Georgia Power company is building a 44-000-volt line from Americus to the Whitewater plant near Montezuma, and continues on to Marshallville, Perry and Cochran. From Albany, a 44,-000-volt line extends through Sasser to Dawson; from there an 11,000-volt line serves Shellman and Cuthbert, with a future connection west to the Credille hydroelectric plant near Fort Gaines.

Another 44,000-volt extension is being used from Tifton to Ocilla. Vienna, Pinehurst and Unadilla are served by a 11,000-volt line from Cordele. Reynolds and Butler will receive service from an extension of the 11,000-volt line from Whitewater to Potterville.

Hamilton, Chipley and Greenville are served by 11,000-volt lines built by the Columbus Electric and Power company, and an extension is now being constructed from Hamilton to Woodland, Shiloh and Talbottom.

Southwest Georgia Feels Stimulus.

The expansion of the Columbus Electric and Power company over an area of 10,000 square miles of southwest Georgia has opened a wide range of natural resources to development. In this company's territory is already located one of the south's largest cement plants, and in another section served by our lines is developing a project for the manufacture of cement. Within the last year one large limestone quarry has been opened, and still another is in process of formation.

In Randloph county, during the past year, there has been discovered that what was considered a very good commercial lime prospect really is an enormous deposit of travertine of a beauty and quality equal to that brought from Italy.

Small industries, particularly favored by the contract the company makes in southwest Georgia, are springing up in many towns of this new area. They are all proving successful, and experiencing steady growth—a healthy condition particularly appealing to industrial men.

The company has been carrying on a campaign in its new territory which differs radically from the policy of any other utility. While always alert to secure new industries that might be moved to the south, the company maintains the attitude that the real development of this section on a sure steady basis must come as the result of intelligent and persevering efforts on the part of the people already here to make their communities more attractive, to develop and improve agricultural production, grading and marketing—in short, to look and act the part of progressive and successful communities. In furthering this program the company, nearly three years ago, began urging and fostering the organization of county-wide boards of trade to deal with these practical matters of home improvement and development—even supplying working programs and by-laws to to insure ease of operation.

It is probably true that southwest Georgia is more generally engaged in the practical things that mean development than any other section of the country. It is reasonably certain that there is not a cultivatable farm, with a livable house on it, in all of southwest Georgia that is not in cultivation this year. Thoughtful men in these various communities attribute much of this to the seeds of thought planted by this company, and unremitting efforts to sell the idea of development from within to the various communities.

Service Reaches 40 Counties.

The Columbus Electric and Power company and its subsidiary, the South Georgia Power company, render power and lighting service at uniform rates to approximately 40 counties in west-central and southwest Georgia.

The two companies now have in service, or are constructing, a total of 608 miles of high-tension power lines. The Columbus company has 115 miles of 110,000-volt transmission lines and 68 miles of 11,000-volt lines. The South Georgia Power company has now in operation 201 miles of transmission power lines, and is completing the construction of 224 more additional miles, including 63 miles of 110,000-volt lines to Americus, nine miles of 44,000-volt and 66 miles of 11,000-volt lines.

The Columbus company has six sources of power in the Columbus district, including the steam auxiliary plant here, and is connected with the other companies composing what is known as the super-power zone, and through Columbus extends this protection to the territory of the South Georgia Power company. The latter company has three hydro power stations and several stand-by steam plants.

During the year 1926 the electric plants of the Columbus Electric and Power company delivered approximately 240,000,000 kilowatt hours of power. Some days since the Bartlett's Ferry dam was put in service the company has turned out a million kilowatt hours a day. The company could turn out a million and a half kilowatt hours without the use of its steam reserve plant, so that there is an abundance of power to meet the needs of this new territory.

History of Columbus Utilities.

1866—Gas Light company of Columbus organized.

1866—Columbus Railroad company chartered.

1882—Brush Electric Light and Power company organized.

1890—North Highlands Railroad company organized.

1898—Brush Electric Light and Power company, North Highlands Railroad company and Columbus Railroad companies consolidated as the Columbus Railroad company.

1906—The Columbus Power company organized.

1922—Consolidation of the Columbus Railroad company, the Columbus Power company and the Gas Light company of Columbus as the Columbus Electric and Power company.

1924—The Columbus Transportation company organized to operate bus service.

1926—The South Georgia Power company organized.

Plants—	Horsepower.
Bartlett's Ferry	80,000
Goat Rock	40,000
North Highlands	12,000
City Mills	400
Columbus Steam Auxiliary	12,000
Flint Steam Plant	9,000
Albany Steam Auxiliary	1,900
Credille Dam	2,240
Whitewater Dam	555
Americus Steam	1,225
Other Steam Plants	2,000

In addition to connection with other large systems of the southeast there are other possible power developments on the Chattahoochee river that can be brought in when needed.

STATE MILK PRODUCTS SEE GROWING MARKET

H. C. Antrim, president of the Georgia Dairy Products Manufacturers association, is authority for the statement that there is a rapidly growing home market for Georgia milk and dairy products. Atlanta alone is consuming daily 7,200 gallons of whole milk, an increase of about 600 per cent over the amount consumed two years ago.

While no authentic figures are available, it is estimated that between 8,000,000 and 9,000,000 pounds of sour cream is being manufactured into butter. Georgia ice cream factories placed on the market in 1927 1,000,-700 gallons of ice cream.

The Phenix Cheese company produced from Georgia milk Philadelphia Cream cheese to supply their large trade in Alabama, Florida, North and South Carolina and Georgia. To meet this increased demand, a much better grade of cows and an increase of at least 15 per cent in number has occurred during the past 12 months.

A reorganization of the manufacturers' end of the dairy products industry is in process with the certainty that whatever direction this reorganization takes will mean ultimately better products, an increased home demand and a narrowing of the gap that still remains in the amount of about $12,000,000 annually of butter imported from the outside to supply the Georgia demand.

FARM BOY FINDS PIGS BRING IN REAL MONEY

A Worth county boy has proven again that there is money in growing hogs in Georgia. This boy is Edwin Clements, of Warwick, Ga. Edwin joined the Georgia Ton Litter contest in March, 1917, and fed out a litter of 10 pigs under the direction of county agent, H. J. Prance, from March 19, the date the pigs were farrowed, until September 15 or 180 days.

At the end of the 180-day feeding period the 10 pigs weighed a total of 2,523 pounds, and were sold to Swift & Co., of Moultrie, Ga., for 12 1-4 cents per pound, bringing a total of $309.07.

An accurate record of all feed was kept and charged at the market price. The total cost of production, which includes the initial cost of the pigs, was $162.07.

Cities at Grips.

The old-fashioned bonus, parading under the more modern guise of "special inducements" is revealed as the chief figure in inter-community competition by a report submitted to the Conference of Industrial Bureau Managers held under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Without expressing any opinion, the committee says: "The bonus may be deal but verily the special inducement which has taken its place is flourishing mightily and is confined to no particular section of the country nor to small towns alone."

The committee recorded over 200 cities in practicalyl every state which had given or would give special inducements to secure industries. "These cities," the report continues, "range in population from 3,000 to 250,000. We find many cases where special inducements were given and successful industries resulted with the community registering entire satisfaction. We also found a number of economic tragedies. We find that where some of the larger cities state they do not give special inducements that it is common practice for industrial real estate promoters to give free sites, pay moving expenses and make 100 per cent building loans. We do not find the chambers of commerce in these cities registering any protest as to their action.

Highwways and the Tourist:

:: PAXON DESCRIBES SCENES ALONG THE WAY ::

Georgia Has Much To See

BY FREDERIC J. PAXON,
President Atlanta Convention and Tourist Bureau.

What has Georgia to offer the motor tourist as he speeds through the state? Shall this bit of the long, trail be considered just another few hundred miles to be covered, or shall he pause along the way and see Georgia for its own sake?

Perhaps if we knew George better ourselves, we could answer those questions more readily and more enthusiastically. For Georgia does have something to interest the motor tourist, from the Blue Ridge to the marshes of Glynn.

Perhaps, when Georgia lawmakers have gained a statewide vision, when they begin to think in terms of state highways instead of roads in "my county," we can make an even stronger appeal to the tourist. There is little appeal in a landscape when one is plowing through mud.

But for the purposes of this article let us forget the troublous topic of cross-state highways, of hard surfaced roads, and even ignore the comparative merits of rival routes. Let us think for a time of what Georgia has to offer the motor tourist besides paths to Florida. For certainly the goal is not everything; the man in a hurry to reach Miami or Tampa may take a fast train. He prefers the automobile because he finds pleasure in what he sees along the way. But think how little he actually sees—because he does not know what he is seeing. A knob on the Dixie highway may be to him a signal that he is an hour from Atlanta and a comfortable hotel room; how can he know that it is Kennesaw mountain, where General Leonidas Polk fell, where one of his own ancestors perished? Who is to inform him that he has piloted his car along the route over which Sherman fought his way, where every milestone marks the site of hot fighting?

Points of Interest.

"Mile by Mile Through Georgia" might be the title of a book too vast in scope to be read along the way. But even in this brief article I can touch upon some of the points of real interest along the various highways which will suggest others. And why cannot every town and every county arrange to provide tourists, in some way, such interesting information about the surrounding country that when they return to their homes they will have something to remember about Georgia besides the dust and mud, the detours and the bumps?

Let's start down the Dixie highway, with our visitors from the west. They will learn in Chattanooga of Lookout Mountain, though they may believe it is in Tennessee, whereas much of it is Georgia soil. If they come by Dalton they will cross Missionary Ridge, well marked by the government; through Ringgold, where Cleburne attacked Hooker and saved the Confederate supplies, with its antebellum railroad station still standing. They will see Calhoun, which was almost entirely destroyed in the war, with its beautiful park, and they may learn of the pioneer efforts of the women's clubs there to beautify their town. They will come into Bartow county, with its wealth of minerals; past Cassville and its cemetery of 200 unknown soldiers. And of course, in Dalton itself they will be in the heart of history, for in its center is Fort Hill, built and occupied by Union troops, and some old-timer in the court house yard will gladly, if he is asked, point out a dozen spots worthy a page in history.

If the Dixie highway travelers prefer the Rome route they will find a path equally interesting in its historic background. Through Chickamauga park they will drive, over the battlefield itself, with its magnificently kept roads, the monuments to the valor of soldiers from their home states. Chickamauga, too, is in Georgia, though generally looked upon as a suburb of Chattanooga. Through Lafayette and Summerville they will journey, past the land the Cherokees and the home of Sequoyah, the Indian who invented the Cherokee alphabet. Coming into Rome, unless they speed too fast along that fine highway, they will see an arch which marks the entrance to Martha Berry's wonderful school, where they may turn in and gain some idea of the work accomplished by the indomitable energy and faith of "the Sunday Lady of Possum Trot." Why, there are thousands of well-to-do tourists who have read of that school, who perhaps have contributed to it, who pass within a few yards of its buildings and farms and never realize it until they are many miles beyond.

Historic Rome.

And there is Rome, with the home of the first Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, and the memory of Henry Grady, and the Indian mounds; a little city which has sent out into the world a remarkable number of men who won national recognition. Then Kingston, where 150 union soldiers are buried in the back yard of a home which was a war hospital. And by either route they will come to Cartersville, the home of the Rev. Sam Jones, whose fiery gospel made him known around the nation; of Bill Arp, one of our early humorists; where lives Mrs. Rebecca Felton, the only woman to become a United States senator; and the center of one of the richest mineral deposits—bauxite, ochre, manganese—in the world.

Southward they will come past Kennesaw mountain, soon to become a trust; into Marietta with its national cemetery and its beautiful park in the center of its public square, across the muddy Chattahoochee, of which Sidney Lanier sang so eloquently, past the fast-disappearing breastworks of the 'sixties, and, if properly directed, into the road which leads into Paces Ferry and Peachtree, past beautiful estates and suburban homes and on into Atlanta—which has truly become the "Gate City," because from north and east and west the great highways to Florida converge here, and here will pause the tourists for a night's rest before resuming their journey. Why can't we make a special effort to induce them to spend all next day with us, for surely Atlanta is something more than a way-station!

I have begun with the highways leading into Georgia from west and north, because we Atlantans prefer to welcome the guest rather than bid him farewell, and I have touched first upon the Dixie highway because of its wealth of history. But the other routes, though not so marked by battle, are equally rich in interest.

A vast proportion of those motorists will choose the Appalachain Scenic highway, passing through the beautiful mountains of North Carolina and into Georgia just beyond Blairsville. Here they will be in the heart of the Blue Ridge; in a county which has prospered despite its absence of railroads; near Young Harris college and its great work. They will be in a country which is almost 100 per cent Anglo Saxon; whose people's ancestors fought at King's mountain; who battled with Indians and wild animals and built their homes in the wilderness.

Mountain Views.

Here, from Blairsville south, they will be in sight of Enotah mountain, the highest point in Georgia; and by a fine highway they will cross the mountains through Neel Gap, at an altitude of 3,108 feet, and the highest point on the state highway system, a well-graded, wonderfully engineered road, fittingly named for the engineer of the highway department who mapped it out and made its completion possible. No Georgian who owns a motor car should fail to cross Neel gap; it will be a revelation to him of the scenic beauty of our northern region.

If the tourist chooses, he may turn aside from the official route to pass through Dahlonega, whose great "gold rush" preceded the California boom of forty-nine, where the government for years maintained a mint, now a part of the agricultural college building; whose soil is still rich in gold. They may continue on through Cumming, if they like, and find in Forsyth county a land where hardly a wage earner is known, where almost every man tills his own soil; where not half a dozen servants are to be found, and no negroes; a county without a railroad, and yet which has prospered. They will pass into Roswell and see Bulloch hall, the home of Theodore Roosevelt's mother, and Barrington hall, the seat of the Barrington King family, and may learn something of the state in which lived those early aristocrats of the coast cities whose lumbering carriages took them by easy stages to those summer mansions in the Georgia hills, more than 300 miles away, a journey of as many days as we count the hours since the motor car abolished distances. And thence, over concrete highways, into Atlanta.

If these tourists stick to the official route they will miss Dahlonega and Rosewell, but they will pass through Cleveland and its ancient public square and into the great apple country of Georgia. They will be on the border, too, of one of the south's great hydro-electric developments. Soon they will enter Gainesville, one of the most enterprising and beautiful of Georgia towns, with the mountains in the background, with lovely homes and well-kept lawns. They will pass great textile mills, evidence of the south's industry; and Brenau college, a token of its culture. And on into Buford, where the factories built up by Bona Allen and his sons supply a vast proportion of the nation's leather, and to Lawrenceville, filled with traditions of the old south—and then they will shut off their motors and stand in silence at the foot of Stone Mountain and its great sculptures, before hurring on to Atlanta and their tubs.

Through Carolinas.

There will be many tourists from the east whose path will lead them into Georgia by Greenville and Anderson and the Bankhead highway, entering the state at Hartwell over the Savannah river bridge. Surely they should be told of Nancy Hart, that stalwart heroine of the Revolution, who captured a band of tories; where a mysterious blow directed at a popular figure during a militia drill inspired the question: "Who Struck Billy Patterson?" a question unanswerable to this day, though the last will and testament of Mr. Patterson, still on official record, leaves a reward of $1,000 to the man who could apprehend the miscreant.

This road, too, leads through Royston, the home of the redoubtable Ty Cobb, baseball's frst millionaire player. And soon the tourists will reach Athens where a day might easily be spent in visiting the university and Lucy Cobb institute and the State Agricultural college; in seeing the double-barreled cannon and hearing its story, and in seeing the "tree that owns itself." Here our friend from the east in search of southern atmosphere will find it to the fullest extent; beautiful colonial homes and wide, well-kept lawns; negro mammies and wrinkled old butlers; here they may chat with men who knew Benjamin Hill and Henry Grady, may hear of Dr. Crawford Long and his discovery of anesthesia. He was born at Danielsville, along this same highway. They will be in no hurry to leave Athens—if they are told of something beyond its filling stations and the way to Atlanta beyond.

Main Roads Here.

Those are the main roads into Atlanta. But, we regret to say, most of our guests will speed on toward Florida. Can we not tell them something of the country which they will pass, that those in the rear seats at least, may see something beside the road? Certainly, we canont in this article describe in detail each county and each town through which they will pass, but perhaps a few "high spots" may be touched upon.

Let us first escort them to Macon—over a highway which will be paved all the way, it is promised, before they return next spring. There is history, too, along this route, for there was fighting at Jonesboro and Lovejoy and Hampton. At Griffin, the "Turkish Towel Town," with its busy factories, a lovely little city, too. Forsyth, with Bessie Tift college, has its points of interest, and Macon itself is rich in things to see. If they are bound for Waycross and Jacksonville, they will drop down to Perry, through the Georgia peach county and Hawkinsville, with its beautiful bridge, a memorial to the heroes of the world war. They might be interested in knowing of the lost town of Hartford, just across the Ocmulgee, once a great trading post with the Indians, but now vanished from the face of the earth. They will pass Eastman, with its artesian wells and lovely homes, and McRae, the center of hot Indian fighting in Georgia's early days. They will see evidences of the state highway department's work in the great new bridge which has replaced the old Lumber City ferry, and at Waycross will find a flourishing little city where railroads meet, where a splendid road leads to the Florida line, and where they may pause, if they will, for a visit to the great Okefenokee swamp, still the home of the deer and the bear and the scene of a big timber industry.

There are other routes to Florida, too, and many variations of each, for south Georgia has many excellent dry weather roads and each has its boosters. There is space here, however, only to outline those most traveled, and we may next take up the road to Lake City, the western gateway to Florida. Some will journey from Griffin through Zebulon and down to Ellaville and Americus, and they should pause for a visit to the famous Andersonville military prison, still preserved by the government. They will see Albany and its pecan groves and the enterprising farms of Dougherty county. They may cross to Tifton and down through Adel and the new tobacco country, where cotton has been given a back seat, or they may descend through Camilla, pausing for one of those famous chicken pie dinners; into Thomasville, with the estates of the northern millionaires, and on to Tallahassee and the west coast. Many of these tourists, however, will go by Perry and Vienna, into Cordele, a town which sprang up overnight with the advent of the railroad; on through Ashburn, the birthplace of the "Turner county plan," which made the hen, hog and cow take the place of cotton by a common-sence cooperation of banker, merchant and farmer combined with a cooperative marketing system. They will see Valdosta, one of the most flourishing cities of south Georgia.

Our tourists bound from Atlanta to Florida will hardly turn aside from their route to visit some of the most interesting sections of Georgia, and this is to be regretted. Think of the interesting points they might see if they would go to Eatonton, where "Uncle Remus" grew to young manhood; Milledgeville, the former capital, with its antebellum buildings and its fine colleges; Louisville, another capital of early days, with its old slave market still standing in the main street, and Savannah itself, most beautiful of southern cities, with a charm all its own.

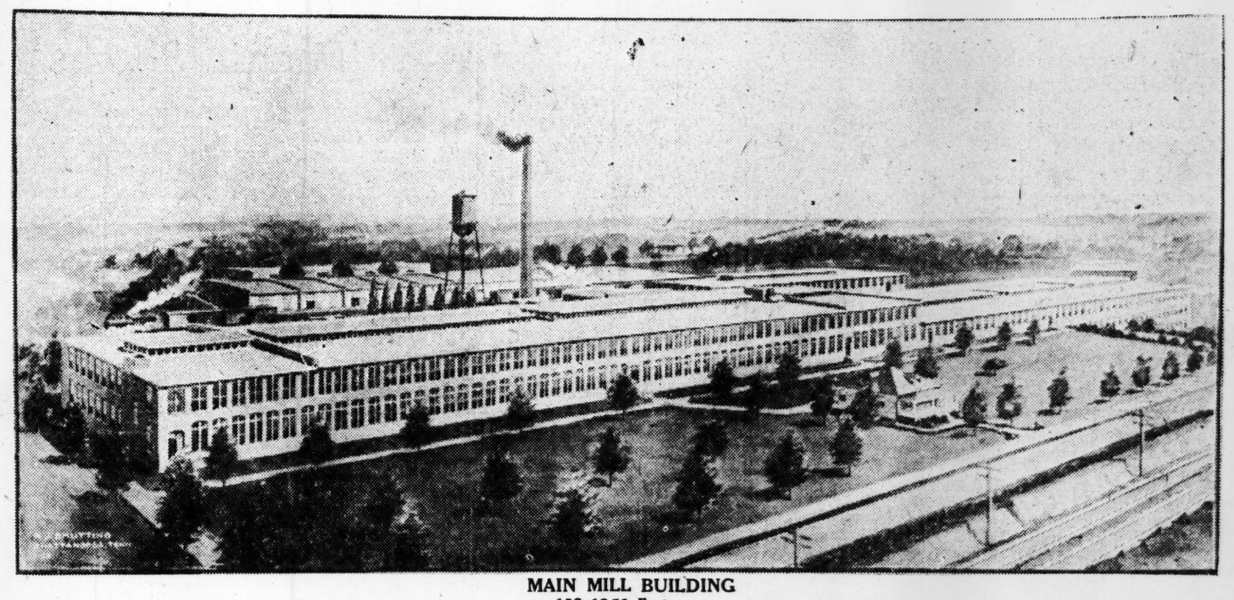
Georgia Opportunities.

Only a glance in passing has been given in this article. There is hardly a town, certainly not a county, in all the state which is not worthy a page of type. I have not touched upon the things which would interest a midwest farmer seeking a new home with a year-round season and good farm lands at prices within reach. I have not touched upon opportunities for industry, for investment, for settling down and becoming Georgia citizens. There are thousands upon thousands of Florida visitors who have no intention of living in Florida but who are potential Georgians; many a farm could be sold them if they were told, as they pass by, of the opportunities awaiting them.

We Atlantans are proud of Atlanta, and we know our city fairly well. We profess to be proud of Georgia—but too many of us know Georgia too little. Our children are being taught about Georgia—through textbooks. But they would learn vastly more—and so would we—if we would take them, every now and then, for motor trips which would in the course of time touch every corner of our state—not hurried dashes with stops only for gasoline, but leisurely journeys with visits to battlefields and historic spots, old plantations and new industries; overnight stops in little towns, side trips to places of interest here and there. We would know Georgia then—and when our visitors inquired the way we could tell them something more than the smoothest road and the shortest distance to the Florida line.

DUNSON MILLS

LAGRANGE, GA.



MAIN MILL BUILDING
132x1250 Feet

THE DUNSON MILLS on the eastern outskirts of the city is seen as one approaches from Atlanta either by automobile or train. The Mill building is a very attractive one of the one and two-story type, made of red brick with white trim, and is one of the largest buildings of its kind in the South today, being 132 feet wide and 1,250 feet long, and with all manufacturing processes under one roof.

This Mill was organized and built during 1910-1911 by the late J. E. Dunson, the late J. M. Barnard, A. H. Cary and others, incorporated with a capital stock of $500,000. It has been a remarkably successful enterprise, and has the distinction of having paid substantial dividends since its first year of operation. W. S. Dunson, the present Treasurer and General Manager, has been with the company since its organization, supervising the lay-out of the plant during its construction, styling and organizing the fabrics to be made, and was Superintendent of the plant until 1918 when he was made Treasurer and General Manager. It is due largely to his foresight, good judgment and business acumen that the mill holds such an enviable place in the textile world today.

Starting with 20,000 spindles and 400 looms, the company doubled the size of its buildings in 1923, installing at that time 10,000 additional spindles and 200 looms. In 1926 the manufacturing capacity was further enlarged until they now have 40,000 spindles and 900 looms in constant operation, with a weekly output of 200,000 pounds of cloth, consisting of single and double-filled ducks, drills, twills and osnaburgs, all of which are used by the specialty manufacturing and converting trade. From 20,000 to 25,000 bales of cotton are used each year, and the annual payroll is approximately $500,000.

The homes for Dunson employees make a most attractive mill village, with its wide shaded streets, paved sidewalks, curbs and gutters. The houses, of three, four and five-room type, painted white with green roofs, each on a lot 50x150 feet, which gives ample room for gardens, cows and chickens, shelter more than 300 families of contented and loyal workers. Every home has electric lights and running water; and only twenty-five cents per room per week is charged for rent by the company.

The company also built and owns its splendid two-story brick, furnace-heated school building, with an auditorium for public gatherings on the second floor, and until the school became a part of the city public school system operated and maintained a seven-grade grammar school. The building is now rented by the city from the mills. As the city did not have the money available for such purposes, five years ago the mill company built a four-room model cottage and completely equipped it for a domestic science building, co-operating with the city in supplying a domestic arts teacher. The company also provides for the teaching of sight-singing in the day schools.

One of the most attractive features of the entire village is the Kindergarten. This is a small octagon-shaped building, nestling among beautiful flowers and shrubs in a white latticed enclosure; and here fifty to sixty tots from three to five years of age are most carefully and lovingly trained each day by two very efficient and faithful teachers.

There is a handsome brick church in the village, built and fully maintained by the Company for the use of the two denominations represented in the community; namely, the Baptists and Methodists. The mill company also pays a substantial part of the monthly salaries of the two pastors. The teachers of the city school in the village are also paid a nominal sum each month for visiting in the homes, holding mothers' meeting, and such welfare work as they may do. A registered nurse is also employed as visiting nurse, not only to look after the sick employees, but to go into the homes and teach the mothers to look after the sick and to prevent illness as well. This nurse co-operates with the physicians in every way and assists them when necessary.

The Company fosters a brass band, furnishing a salaried instructor, instruments, uniforms, sheet music, etc. They have also provided a spacious ball park for their ball team and other sports, with a covered grandstand on one side of the grounds. Group Life Insurance is carried on the lives of all employees entirely without cost to them.

The officers of the Company are: J. E. Dunson, Jr., President; A. H. Cary, Vice President; W. S. Dunson, Treasurer and General Manager; Richard Hutchinson, Secretary; Alfred C. Dunson, Superintendent. All of the officers reside in LaGrange.

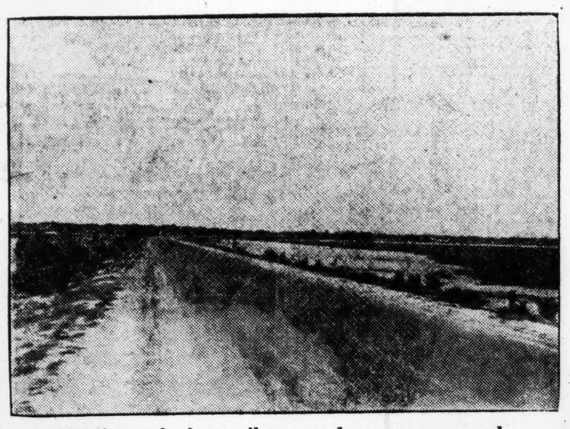
St. Simons Island, Brunswick, Ga.

THE ALL-YEAR PLAYGROUND

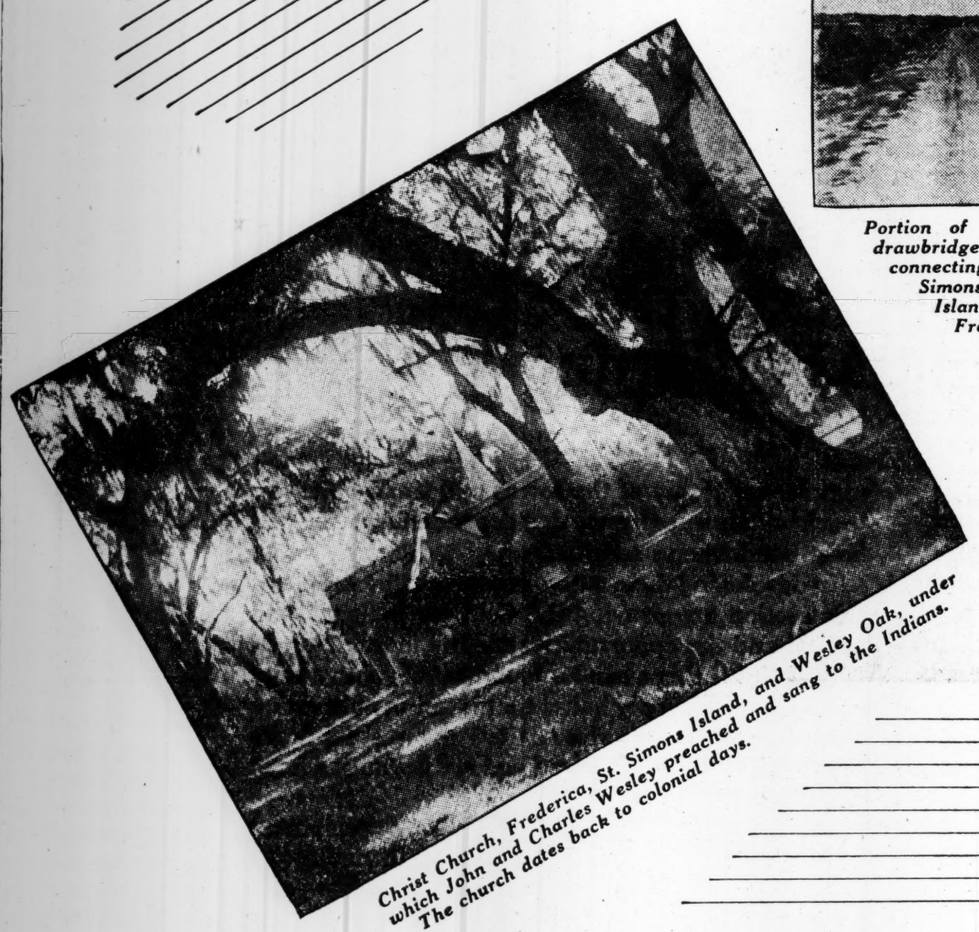
OF THE

SOUTHEAST

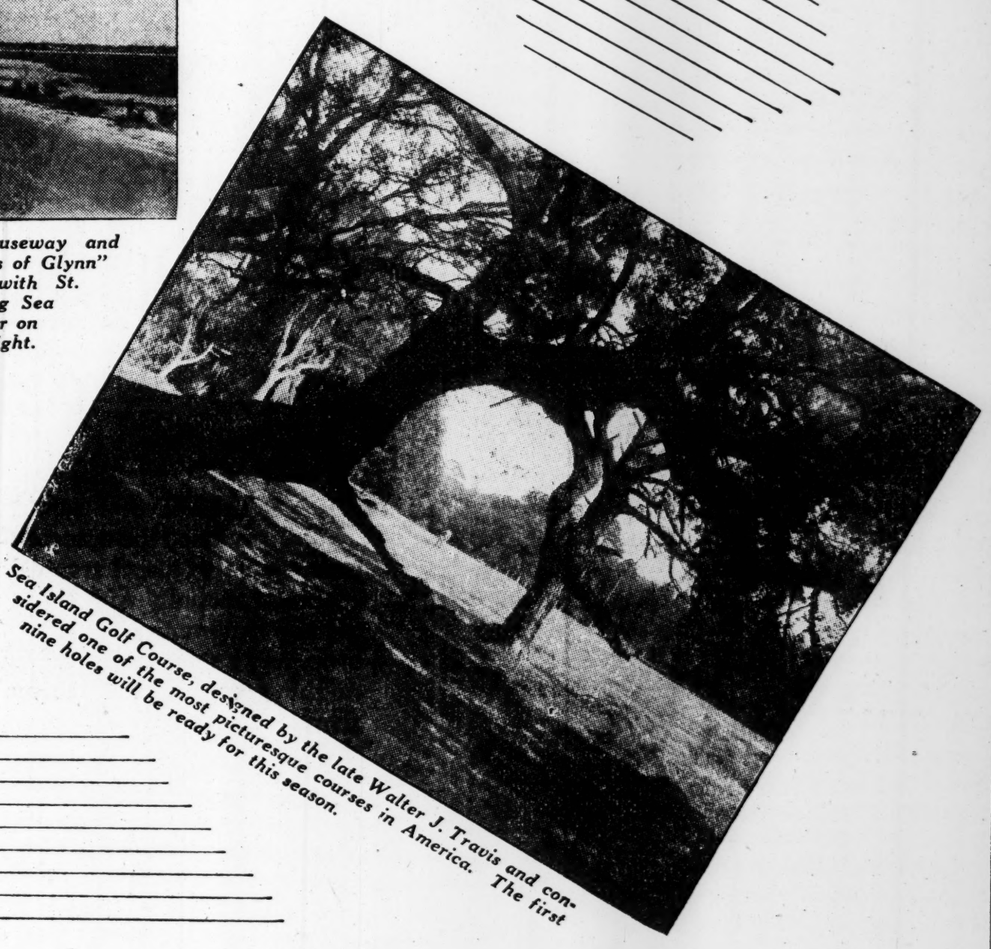
Hard rock roads and drawbridges lead across "THE MARSHES OF GLYNN" to this picturesque, historical island on which Glynn county commissioners of roads and revenue just built a $75,000 county pavilion and pier, the most elaborate of its kind on the southeast Atlantic. This magnificent casino and pier is expressly dedicated to the use and enjoyment of the people of the community as well as visitors to St. Simons Island. Plenty of parking space and ample picnic grounds have been provided. Regular dances are being held, fishing and boating is popular, and the golf links and yacht club are drawing great crowds. Over 20 miles of paved roads lead to many interesting historical points on the island that date back to colonial days.



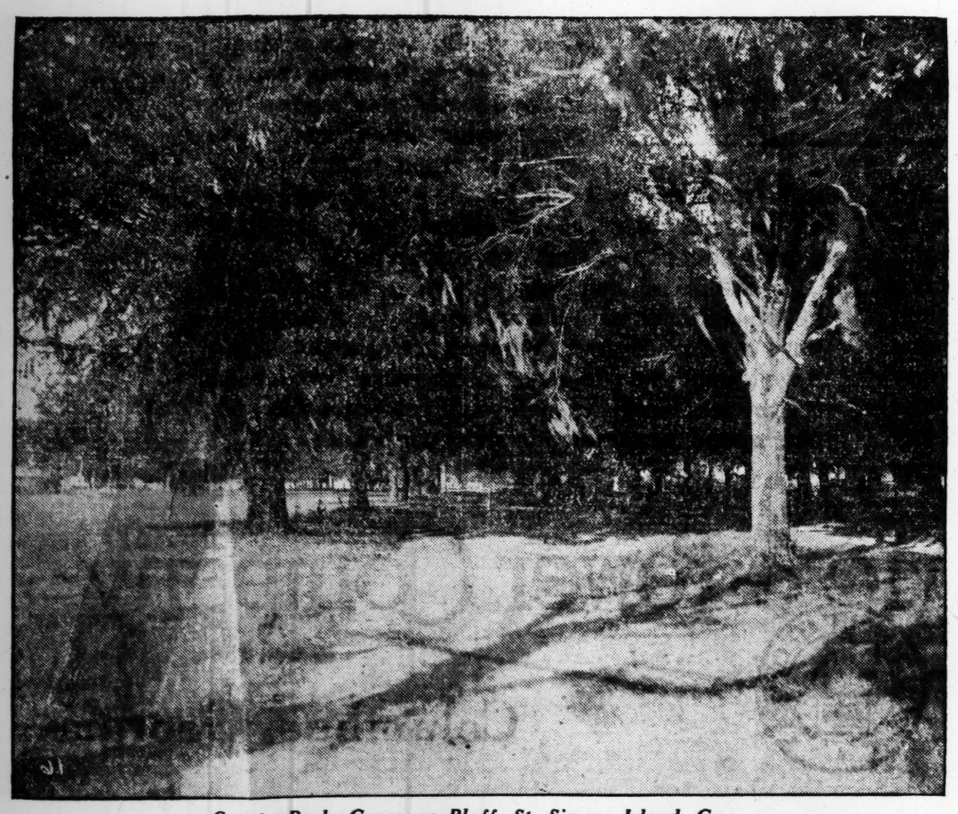
Portion of four-mile paved causeway and drawbridges across the "Marshes of Glynn" connecting Brunswick, Ga., with St. Simons Island, and showing Sea Island Yacht Club and pier on Frederica River at the right.



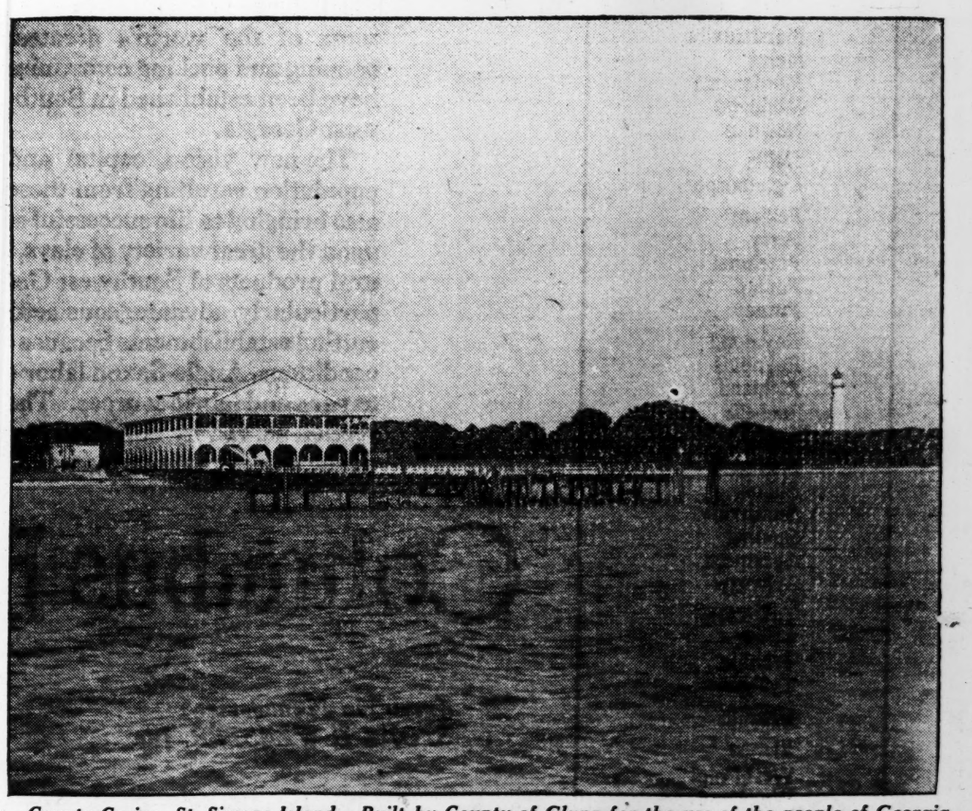
Christ Church, Frederica, St. Simons Island, and Wesley Oak, under which John and Charles Wesley preached and sang to the Indians. The church dates back to colonial days.



Sea Island Golf Course, designed by the late Walter J. Travis and considered one of the most picturesque courses in America. The first nine holes will be ready for this season.



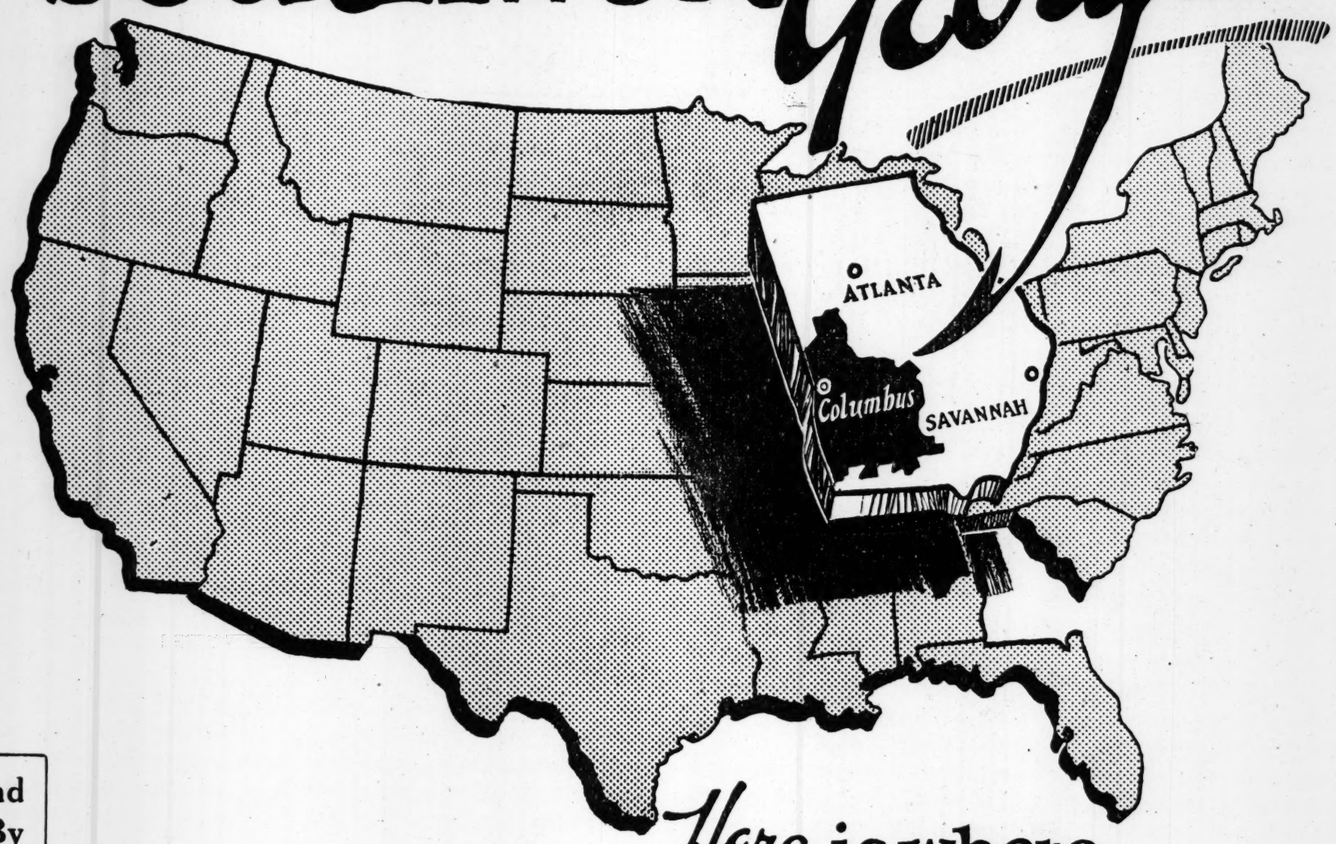
County Park, Gascogne Bluff, St. Simons Island, Ga. One of the many parks on St. Simons Island, owned by the county.



County Casino, St. Simons Island. Built by County of Glynn for the use of the people of Georgia. Fishing Pier, Bath Houses, Dancing Pavilion.

City Commissioners of Brunswick, Ga. :-: Commissioners of Roads and Revenue, Glynn County, Ga.

Southwest Georgia



Here is where the Nation's next great development is beginning

Small Cities and Towns Served By Our Power Lines

Albany
Americus
Arabi
Ashburn
Baconton
Buena Vista
Butler
Chipley
Cobb
Cochran
Columbus
Cordele
Cuthbert
Dawson
DeSoto
Eldorado
Flintside
Fort Gaines
Grantville
Greenville
Hamilton
Hogansville
LaGrange
Leesburg
Lenox
Leslie
Lumpkin
Marshallville
Meigs
Montezuma
Moreland
Newnan
Ocilla
Oglethorpe
Pelham
Perry
Pinehurst
Poulan
Putney
Raymond
Reynolds
Richland
Rochelle
Sasser
Shellman
Shiloh
Smithville
Sumner
Sycamore
Sylvester
Talbotton
Tifton
Trimble
TyTy
Unadilla
Vienna
West Point
Woodland

CITIZENS of Southwest Georgia are capitalizing the natural elements of growth and prosperity that are characteristic of the section, proceeding rationally with those resources which supply the community income. In this area a money crop may be produced each month for nine months of the year, and the income for the other three months derived from live stock and by-products of the farm. The goal of Southwest Georgia is profitable farm production 12 months of the year—and it is steadily being realized through attention to improved production, by proper grading and by efforts toward better market methods. This improved and increasing production is bringing a normal development of food packing industries. Within the last year or so branches of some of the world's greatest canning and packing companies have been established in Southwest Georgia.

Balanced Growth; General Prosperity

The new vision, capital and population resulting from these practical steps are also bringing to life successful small industries based upon the great variety of clays, woods and other natural products of Southwest Georgia. This area is a particularly advantageous setting for knitting and cutting establishments because of its attractive living conditions, Anglo-Saxon labor supply and proximity to yarn and fabric sources. The power service in the section served by our lines is adequate to meet any development that may come. The largest industries may locate at any of the towns and small cities we reach with full assurance that dependable power will be at hand when needed.

In developing their native resources, the people of this section are proving the field for industry and capital and the opportunities for the individual. It is doubtful if there can be found in this entire area a farm with a livable house that is not in cultivation this year, and within the last few months hundreds of new citizens have located and are beginning farm development.

Indications are that the next great development of this country is already under way in Southwest Georgia, and the next few years are going to be rich in results for those that come now to establish themselves on a firm basis. Land values are surprisingly low. Practically every county in Southwest Georgia has a live county-wide organization giving its attention to home matters, which makes it easy for the prospective settler or industry to secure intelligent co-operation in working out plans to locate in this section.

A letter to this company, outlining your plans, will put you in touch with the proper people in those sections most nearly meeting your requirements. We have a handsome 16-page rotogravure booklet on Southwest Georgia to mail you if you request it. All correspondence treated in strict confidence.

Columbus Electric & Power Company

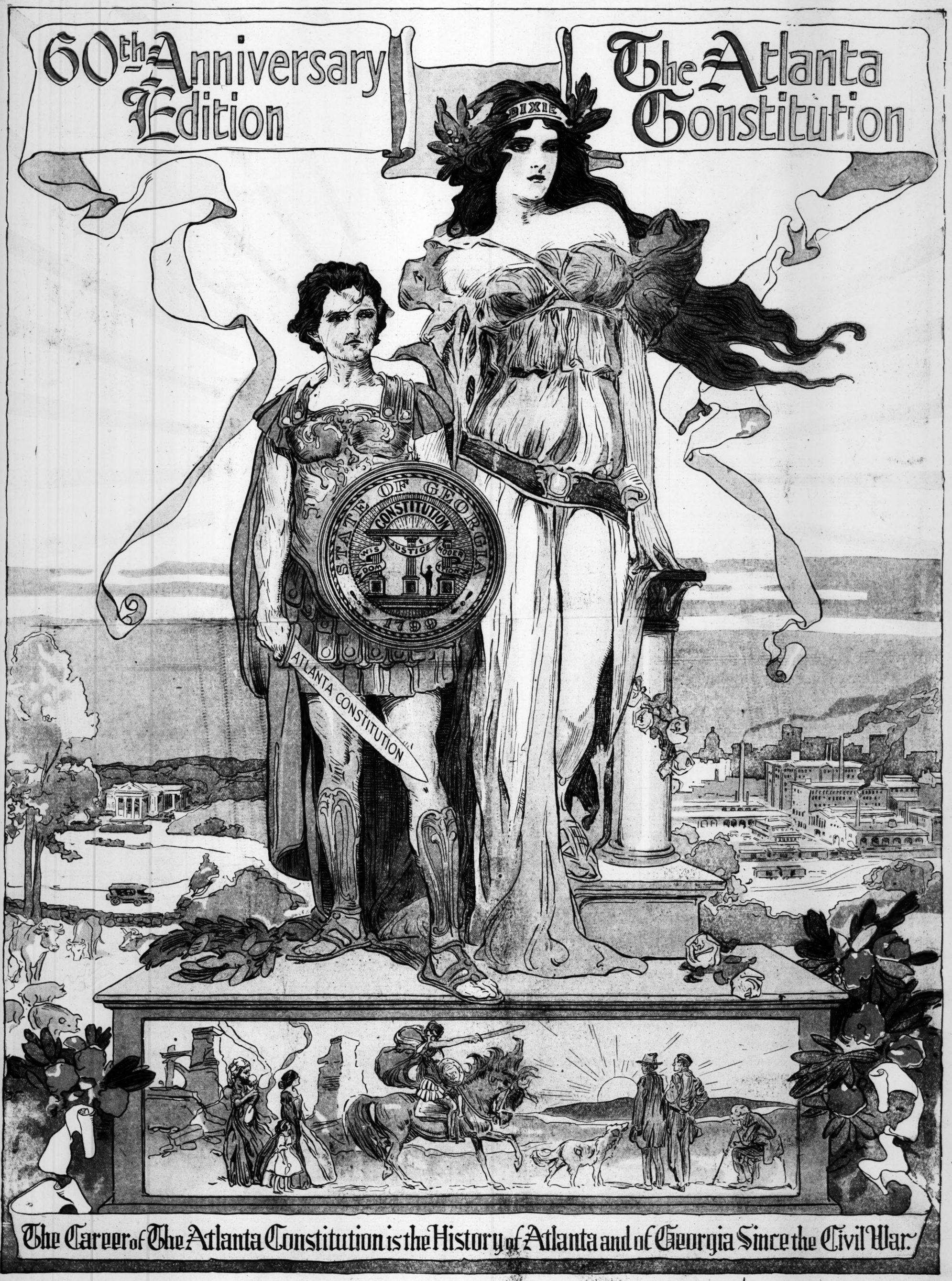
Executive Management
STONE & WEBSTER, Inc.

SOUTHWEST GEORGIA

Columbus, Georgia

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

ATLANTA, GA., THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 14, 1928.



The CONSTITUTION'S Sixtieth Anniversary Edition --*and* WHY

Very few newspapers have enjoyed the privilege of celebrating their sixtieth anniversaries.

No other newspaper in America, in celebrating any anniversary of its birth, can, in the telling of its own story, write as nearly as The Constitution the absolute history of its state and city for the same period.

The Constitution was born when Atlanta still was in ashes, Georgia devastated by invading armies. Since that day, the history of The Constitution has been the history of Atlanta, of Georgia, of the South.

When The Constitution printed its first issue, Georgia was in the hands of the "carpetbaggers." Negroes just freed from slavery were in control of the state government, plunging the state into debt, enforcing their mandates with the bayonet, ignoring the constitutional rights of the people.

The Constitution took its very name from its determination to fight for a return to the people of their constitutional liberties, to restore order out of chaos; to bring back to Georgia people the administration of Georgia government.

From the first, The Constitution was a state institution, devoted to the upbuilding of Georgia. As similar conditions arose in other Southern States, The Constitution took up the battle on their behalf, and as its influence spread afield, it soon was recognized as a Southern institution. And when the long fight for the restoration of a people's rights was won, then The Constitution led in a great crusade for peace between the states in fact as well as in name. It became the foremost advocate of fraternity among the states, a pleader for complete unification, for friendship and brotherly love. And through its leadership of that movement, The Constitution sprang into nation-wide prominence and came to be a national institution. It has never lost that position; and today, as in the 'Sixties, it is nationally recognized as a spokesman for the South.

Never in those sixty years of regeneration has there been written a chapter of history of Atlanta or of Georgia with which The Constitution has not been intimately connected. The Constitution has always looked forward; it has always pointed the way toward progress; in agriculture and industry, in education for white and black, for better living conditions, better highways, better farming methods. Always it has worked with the people for the upbuilding of city, state and South. It has ever been a builder; never a destroyer. It has been an optimist—and its faith in the future of its own section has been justified a hundred-fold in its sixty years of endeavor.

So carefully and completely has The Constitution recorded from day to day the march of events in its city and state, that if all other printed matter in the world were suddenly destroyed, the history of Atlanta and of Georgia from 1868 to 1928 could be told from its treasured files—a history, too, written on the scene and at the time, and not only accurate but throbbing with interest.

Isn't a history of that kind worth writing?

And is it to be wondered, that as the result of these years of effort in behalf of the upbuilding of city, state and section, The Constitution is now enjoying the gratifying reward of having the largest circulation of any newspaper, morning or evening, between Washington and New Orleans—a primacy conceded by its contemporaries, and justified by every known official circulation check, from the government down.

A record of that kind is worth the effort, for it bespeaks popular confidence and appreciation in a measure that expresses the judgment of the public in the most effective manner.

Clark Howell,

Editor and General Manager.

Story of The Constitution's Sixty Years Of Service to the City, State and Country

Born Sixty Years Ago Virtually Out of the Ashes of the Civil War, The Constitution Has Been a Potent Factor in the Reconstruction of the South and the Development of Its Resources; A Brief History of the South's Greatest Newspaper and the Men Who Have Headed It During Its Three Score Years of Life.

BY SAM W. SMALL,
(Member of the Editorial Staff of The Constitution Who Joined Its News Staff in Its Pioneer Days of the Early 70's.)

The life-history of a permanent and progressive public journal is the trustworthy diary of its community and the cumulative annals of the nation and the world. Its files become mines of ore for the historian, the publicist, the economist and the sociologist.

When the birth of such a journal happened in one of the most chaotic and perilous periods that ever afflicted a great nation, when politics was a maelstrom of bitter passions and honest statesmanship was scarce and stigmatized, its pages embalm the fierce and fascinating struggle for a new era of justice, honesty and constitutional righteousness. It is the unique history of such a journal that I am about to sketch.

THE TIMES WERE OUT OF JOINT.

When General Sherman said that "War is Hell," he was premature. He did not know all the germs hidden in the thing he was mixing when he dropped bombs upon our homes, burned the city and left a trail of ashes and hunger behind him as he forged through his famous march "from Atlanta to the sea!"

It was the aftermath of war that brought the real hell of it home to the surrendered and suffering people of the south.

In 1868 the mad orgy of "southern reconstruction," under the legislation of the rampant radical republicans of the "rump congress," was just getting under full headway.

President Andrew Johnson had been resisting the announced policy of Thad Stevens and his allies to treat the southern states as conquered provinces, to disfranchise the whites and enfranchise the liberated blacks, to confiscate the property and punish the persons of rebels, and finally erect new negroid states on the foundations and in the names of the old commonwealths. He had vetoed the acts designed to forward those purposes and had issued amnesty proclamations and special pardons to restore all the southern men that he dared to civil and political rights.

For these acts of resistance to their program of penalizing and stratocratizing the south President Johnson had been impeached and put upon trial before the senate for high crimes and misdemeanors. The southern people, living fearfully under military governments, subjected to manifold indignities and injustices, looked anxiously for the outcome of that great trial, knowing that the conviction and removal of President Johnson would mean a yet more terrible regime of revengeful rule under Senator Ben Wade, of Ohio, a most vindictive south-hater, who would have become acting president in Johnson's stead.

IMPEACHMENT TRIAL FAILS.

But the impeachment, through the sturdy integrity of several republican senators, failed by a single vote, and that particular peril passed.

Four days after the acquittal of Johnson the republicans in national convention at Chicago nominated General Grant for the presidency. That nomination was approved by many southern men who trusted to Grant's known desire for peaceful conditions in the south and they trusted that he would curb and not surrender to the ultra and un-American schemes of the "black radicals" of his party.

Early in June bills were passing congress for the readmission of southern states, including Georgia, and the fourteenth amendment was being ratified at a rapid rate.

Following the strenuous demand of President Johnson, conservative men all over the nation were denouncing usurpations of power by congress and calling for a quick return to the limitations and guaranties of the federal constitution.

It was in the midst of that confusion of government and of political counsels that the people of Georgia began to organize their scattered forces and recover courage to assert their constitutional rights, with the intention to regain the control of the state and destroy the rule by carpetbaggers.

THE PEOPLE WANTED A VOICE.

With the assurance that the states of the south were to be soon accorded representation in the government, even though upon terms dictated by aliens, there arose a general desire for a press leadership at Atlanta, that had been made the state's capital by military action and the new constitution framed by the bayonet-bolstered republican regime. The real people of Georgia demanded a voice at the center of political power, by which they could utter their convictions, register their protests and promote measures for regaining their right to rule the state.

The answer to that demand was the establishment of The Constitution on June 18, 1868, by a small company of determined men. Colonel Carey W. Styles was the prime mover in the adventure and the paper began its daily career upon a very precarious foundation, trusting almost wholly to the patriotic devotion and sacrifices of an impoverished but "unreconstructed" constituency. The times were exceedingly parlous, the powers dominant were sure to be hostile and unscrupulous in devices of oppression and suppression, and threats were not lacking that the paper would be quickly strangled.

MAN FOR EMERGENCY.

It is interesting to recall that the name given to the new organ, "The Constitution," was suggested by President Andrew Johnson. When Colonel Styles, returning from a material-purchasing trip to New York, stopped over in Washington city, he paid his respects to the president and mentioned the early launching of the new journal. The president asked the name the paper would bear. Colonel Styles replied that the name had not yet been definitely decided upon. Thereupon President Johnson took up his chief obsession, which was the sanctity of the federal constitution, in the defense of whose great fundamentals he had been fighting during his stormy term. He enlarged upon the need of grounding the government again upon constitutional principles and the need to enlighten the people as to their constitutional rights and obligations.

Prior to the civil war there had been published for some years in Washington city a democratic daily newspaper called "The Constitution." President Johnson suggested to Colonel Styles the propriety and timeliness of calling his new Georgia daily "The Constitution." Colonel Styles brought the suggestion home to his associates and they agreed. Hence "The Constitution."

Colonel Carey W. Styles had been a Confederate soldier and officer with no doubt at any time of his courage and dogged stubbornness. He had an active brain, a fiery temper and reckless daring in the use of both words and weapons. He was just the sort of spirit the emergency and the enterprise called for. After many vicissitudes of fortune he passed out of life in the Soldiers' Home in Austin, Texas, but it is just to him to say that at the most critical juncture of Georgia's history his voice was that of her Roderick Dhu.

Colonel Styles, having both the business and policy ends of the new paper to absorb his attention, looked about for an editorial writer to his notion. The man was found keeping a small drug store on Whitehall street. He was Colonel James Russell Barrick, a highly educated Kentuckian, a Confederate veteran, and the writer of vigorous prose and fascinating lyric poems. Colonel Barrick accepted the billet and for ten months the editorial columns of The Constitution bristled with his virile invectives against wrongs and rascals, and on the other side were brilliant with exquisite products of his rare poetic fancy. Many of these remain glorified in both southern and national anthologies. But in less than a year Colonel Barrick's strength burned out and a widespread host of admirers grieved over the news of his untimely death.

During the year that Colonel Styles was the Palinurus who stood at the helm of The Constitution occurred the presidential campaign of 1868—a campaign that was full of excitement because it was the first one after the conclusion of the civil war and in which most of the southern statesmen were permitted to take part by electing electors. The democratic candidates were Horatio Seymour, of New York, and General Frank P. Blair, of Missouri, opposed to Grant and Colfax, the republican candidates. The Constitution zealously fought for the democratic nominees and so rallied the despondent and doubting democrats of the state that on the count of the votes, even in the hands of the republican managers, the democratic electors had a clear majority—a matter of amazement to the republicans and of wild joy to the democrats.

The votes of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and West Virginia were all cast for Grant and Colfax, while Georgia, Louisiana and Kentucky were the only southern states recorded for Seymour and Blair. Georgia's vote was challenged in the final count in congress because she had not ratified the constitutional (negro) amendments, but as its exclusion would not change the result of the election, the challenge was not pressed. Mississippi, Texas and Virginia were not admitted and did not figure in the vote.

The fact that Georgia, in republican control, "went democratic," was attributed in the main to the strenuous and brilliant fight made by The Constitution, which had sprung into widespread popularity among the people and whose power as their champion was admitted and felt sorely by their opponents.

GEORGIANS CHEERED.

Meanwhile things were happening that The Constitution used with opportune effect in heartening the true Georgians and bringing them into line for spirited opposition to what they believed were unconstitutional aggressions. The general amnesty by President Johnson on July 4 helped tremendously, because it took away from the thousands of southern men the terror of federal prosecutions for treason on account of their services to the southern confederacy.

In August occurred the death of Thad Stevens, of Pennsylvania, leader of the radicals in congress and the bitterest foe of the rehabilitation of the southern people. He is the repulsive personage figured in Thomas Dixon's story, "The Clansman," and in its moving picture outgrowth, "The Birth of a Nation," under the name of "Stoneman." By those productions, after 50 years, the dominant Machiavelli of the reconstruction era and his hateful devices have been revealed to and obtained the obloquy of a new and saner generation of Americans. His death began the disintegration of the adamantine alliance of south-haters and baiters that had ruled national legislation up to that date.

The fourteenth amendment, however, had not been ratified and the hidden powers of southern persecution contained in it were yet to be developed, contested and determined.

In Georgia the state election, under the skillful and devious manipulations of Edwin Hulbert, had been held and Rufus B. Bullock, of Augusta, a man of northern birth who had come to the state before the civil war, had become a superintendent of the Southern Express company and accepted a commission in line of that service in the confederate quartermaster's corps, was declared governor of Georgia. The state officials on the ticket with him were also claimed to have been elected and, with a largely negro-filled general assembly, were inaugurated and began our first post-bellum and so-called "self-government."

OPPOSES BULLOCK RING.

Of course, The Constitution bravely and bitterly fought every feature of the proceedings that framed up the defeat of General John B. Gordon, the democratic candidate for governor, with his colleagues, and from the inception of the Bullock regime the newspaper became the persistent and implacable investigator and publicity herald of every step in the work of the administration.

Bullock had the active co-operation of a number of prominent Georgians who had confessed to be "reconstructed" and to prove it had indorsed the nomination of General Grant and assumed leadership in the local republican party councils. It was the defection and work of those men that defeated the democrats of the state and handcuffed Georgia for four riotous and ruinous years, a prey to secret graft, open robberies and the travesties of alien-advised negroid legislation.

The returns of the election for members of the general assembly disclosed that in the house there would be a very narrow majority of democrats and "conservatives"—persons timidly balanced between "the powers" and the people. When the body met for organization there was great turmoil between the factions and actual personal fights between members on the floor. The military powers were appealed to for the support of the radical faction—the crowd that finally prevailed.

But the anti-negro party in the house was firmly championed and held to its line of action by The Constitution, which called up the protests of the people throughout the state and massed their demands against the right of the emancipated negroes to hold public offices.

The outcome was a battle royal in the house and a vote on September 2 by which the negro members-elect were declared ineligible, their seats vacant and they were forcibly expelled from the chamber. That drastic action led to legal proceedings that nine months later brought from the federal supreme court a decision that negroes, under the fourteenth amendment, may hold public offices, and congress declared the Georgia action to be "revolutionary."

Immediately following the expulsion of the negro members the race throughout the state was stirred to anger against the whites and numerous clashes occurred, until on the 19th of September the famous Camilla riot broke loose in southwest Georgia. It convulsed the state by its bloodshed, deaths and terrors, ending with a futile investigation by congress in which Hon. Ben Hill stood forth as the defender of the white people.

Scarcely a day of that birth year, 1868-9, of The Constitution was barren of some sensation affecting the domestic or political life of the people of Georgia, and how faithfully every vital event was reported and the interests of its constituents represented by this newspaper can only be understood by one familiar with its files of that era.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL OUR TWIN BROTHER.

It may be of interest to the curious to note that on the same day, perhaps, that The Constitution was born, The Louisville Courier-Journal also appeared, control of the two journals so hyphenated having been acquired by Hon. Henry Watterson, who had given up his partnership in The Nashville Banner in order to command the larger vantage point on the southern bank of the Ohio. Colonel Watterson made his paper famous around the globe.

When Colonel Styles, in the face of the notorious "Black Friday" panic, when gold reached 164 on Wall street, decided that he could no longer finance The Constitution, he transferred his holdings to Colonel J. H. Anderson, whose patriotism and fine business abilities prompted him to keep the paper in action. Colonel Anderson associated as his partner his son-in-law, Colonel William A. Hemphill, who had been a gallant Confederate artillery officer and wore in one cheek a deep scar that testified how nearly he had given the supreme sacrifice of courage and duty. He came from a teacher's desk to the business table of The Constitution, and for more than thirty years his watch-works brain and steady guiding hand piloted the paper over financial shoals and across quicksands of competition that threatened sure disaster scores of times and, probably under other pilotage would have planted the paper in the once notorious Atlanta "newspaper graveyard." His close economies, his fine personal integrity and the confidence of the business world about him made him the right man for the precarious journey any daily paper in the south was fated to make in those days to a position of security.

After the retirement of Colonel Anderson left Colonel Hemphill as the principal owner of the paper, he called to its editorial head, Colonel Isaac W. Avery, who had been one of "Morgan's men" in the war, and who was a keen and brilliant editorial writer. Later on he was called to other engagements, and Colonel Edward Y. Clark purchased an interest in the paper from Colonel Hemphill and became its managing editor.

In 1871 the republican machine in the state began to break down, the finances of the treasury were in serious straits, although in the honest hands of Dr. N. L. Angier, of honorable memory, and on the last day of October The Constitution announced the startling news that Governor Bullock had resigned the night before and fled the state, leaving his office in the hands of the president of the senate, Benjamin L. Conley.

This debacle was a great triumph for The Constitution, for it had fought Bullockism night and day from its inception, had pitilessly exposed all the dealings of the Bullock-Kimball-Clews ring, the railroad bond indorsement frauds and the other vagaries of the regime until the demand for criminal actions against the leaders became fairly statewide and irresistible.

FLIGHT OF BULLOCK.

The flight of Governor Bullock was accepted as "confession and avoidance," although he was subsequently arrested, brought back to Atlanta and upon trial in Fulton superior court was acquitted. He continued to live afterwards in this city, held high business and civic positions until his death.

But, however men acquitted Governor Bullock as one "more sinned against than sinning," his party was doomed by the record of his administration, and in 1872 the democratic ticket, headed by Colonel James Milton Smith, of Muscogee, a rugged and incorruptible patriot, swept the state and the scalawags began to ask for terms of surrender and the carpetbaggers generally scurried back to the north of Mason and Dixon's line, whence they had come down as hungry harpies upon a helpless state.

About these times arose a fierce competition between the daily newspapers in Atlanta for the patronage of the reviving people, especially in southwest Georgia. The railway schedules out of Macon to the southward were such as to make it impossible for the Atlanta morning papers to reach Macon and get south of that city before the night trains of the same day. In order to overcome that handicap and meet the intense demand for newspapers from the capital city, where important events were constantly occurring, the Atlanta newspapers began to hire special trains—an engine and car—to carry their papers to Macon on fast runs to catch the morning trains to southwest and southeast Georgia. The early morning races to get "off the press" first and start the first train became a state-wide sensation, and many thrilling adventures marked the rivalry, but the most thrilling thing about the contest was the daily scraping to get the money in each office to pay the heavy and exhausting tolls charged by the railroads for the extraordinary service. In the end The Constitution won out and not only saw its competitors distanced and defeated, but fortunately succeeded in securing such changes of schedules as to finally put it independent of all competitors.

One of the contributing factors to the victory of The Constitution was the advent of Colonel N. P. T. Finch, an able writer from New York, brother of the author of "The Blue and the Gray" poem, who brought money enough to buy a respectable block of stock in the paper at this critical juncture. Colonel Finch remained as chief editorial writer until after Colonel Clarke had sold his interest to Captain Evan P. Howell in 1876, and then, in 1877, Colonel Finch sold out to Henry W. Grady and retired for some years, later becoming editorial writer on The Birmingham Age-Herald.

CONSTITUTION REORGANIZED.

When Captain Howell—who, returning from the war, became city editor of The Atlanta Intelligencer, then Atlanta's only daily, giving him an acquaintance with journalism, and who had lately been solicitor general of the circuit and state senator—took active management of the paper as president and editor-in-chief, he began a thorough reorganization of its forces. He it was who negotiated the purchase of the Finch interest by Henry W. Grady, whom Captain Howell had brought to The Constitution as a special writer, and between whom, until death broke the bond, there existed an attachment of the keenest affection.

Grady had already become famous among Georgians by his connection with other papers, notably The Atlanta Herald, as co-partner of the brilliant and ill-fated Colonel Robert A. Alston and of A. St. Clair Abrams. He possessed one of the most fertile and versatile minds ever produced in the south, was owner of an ornate and picture-projecting vocabulary, a keen appreciation of news values and his associations with public men gave him outlooks upon events especially such as "cast their shadows before" that were fairly prophetic and almost statesmanlike. Grady was passionately devoted to Atlanta and to Georgia, and, in fact, to both the south and the nation. He used the columns of The Constitution with tremendous power to promote the Atlanta spirit, to make Georgia a mecca for capital and enterprises, to vindicate the loyalty of the people of the south, and to put them in line with cosmopolitan patriotism.

In all those remarkable campaigns inaugurated for such purposes he had the sympathetic and wise support of Captain Howell, who was pre-eminently astute in political matters and had an acute judgment over men and measures in every field where his paper exerted influence.

Among those who became interested financially in The Constitution during the era in question were Albert Howell, Sr., brother of Colonel Evan P. Howell. He sold afterwards to Sam and Hugh T. Inman, while Clark Howell, Jr., son of Colonel E. P., acquired three shares of the Finch stock, the major part of which had been bought by Grady.

The yellow fever epidemic on the coast in 1878 caused Joel Chandler Harris, then engaged upon The Savannah News, to seek refuge in Atlanta. Harris had been associated there with Colonel W. T. Thomson, the author of the famous humorous adventures of "Major Jones," and the quiet fun in both had found frequent ebullition in the columns of The News. Indeed, Harris had become very popular as a paragrapher of state news, which then was a prominent feature of all daily papers.

HOW UNCLE REMUS CAME ON DECK.

Captain Howell made successful proposal to Harris to join the staff of The Constitution as a general writer and paragrapher on the editorial page, and thus the future classic folk-lore humorist of the south began to reach that national audience that now was being acquired by The Constitution under the popular names of Howell and Grady. And it was in The Constitution that Harris' immortal "Uncle Remus" sketches first appeared.

During all those first thirty years of its career The Constitution had been bucking the varying hard times of the south and the country, slowly gathering a constituency that rallied to its every slogan and surviving perhaps the most persistent efforts at competition ever encountered by a daily newspaper anywhere outside of New York city or Chicago during those same years. The history of those competitions in Atlanta would make a fascinating story to a modern journalist.

Older citizens, readers of The Constitution, will recall the final snuffing out of the old Intelligencer, conducted by Colonel Jared I. Whitaker, a journalist of the stately ante-bellum "pistols and coffee-for-one" style. Then Colonel Sam Bard, who had become an emergency republican, ex-governor of the territory of Idaho, and now Grant-appointed postmaster of Atlanta, printed his New Era, that succumbed promptly when Colonel Bard became separated from the national payroll.

Georgia's final status politically was yet hanging fire in congress, and that aroused the ire of Hon. Alexander Hamilton Stephens, former vice president of the confederacy, now restored to political rights, but who, with Herschel V. Johnson, had been refused the seats in the United States senate to which they had been chosen by the legislature assembled by President Johnson "to restore the state in the Union."

Mr. Stephens was determined to fight for the rights of Georgia and her sisters in like plight, and concluded that the way to win the battle was to establish a newspaper in Atlanta and bombard the radicals with incontestable constitutional arguments. So he founded The Atlanta Sun, that began to shine in red-hot style. The political admirers of Mr. Stephens supported him bravely for a season, and his lengthy editorials, signed "A. H. S.," became the temporary wonder of the state and eventually the journalistic joke of all the prominent newspaper sanctums of the nation. His money soon failed and that of his immediate friends could not stand the steady and fierce drain upon a daily newspaper exchequer, so The Sun soon went down to rise no more.

Then in varied successions some of the most versatile and impecunious "trained journalists" of Georgia and the south tackled the problem of taking the field from The Constitution that by now was acknowledged to be the standard daily of the state. The most ambitious and temporarily serious of these undertakings were The Atlanta News, by Alex St. Clair Abrams, the Atlanta Herald, by Bob Alston and Henry W. Grady—and it was after its death that Captain Howell brought Grady to The Constitution—that had a brief and bailiff-chased career under Colonel B. F. Sawyer; the Daily Capital, under Charles S. Atwood, whose busy legs were his chief capital, but his venture was also captured by the morgue-master; the Post-Appeal, by Colonel Marcellus E. Thornton, then by David E. Caldwell, made a bold bid for permanency, but could not stand the pace and, I think, was eventually absorbed into what is now the Atlanta Journal, the sole and successful survivor of a steeplechase pack of papers, such as Telegrams, Evening Heralds, Gazettes and others "too numerous to mention" as the sheriff might have stated upon the vendue bills that wound up the affairs of most of them.

GENIUS OF GRADY.

The genius of Henry W. Grady for journalism was peculiarly suited to his time after he found his place on The Constitution, unembarrassed by financial shackles upon his news enterprises. In close working harness with Captain Evan Howell, whose common sense, even balance, and remarkable power for leadership was a marvel, the two soon lifted the paper to a place in the sun of national recognition and power.

What Grady wrote obtained quotation everywhere, while invitations arrived from all sections, south and north, for addresses upon special occasions and at important public functions. These things brought subscribers and advertisers to the paper out of fields that no other southern journal had been able to reach, and the circulation and prosperity of The Constitution not only increased by leaps, but became large and constant.

Captain Howell impressed Grady with the fact that the prosperity of the people to be served must be the sure basis of the paper's own prosperity. Therefore, while other editors were grinding out encyclopedic editorials in their hidden sanctums, burying their faces in exchanges and sitting in clubs or public offices listening to the jowerings of obsolete politicians, Howell and Grady were busy among the people who were busy bringing things to pass.

They went in and out among the railway men and boosted whatever those managers did that would benefit the southern farmers, factors, or towns, especially Atlanta; then they would detect some injustice in railway rates or management and would jump upon it with such publicity and protests as to force corrections; they attended county fairs, state fairs and farmers' conventions and made The Constitution the alert and faithful friend of the farmers—and were the pioneers in making farm news and counsel a paramount feature in their publications; they made it their rule not to miss any important political gathering and college commencements and public school celebrations could make sure of either their presence or a personal representative from The Constitution. Nothing that was of interest to the people was alien to either of them, and under their policy the popularity of the paper grew nation-wide.

NOTABLE ENTERPRISE.

Several notable instances of enterprise by The Constitution should not escape worthy treatment in any history, either of the paper itself or the progress of the state.

In 1877 a constitutional convention was called to Atlanta to revise and amend the constitution of the state. The republican-made constitution of 1868 had inserted into or grafted upon the constitution of 1865, that had been readjusted to post-bellum conditions by an able body of surviving statesmen of Georgia, many provisions and innovations that offended the patriotism, the traditions and the sense of justice of the democratic true Georgians of that anomalous epoch.

The convention of 1877 was composed of many of the most experienced, astute and constructive statesmen, old and new, that the commonwealth possessed. To look over the roster of that convention now is to recognize the names of scores of men whose labors were salvation and enduring blessings to the people of this Empire State of the South.

It contained such wise patriots as General Alexander R. Lawton; ante-bellum Congressman James L. Seward; Nelson Tift, a Connecticut-born man, who helped build Confederate iron-clad rams and had been elected to congress after the surrender, but refused his seat by the republicans because of his Confederate services; Rev. George F. Cooper, of Americus, who was the real father of the Georgia railroad commission; T. M. Furlow and Joshua Hill, both of whom had been candidates for governor against Joseph E. Brown in 1863, and the latter of whom sat in the United States senate from 1871 to 1873—the first senator from Georgia to obtain a seat there after the readmission of the state; Charles J. Jenkins, the "old Roman," whose act as governor in carrying away to Canada the great seal of the state to prevent it going into the hands of General Ruger, the military governor, will keep his name illustrious forever in Georgia annals, and who was made president of this convention of 1877; Thomas J. Simmons, afterwards chief justice of the state supreme court; William A. Little, subsequently attorney general and justice of the supreme court; Pope Barrow, who succeeded Ben Hill in the United States senate; Robert Toombs, the Cato of the Confederacy and the chief counsellor of the convention; Nathaniel J. Hammond, ex-attorney general and afterwards congressman from the Atlanta district; Judge James R. Brown, Judge John Collier, who framed the first charter of Atlanta in 1847 when the name was changed from "Marthasville;" Porter Ingram, a native of Vermont, who had served as a member of the Confederate congress from Georgia; Colonel L. N. Trammell and Colonel A. W. Holcomb, both of whom had been members of the constitutional convention of 1868, and General Augustus R.

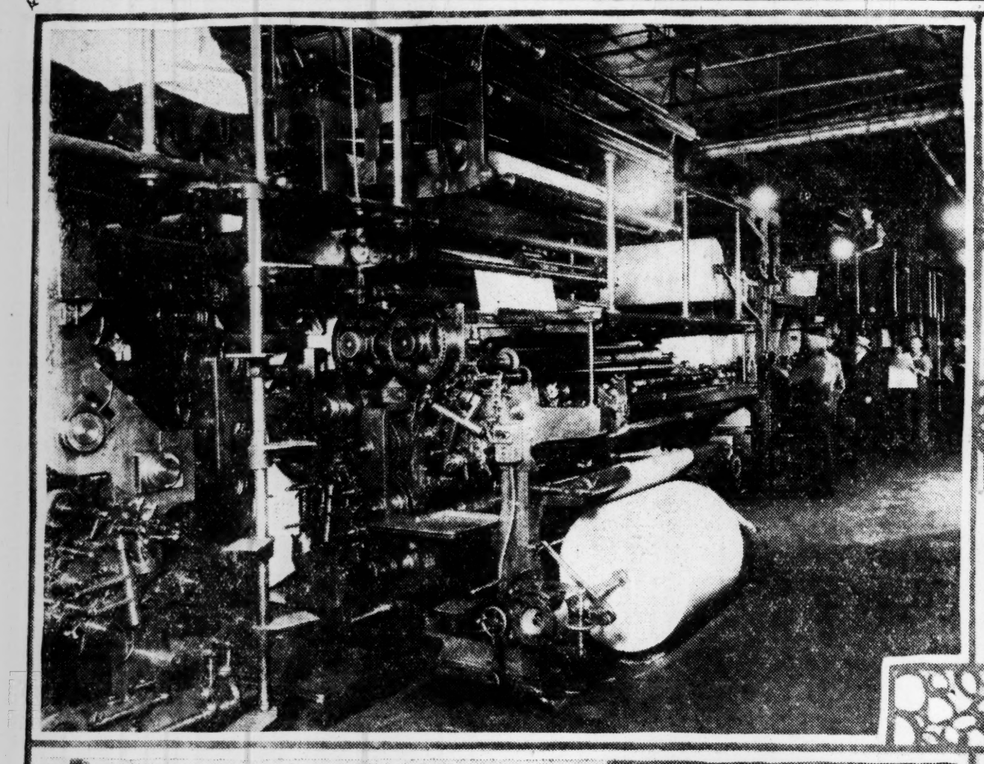
Editorial and News Chiefs of The Constitution



Seated, Clark Howell, editor and general manager of The Constitution, and Miss Lilly Mae Robinson, secretary. Standing, left to right, Francis W. Clarke, managing editor; James A. Hollomon, assistant to the editor; Sam Small, staff correspondent at Washington; P. W. Hammond, night editor; N. S. Noble, city editor; Mrs. G. Rix Stafford, editor of the woman's department, and H. R. Romans, head of the telegraphic news department.

The Career of The Constitution Is the History of

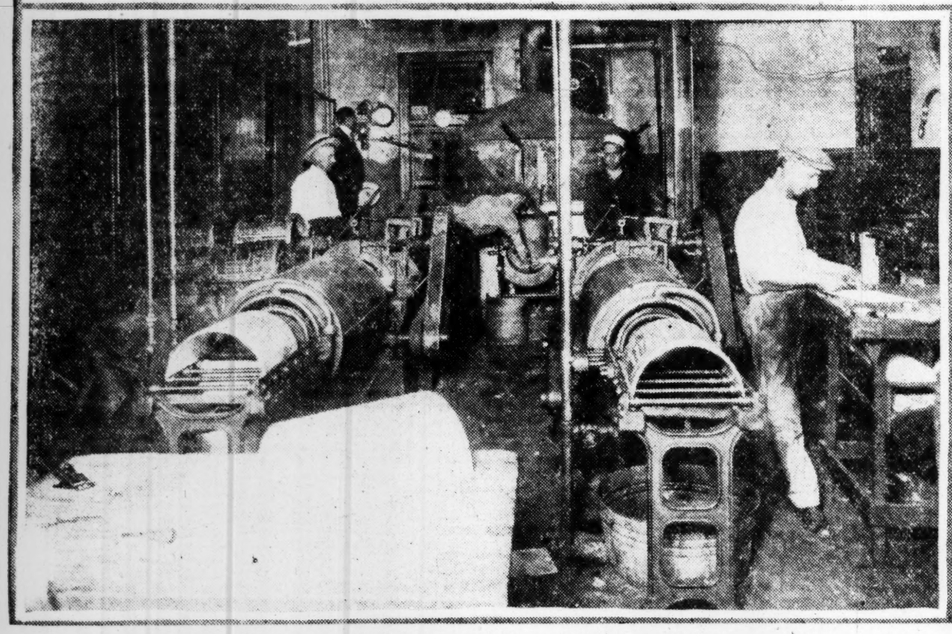
Modern Mechanical Equipment Features Departments of The Constitution













Upper row, left, one section of one of The Constitution's three great presses, which are capable at top speed of turning out 1,000 issues of the paper a minute. * * * Upper right, a line of The Constitution's battery of 24 linotype machines in the composing room. * * * Center, left, The Constitution's garage on Peters street with the fleet of trucks which daily delivers the papers to towns within a 100-mile radius of Atlanta. * * * Center, right, the cashier's department and classified advertising counter on the first floor at the entrance to The Constitution. * * * Bottom row, left, the stereotyping department, and bottom right, the mailing room showing mailers inserting gravure sections in The Sunday Constitution.

Wright, of Rome, "the friend of the common people."

MAKING NEW CONSTITUTION.

Recognizing how tremendously concerned were the substantial people of Georgia in the labors and product of this fateful convention, Captain Howell, upon the suggestion of the writer of this, who was then a reporter of The Constitution, and a skilled stenographer, decided to have a verbatim report of its proceedings printed daily in The Constitution, so that the people of the state might know from day to day what was being said and done in the making of their new constitution. He believed with General Toombs, that if the work should be wisely done the constitution would doubtless endure as the fundamental charter of the state for at least a half a century; therefore he undertook a labor and expense that had never before been tried outside of the national congress. The venture proved sensational, popular and wise, the circulation of The Constitution was greatly augmented and the volume of debates that resulted has since been a vade mecum to the legislatures and courts of Georgia in defining and construing the purposes of those great constitution-makers. Already the constitution then framed has lasted the fifty years of life that General Toombs and Captain Howell predicted.

The next great adventure championed and made actual by the influence of The Constitution was the first "International Cotton exposition," held in Atlanta in 1881.

Edward Atkinson, a cotton factor and statistical economist, of Boston, had come to Atlanta months before with some original ideas and many facts and figures to demonstrate the supreme importance of "King Cotton" to every other material and social interest of the new south. His expositions of the matter aroused general interest and led to the suggestion of an exposition in which the whole cotton industry, from seed to shimmering organdy, would be physically and practically shown to many hundreds of thousands of interested visitors from all over the world.

The Constitution promptly adopted the suggestion and secured experts from every phase of cotton industries to exploit the project of an "International Cotton exposition" for Atlanta, and the campaign speedily produced results in the shape of indorsements from public men and cotton promoters in all sections, in public meetings offering substantial support to the project and then to the organization in Atlanta of a company of its leading citizens for the purpose of realizing and financing the unique and progressive enterprise.

COTTON EXPOSITION.

Howell and Grady led in the publicity and organization, joined by such local leaders as James W. English, Sam and Hugh Inman, Robert F. Maddox, E. P. Chamberlin, Benjamin E. Crane, Hannibal I. Kimball, John C. Peck, Robert J. Lowry and many others of like influence.

The result was the holding of the exposition during the summer of 1881 and the attracting to Atlanta of several hundred thousand visitors from without the state, a tremendous amount of publicity for the city and state, the coming in of capital investments into the state that were conservatively estimated to reach within three years over $15,000,000.

Other expositions of like and enlarged purposes were subsequently successfully held in Atlanta, at what is now Piedmont Park, that attracted national interest and applause, and to all of these The Constitution was an effectual mainspring and directing power.

The old office of The Constitution that had been the theater of its struggles and triumphs for so many eventful years had grown too small for its expanding business by 1883 and the new building was begun, and completed and occupied in 1884—as it now stands at the corner of West Alabama and Forsyth streets.

It became a center of state and southern influence and in its offices many strenuous and notable political campaigns were projected and managed to victory. One of the great events of its first year's occupancy was a famous celebration of the election of Cleveland to the presidency—the first democrat chosen to that office since the civil war.

GETS TRAINING IN THE EAST.

In the summer of 1883 Clark Howell, son of Captain Evan P. Howell, but "junior" to his greatly beloved and honored grandfather, was graduated by the University of Georgia, after completing the course of the Atlanta public schools. He had determined while yet in the Atlanta High school to follow journalism as a profession, and employed all his studies to that end. He was already familiar with the personnel and workings of The Constitution, but he desired training in cosmopolitan schools, and to obtain it he went east and worked zealously under the managing editors of The New York Times and The Philadelphia Press for about a year. Having familiarized himself with the most modern methods of searching out and handling news, he returned to Atlanta in the spring of 1884 to take the place his devoted father had been preparing for him. His first billet was that of night news editor, but soon after he became the regular night editor, and later the assistant of Grady as managing editor.

Between Grady and the younger Howell there was the same confidence and accord as between Grady and the elder Howell, so that as the public calls upon both Captain Howell and Grady became multiplied and they were frequently abroad filling such requisitions, the full burden of conducting the paper frequently rested upon the brain and hands of Clark Howell. Grady especially was in constant demand for orations in many of the greater cities, and for which reason he freely trusted to his facile and accomplished lieutenant, and so the latter came to be the reliable governor of the mechanism of the great journal when but little more than 24 years of age.

When in December of 1889, as the Christmas eve cheer was permeating the homes of the nation, the spirit of Grady, the "Apostle of the New South" and of the reunion of peace and patriotism, passed into the mysterious bourne, followed by nation-wide grief, it was the natural thing that he should have no other as his logical successor than Clark Howell, who thereupon became the responsible managing editor of the paper. Thus, within half a dozen years this young university alumnus had forged his meritorious way to the full generalship of a great daily that had by his help come already to popular fame as "The Standard Newspaper of the South."

WIDELY QUOTED.

And that, be it truthfully recorded, was no self-assumed flamboyant title, because no newspaper in the south and few in America have ever had consistently upon it staff writers of such national favor and fame as The Constitution. No other southern journal has been as widely and constantly quoted, had its special articles so eagerly copied by the general press, or had its editors so often called upon by leading metropolitan journals to specially voice southern sentiment on great events or in great political controversies.

In 1897 Captain Evan P. Howell retired from the duties of editor-in-chief, selling his interest in the paper to Hugh T. Inman. A new organization of the publishing company took place, and Clark Howell, although he held but a small block of shares, was honored by election to succeed his father as editor-in-chief. Later on he bought back the stock that his father had sold and thereupon became also the president of the publishing company.

He brought now into full play his enthusiasms to prove a capable successor to his father and Grady to make The Constitution the ideal institution that had been forming in the brains of all those who had worked upon it from its inception—a newspaper that would hold undisputed the confidence of the world-at-large and be the voice of the sanest and most progressive spirit of the great south. That he has accomplished that ideal is not now disputed anywhere by impartial observers.

In 1901 the late Roby Robinson joined with Howell in buying the shares of Colonel Hemphill, who was now ready for a well-earned retirement from active service, and after a popular term in the office of mayor of Atlanta.

The Constitution Publishing company was then reorganized upon a million-dollar basis—the most valuable newspaper property in the south.

Roby Robinson succeeded Colonel Hemphill as business manager for the next five years, having accepted the position only until it could be filled by the management. Mr. Robinson himself not having given up his other large business interests—which assumed such proportions that he could not continue in the business management of The Constitution, from which position he retired to give his full time to his own business, though retaining the vice presidency of the company.

In 1912 Albert Howell, Jr., brother of Clark, was made president of the company, and Clark himself became general manager of all the interests of the paper, editorial and business.

At the close of the world war, Clark Howell, Jr., representing the third generation of his family to serve on The Constitution, became business manager of the paper. He had served during the war as major in the 326th infantry regiment, of the 82nd division, which saw extensive service on the battle front.

Such are the bones of the story of the origin and building up of one of the most eminent newspaper properties of the nation, but one having the peculiar distinction of representing in the popular mind the life, the labors, the ideals of an entire section of the republic, and especially that section which can never be absorbed or disorganized, but will always remain unique within the union.

GEORGIA'S HISTORY.

The intelligent elder men of Georgia will readily agree that a comprehensive history of the state for the past sixty years can never be written without almost constant reference to the daily files of The Constitution.

One does not have to ignore that older and ably edited daily papers have existed and appeared continuously in Georgia during all those sixty years. The Augusta Chronicle, with its more than a hundred years' record, and effulgent during the semi-cycle under the Wrights, father and son, and Patrick Walsh and Tom Loyless; The Savannah News, under Thompson and Estill; The Macon Telegraph, under Slisby, Jones, Albert Lamar, Henry Richardson, Charles R. Pendleton and W. T. Anderson, and The Columbus Enquirer and Sun, under very able editorships, are all of them to be counted as potential press forces in the redemption, the resurrection and rehabilitation of Georgia to her present more than prebellum power and prosperity. Their labors and loyalties were as ungrudging as any and the gratitude of Georgians will always be a part of their glory. Nevertheless, because of its emplacement at the center of Georgia power, and of the slow and costly processes of news distribution in the early years of the era under consideration, The Constitution had the advantage of first and full information, the first chance to favor or to fight any proposition or performance affecting the people, and thus it became not only an open reservoir of the growing materials of history, but the source upon which the other presses freely and confidently drew for the completion of their own columns. It is a fact that a skillful compiler and commentator could use the file room of The Constitution and write from its pages a comprehensive history of the city, the state, the nation or the salient world movements since the paper's birth.

One of the supreme services rendered to the state by The Constitution has been its early and constant devotion to the development of the railway system, particularly as those "modern acts of the apostles of civilization" affected Atlanta.

In the constitutional convention of 1877 Hon. Nat Hammond described Atlanta as "a steam engine in breeches," meaning thereby to characterize the energy and go-aheadativeness of its people.

For, from the day that Atlanta became the "Terminus" of the Georgia railroad and the starting point of the Western and Atlantic (or state) railroad, it was evident that her growth and prosperity must saliently depend upon lines of communication and transport by rail. Her plight immediately upon the close of the war impressed that fact upon her returning citizens who were taking up the task of rebuilding the city.

The first project to which The Constitution lent its whole-hearted assistance was the Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line, now the main line of the Southern to Charlotte. It was a difficult road, physically, to build, but far more difficult to finance at that

Continued on Page 6, Column 1.

Atlanta, of Georgia and the South Since Civil War

Directing and Operating Personnel of The Atlanta Constitution

















Upper row, left, heads of the advertising and business department. Seated, left to right: E. Stow, auditor; Herbert Porter, director of advertising; Clark Howell, Jr., business manager; J. R. Holliday, foreign advertising manager. Back row, Horace L. Tutwiler, local advertising manager; Howard Haire, classified advertising manager; Hugh Trotti, treasurer; Dick Hames, gravure advertising manager; T. B. French, merchandising manager, and Lloyd A. Wilhoit, director of publicity. * * * Upper right, the busy local news department of The Constitution, where Atlanta news is assembled. * * * Second row, left, employees of The Constitution who have been in the service of the paper for 25 years or more. Seated, left to right, P. B. Green, Francis W. Clarke, Sam Small, Miss Kate Lynan, J. R. Holliday, W. F. Crusells and E. Stow. Standing, C. P. Green, Luther Still, Henry W. Grady, Lewis C. Gregg, Sam McAllister, Robert Moran, W. H. Carter, H. A. Agricola, P. A. Erwin, R. B. Hackman, G. W. Peace, W. M. Turner, J. S. Turner, T. B. French, T. L. Dryman and J. O. Boyle. * * * Second row, right, heads of The Constitution's mechanical departments. Front row, left to right, J. A. Hubbard, building superintendent; W. M. Turner, day press room foreman; J. B. Trammell, composing room foreman. In rear, Wade Grice, stereotyping department foreman; H. L. Harmon, mailing department foreman; J. S. Turner, night press room foreman. * * * Third row, left, the art and photographic departments. * * * Third row, right, the Associated Press, where news of the world is telegraphed to The Constitution. * * * Bottom row, left, heads of the art, gravure and engraving departments; Henry Grady, head of the engraving department; C. J. Holleran, editor of the gravure section, and Lewis C. Gregg, he ad of the art department. * * * Bottom row, right, the local advertising department.

THE FIRST SUNDAY CONSTITUTION---PUBLISHED ON JUNE 21, 1868

IT WOULD NOT RANK VERY HIGH AS A SUNDAY NEWSPAPER NOW, BUT IT WAS AT THE HEAD OF THE FIELD THEN — SOME OF ITS INTERESTING CONTENTS AND NOVEL FEATURES AS CONTRASTED WITH JOURNALISTIC PRACTICES AND METHODS OF TODAY.

On Tuesday morning, June 16, 1868, The Atlanta Constitution made its first bow to the public. On the front page it was announced that the paper would be published by "Carey W. Styles & Co." It was a four-page, seven-column paper.

The first Sunday Constitution, facsimile reproduction of the first page of which appears on the opposite page, was issued on the morning of June 21, 1868. It was welcomed by the people of the city and it enjoyed in that day the same popularity that has marked its history for sixty years and that it now enjoys today. The people read it and the people advertised in it.

Looking over the issues for the first month one can get a correct idea of what Atlanta was sixty years ago, what business was being done and who were the leading men of the city.

While the paper was up to the standard in its early days, it was nothing like The Constitution of today. There was very little telegraphic news; the local news was not played up; there was more editorial than news; big headlines were entirely absent; and on the front page, standing directories, miscellany and poetry occupied the space that at this time is entirely devoted to the news of the day.

As a sample of how the news was handled sixty years ago, there is a murder story on a back page with a one-line head, no introduction and the entire account of the trial is given from stenographic notes.

Politics seemed to come first with the news editor, clippings next, miscellaneous stuff third and the news last.

But The Constitution was regarded as a great newspaper when it was first issued and as Atlanta grew the paper grew. It was great and popular when there were "other times and other men" and is great today.

A "NEWSY" FRONT PAGE.

As the early editions of The Constitution give a true picture of the pioneers and their business, a review of the first Sunday issue will be interesting history of the "old Atlanta."

Let's take a glance at the first page of the first Sunday Constitution. Startling headlines and all the most important latest news? Not a bit of it. You will find first the railroad time tables, but that is interesting for it tells what railroads came to the city sixty years ago. The tables show the Atlanta and West Point, the Georgia railroad, the Macon and Western. That's all, just three.

There we find something about the hotels. There were the American hotel and the United States hotel. The American hotel was run by White and Whitlock, on Alabama street, the United States was run by Sasseen, York and Jourdan, at the corner of Alabama and Pryor streets.

A complete list of the Georgia legislature appears on the front page of the first Sunday issue. From Fulton county there were "Sisson, Talliafero and Gullatt, democrats." The state senator from this district was "Mr. Winn, democrat."

The names of all the city firemen and policemen also appear as news on the front page of the paper. The fire chief was Thomas Haney, and the chief of police, L. P. Thomas, who was called the marshal.

THE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL.

The mayor and city council also have their names on the front page. The mayor at that time was J. E. Williams, S. B. Love was city clerk, J. T. Glenn, city attorney; R. M. Farrar, city treasurer; Joseph Smith, tax collector; Dr. E. J. Roach, city physician, and James F. Cooper, city engineer.

Then there was a full list of all the county officials—yes, all this was on the first page of The Atlanta Constitution. We find that at that time B. N. Williford was sheriff; Daniel Pittman, ordinary; W. R. Venable, clerk of the superior court; Columbus Payne, treasurer; John M. Harwell, tax collector; Samuel Grubb, tax receiver; T. A. Kennedy, county surveyor, and William Kyle, coroner.

The military was not slighted, for there was a "military directory" on the first page of the Sunday Constitution. We find that Major General George G. Meade was in command of the district with headquarters on Marietta street. The Atlanta Post was at what was then known as the "James Barracks," near Peters street, where Spelman seminary is now located, with Brevet Colonel Thomas W. Sweeney in command.

In the way of news, or rather in the place of news, there was on the first page of the first issue of the Sunday Constitution a "Sketch of Alice Carey;" a clipping from The New York Herald on the "Emperor of the French;" a story from The Banner of the South on "The Heel of the Despot;" an essay on "Sweethearts and Wives;" a story from The Boston Post on "How the People of New York Live," and poetry! Two poems appear on the page, one entitled "Vine Life," and the other, "Widowed."

Then there were several advertisements on the front page, not any in large display type, but a few modest business cards. Among these pioneer citizens and advertisers we find:

Drs. Billups & Thomas, dentists; Drs. Ford & Campbell, dentists; Dr. R. D. Badger, dentist; Drs. J. Boring & C. H. Montgomery, physicians; Attorneys Hill & Blanchard and Sidney Bell; R. M. Rose, wholesale liquor dealer in the "Granite Block on Broad street," and Oliver & Waddell, commission merchants.

This about tells the story of the first page of the first Sunday Constitution, with the exception that the paper had its own advertisement at the top of the first column.

The second page of the first Sunday Constitution was devoted to editorials, "telegraphic news" and advertisements.

PUBLIC READING ROOM.

At the top of the first column we read:

"The Constitution office is located on Alabama street, next door to the ladies' entrance of the United States hotel, first floor. The counting room is in the front of the building, where all matters of a business character will be transacted. The 'editor's' sanctum is in the rear of the same, access to it being had through the counting room. Immediately adjoining the counting room we have arranged a comfortable reading room, where the public will find all the daily and weekly journals of the country. To this reading room we extend a cordial invitation to all."

"Communications giving interesting information from all parts of the country solicited, as well as contributions of a literary and political nature, the editor agreeing to give publicity to only such as in his judgment will be of interest to the patrons of the paper. In no instance will rejected MSS. be returned.

"A bulletin board will be found in front of The Constitution establishment on which will be posted the latest telegraphic news—political and commercial—and such other matters of interest as may come to hand after the morning paper has gone out. To this board public attention is directed."

Following these announcements come the regular newspaper notices about subscriptions and advertisements.

The leading editorial notice is about the democratic convention which met in Atlanta on Wednesday, July 22, 1868.

Next come announcements of the democratic national convention which was held in New York on July 4, 1868.

Politics was followed by the announcements that there would be an evening edition of The Constitution as well as a morning. The rest of the first editorial column was taken up with small notices and news items.

The leading editorials were on "Principles of the Market" and "The Atlanta Mineral Spring."

There were no editorial paragraphs, no cards, no poetry on this page.

THE ADVERTISEMENTS.

Two of the most conspicuous advertisements on the editorial page are those of the Georgia state lottery and the "Original and Pure Poplar Log Whisky."

The third page of the paper is taken up with a column and a half of small, short local items and advertisements. There is not a single top head local or telegraph story anywhere in the issue.

The fourth and last page contained a two-column letter about a visit to Nazareth. The other five columns were devoted to advertisements.

The only large displayed ad is on the last page. It shows a horse running, and the rider holding a banner, on which Redwine & Fox told the people what a fine drug store they had at the corner of Whitehall and Alabama streets. This corner is now occupied by the Connally building. Dr. Redwine died many years ago. Dr. Fox died some years ago at the Confederate home, of which he was superintendent. The drug store of Redwine & Fox was the political headquarters for the state and county for several years.

Here are some of the men who did business, according to The Constitution's advertising columns, some sixty years ago in Atlanta: Jordan, Howard & Harralson, tobacco dealers; G. W. Jack, candy and crackers; J. E. Gullatt, iron and brass foundry; W. H. Smith, J. L. Richmond and Thomas F. Lowe, tobacco dealers; L. H. Bradfield, druggist; F. M. Eddleman, shoes; George L. Anderson, grocer; C. A. King, druggist; James H. Anderson and Lewis F. Anderson, commission merchants; J. M. Fears, cotton broker; T. G. Rust, T. H. Johnson and B. B. Lockett, cotton brokers; J. M. & J. C. Alexander, hardware dealers; Chamberlin & Boynton, dry goods; Langston, Crane & Hammock, commission merchants; Hunnicutt & Bellingrath, plumbers; Tommey & Stewart, hardware dealers; I. T. Banks, boots and shoes; Herrin & Leyden, clothing house; Boyd, Walls & Co., dry goods; Fains & Parrott, wholesale grocers.

THE ONE TOUCH OF HUMOR.

In the entire issue of that date there is found only one item that leans toward the humorous. It is as follows:

"The Griffin Star: Brother Fitch, we owe you one. 'Twasn't our fault. Sorry that our mailing clerk omitted The Star, as we were always fond of 'star-gazing.' It is pleasing to know that The Star thinks of us, and when it shines into our sanctum we feel no inclination to turn away from its luster. Shine on through night, particular, Star. We'll need your light ere the summer's soltice."

Here is a most interesting item found in the "Market Reports," printed on the editorial page:

Bacon, 18 cents a pound; lard, 19 to 21 cents; flour, $6 a barrel; sugar, 19 cents a pound; rice, 14 cents.

Cotton was quoted in New York at 31 cents.

One of the most interesting paragraphs in the paper is that about woman. It is stated: "That a pretty woman is an angel in dry goods and glory. She is the flower of humanity, and her aspiration is the breath of heaven."

The people of this day and time would hardly stand for a Constitution like the first issue of sixty years ago. But it suited the people of that time. "All things change, for all things change here" and as time went by and Atlanta grew and kept pace with the advancing times, The Constitution changed and kept pace with modern journalism. Perhaps in forty years from now, when The Constitution celebrates its one hundredth anniversary, the people of that day will look back in wonder at The Constitution of today as we look back on The Constitution of sixty years ago.

Constitution's 60 Years of Service to City, State and Country

Continued From Page 4.

period, but The Constitution argued and urged until the cash and credits were marshalled, largely through Atlanta men and agencies, to put the line into operation. The effect upon Atlanta trade and prosperities was immediate and the quick connection led to the coming to Atlanta of many of those sons and daughters of both the Carolinas and Virginia as well, who have since so incalculably enriched the social, business and civic life of the city and state.

PROMOTING RAILWAYS.

At a later era General John B. Gordon projected for himself and associates the Georgia Pacific railroad, from Atlanta to Birmingham, to open to Atlanta and the Atlantic seaboard the coal, iron and steel of the rapidly-developing Birmingham district. General Gordon himself testified later that the strong and unfaltering support given to him by The Constitution was the greatest factor, aside from the actual cash, that made that line materialize.

The late Julius L. Brown started the movement to extend the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia road from Dalton to Atlanta—a virtual paralleling of the state road—but opening up a new stretch of needy territory of the state and new connections to the west. That road is now the Southern's line to Chattanooga.

Then John N. Dunn, one of Atlanta's most enterprising merchants, formed a combination to get rid of the Central of Georgia's monopoly between Atlanta and southern Georgia by building the line from Atlanta to Fort Valley. The original termination at Macon was successfully blocked by the then powerful Wadley-Hanson interests in Macon.

Following these were the Marietta and North Georgia, the Seaboard Air Line, the Covington and Macon and the Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic lines—all of them of peculiar importance to Atlanta and to them. Hemphill, Howell and Grady gave always the very liveliest and lusty support they could personally or journalistically command.

In any well-reasoned analysis of the forces that have combined to make Atlanta truly the "Gate City of the South" and the booming, popular and desirable city that she now is, the support given to her railway developments by The Constitution must be rated second to none other.

At the same time the paper has always demanded of the railways just rates and fair treatment of the people, whether on things or persons coming into or going out of the city.

Captain Howell was one of the effective leaders of the campaign of 1877 that fixed Atlanta in the state constitution as the permanent capital of the state, and naturally his next move was to secure the building of a new capitol to take the place of the old opera house, built by H. I. Kimball, at the corner of Marietta and Forsyth streets, and sold by him to the Bullock administration to be refitted for capitol purposes.

The Constitution organized and carried through the campaign by which the legislature was induced to appropriate $1,000,000 and create a capitol commission to expend it i the erection of the new capitol on the "old courthouse lot," which the city had donated and which is now the capitol site and park.

Captain Howell was named as one of the commissioners and gave his most devoted service to the work which resulted in the capitol practically as it is today, and at a cost some $87 under the full appropriation. That fact was so extraordinary in the annals of public building in the states that Governor David B. Hill, of New York, when introduced to the Georgia general assembly some years later, adverted to it as amazing and worthy of study and emulation by other states.

The federal building that is now the city mail was also broached and prosecuted through our federal senators and representative until the appropriation was secured and the building erected to serve as postoffice and for other federal functionaries.

Other public structures for which The Constitution either pioneered or helped by effective boosting were the New Kimball house, Captain Howell having been president of the building company; the Y. M. C. A. building and more recently Masonic temple and the Emory and Oglethorpe university plants

SERVICES OF CONSTITUTION.

Services of that sort by a local newspaper might, in older cities, be regarded as "all in the common course," but in a city such as was Atlanta, growing up out of the ashes of war, with a heterogeneous population coming in from all quarters of the map, with competition for actual livings strenuous and continuous, and with heavy taxes and low public credit for lack of public assets, the creation of a public demand for such municipal structures and the enthusiasm to carry them into realization, was a work that only such men of genius, imagination and nerve as were Hemphill, Howell and Grady could carry to such frequent victories. The people thought that, and elected both Hemphill and Howell to the mayoralty and erected to Grady the characteristic statue that is now one of the chief treasures of the city, while later on Clark Howell became speaker of the Georgia house of representatives, then for five years president of the senate—retiring from politics after an eleven years' service to give his whole time to The Constitution.

Nothing better appears in the record of The Constitution than its early and vehement insistence upon law enforcement and the preservation of life, property and public order. Atlanta, in the early years of the paper, was a seething pot of human elements such as can only be found where civil and social chaos has followed war, where an army is encamped, and where a suddenly freed, inflamed and ignorantly ambitious horde of negroes have gravitated. Only the oldest inhabitants now can recall the conditions when the city was filled and dominated by crafty politicians, hungry carpetbaggers, saloons of every stripe, gamblers and wide-open gaming houses, flaming red-light establishments, and the sedimental settlements into which a host of straggling blacks "from everywhere," following the armies, had gravitated and were exploiting their fantastic ideas of freedom. Those were the days when "Wheat street," "Shermantown," "Peaseville" and "Tight-squeeze" were names with which to warn peaceable people and terrorize children.

They were days of conflict, due to the existence of organizations of both good men and bad men—the one seeking protection independent of the laws and the other threatening and making disorders, defiant of laws and authority. In those days we had "Ku Klux Klans," "Red Monks" and "White Knights" on the one side, and "Loyal Leagues," "Black Snakes" and "Sons of Liberty" and "Daughters of Freedom" among the aliens and negroes.

Naturally, out of these conditions followed an orgy of crimes—highway robberies, burglaries, assaults and murders. City police and county officials under political control, appeared powerless to give the people adequate protection.

In this emergency ex-Governor Joseph E. Brown, who had a commanding influence with Governor Bullock, obtained the appointment of John L. Hopkins to be judge and Evan P. Howell, then a young lawyer, to be solicitor general of the superior courts of the Atlanta circuit. These men had the entire confidence of the best people of the city and circuit and were known to be fair, honest and fearless. To his credit Governor Bullock promised them his full support, and that political pull and pardons should not hinder them in restoring law and order.

They appealed to The Constitution to uphold them, and call out the courage and co-operation of good men so that the grand and petit juries would be encouraged to do their duties without flinching, and The Constitution did its part with daily devotion, exposing without pity all forms of lawlessness and demanding prompt punishment for every criminal caught and convicted. The results speedily began to come. The names of Hopkins and Howell became more terrible to the criminal element than the "K. K. K." was to the superstitious country darkey. Howell was famous for the swiftness and sureness of his prosecutions, and Hopkins got to himself throughout the state the sobriquet of "the iron judge," because of the severity of the sentences he imposed upon convicted criminals.

But their work was wonderfully effective, and the published accounts of it in The Constitution cheered the people and stirred to emulation the judges and juries in other sections of the state, until a new and refreshing reign of law and order obtained throughout Georgia.

BATTLING FOR DEMOCRACY.

It should not be forgotten, either, that The Constitution, by its location and its original dedication, became the foremost flag-bearer of the state's democratic legions. After the republican party had been effectively put down and out in 1874 there arose a new danger to the democrats in the form of "independents," or men of undoubted southernism and Georgianism, who were not persona grata with the party leaders, and who essayed to ride over the party into coveted offices with the votes of all those who objected to party control, plus the republican support they could command.

The greenbackers were making some headway in the land, also, and the farmers were everywhere being incited to organize into granges and lodges of various names to promote class political action. Some of the independent campaigns became formidable and bitter; in several congressional districts of the state the independents, and then the populists, defeated regular nominees in successive campaigns; and several times independent candidacies for the governorship put party ascendency in the state in serious jeopardy.

In all these fights to maintain intact and successful the organization that had rescued the state from aliens and anarchy, and on whose continued supremacy depended the future safety of the people of Georgia, The Constitution played the major part to make white supremacy and party rule secure. For this it made many enemies and encountered plots laid for its ruin, but over all of them it forged a courageous and conquering way.

The men who have been responsible for the policies of The Constitution from its initial issue have been the fervent and far-reaching friends of public education. They have championed every vital interest of the state's university system, supported with sympathy and enthusiasm all the college enterprises in the commonwealth, but more than all these, have they stood for the widest and fullest common school system that the resources of the state would afford.

In this last named interest The Constitution has printed editorials and special articles that, collated, would fill many books, and its sane and seer-like valuations of popular education as an inestimable asset of the state have been copied with approval into government reports and the educational journals of highest class throughout the nation. Much of the best educational legislation of the state has been enacted under the eloquent urgings of this newspaper.

The Technological School.

In The Constitution office, in response to a call of Captain Evan P. Howell and Henry W. Grady, the first meeting was held that resulted in the establishment of the Georgia School of Technology, whose great plant in Atlanta is now conceded to be the foremost technological institution of the south, and one of the greatest in the country.

This meeting was attended by twelve prominent citizens of Atlanta, and Georgia's first technological institution was established by the contribution made at that meeting. A training school was established in Atlanta on a small scale, and the general assembly, attracted by its work and the demand for it, later on made an appropriation for a state institution. A board of trustees was appointed to locate the school, and, after active competition, the permanent school was established in Atlanta—now grown to be one of the most important institutions of its kind in the country.

ADVANCE INTEREST OF WHOLE STATE.

While The Constitution has always been a day-in and day-out devotee to every interest that would build up, prosper and glorify Atlanta, it has been equally generous with space and argument to advance the legitimate claims and interests of sister cities. Augusta, Savannah, Macon, Columbus, Rome, Athens—any of them, could rely upon its loyal co-operation in their forward enterprises, especially in matters of state or national legislation.

Yet The Constitution has never forgotten that cities are the capitalizations of the power, products and commerce of the country districts that supply their clientele. It saw for itself the demonstration of that truth when it saw the produce of the old Confederate veterans come out of the restored fields of Georgia and furnish to trade and wealth that re nilt Atlanta. So The Constitution has unfalteringly stood for every interest of the country people that could be advanced by popular sympathy or governmental action. Whether the issue was equitable taxation, needful appropriations, curbing unlawful interest rates or onerous transportation rates, better schools, better roads, better administration of justice in the courts, or whatever the immediate issue was that essentially affected the progress of the farmers of Georgia, they could always be sure of the unqualified leadership of The Constitution.

Political demagoguery at times has both led and misled some of our farming constituencies into unwise demands and voted them for ineffectual propositions, but native common sense usually, under the sting of failures and through the counsel of The Constitution and its colleagues, has quickly brought the honest people of the country districts back to the old Georgia slogan: "Wisdom, Justice and Moderation."

That the country people have appreciated the steady friendship of The Constitution is evidenced by the continuous support they have given to it, as it has maintained for many years a large rural circulation.

Just to the Negroes.

One of the finest features in the whole history of this newspaper is the consistent courage with which it has insisted upon the just and humane treatment of the negro people and their problems.

Yielding nothing to their misconceptions of the meaning of freedom, nor to their miseducation by northern fanatics as to social equality, and discriminating wisely as to the methods of race co-operation to good ends, The Constitution has held to the theorem that the negro and the southern whites can and ought to live in harmonious understanding, as equally necessary to each other for economic reasons, and that the superior and stronger white race has nothing to lose but much to gain by establishing among the black people the fullest confidence that their persons, their labor and property, and their lawful pursuits of happiness along racial lines shall be respected, protected and held secure under the shield of law and the sunshine of a sympathetic and generous public opinion.

EDUCATION OF NEGRO.

Colonel E. Y. Clarke, when he was editor of the paper, away back in the days of reconstruction, was a strong advocate of a policy of educating the younger generation of negroes, especially in the things they could use for their own betterment in the active fields of labor. He made, at the old Storr's school for negroes, on Wheat street early in the 70's, the first speech this writer had ever heard, advocating manual and domestic arts training in negro schools.

Joel Chandler Harris frequently wrote pathetically appealing editorials, challenging the humanity and chivalry of southern men to give the fairest treatment and the fullest defense to all the vital interests of the negroes. Captain Howell and Henry Grady were recognized by the leaders of the negroes, such as Booker Washington, Bishops Turner and Gaines, and their kind, as counsellors and co-operators always to be relied upon.

The Constitution under its present editor has the confidence of negro leaders to an unusual degree. They know it condones none of the vagaries, the idleness, or the vices of their race, but that it is earnest and honest in advocating the moral and economic uplift of the negroes, both by their own efforts and the sympathetic aid of the white people.

It is noteworthy that long before publicity advertising campaigns and convention bureaus were invented as municipal institutions The Constitution made itself both these agents for Atlanta. The writer knows all about these earlier enterprises by the paper, because it fell to him as one of its staff to promote many of them. The conventions of national organizations were anticipated and The Constitution organized the local efforts to bring such bodies to Atlanta. Sometimes it sent its own emissary to portray the attractions of the city, the state and the south, and to give assurance of hearty welcomes and cordial hospitalities in our midst.

Older citizens will readily remember such events as the sending east and north of the Gate City Guard under Captain Joseph F. Burke, and the sensation that its morale and military skill created wherever it went; and then the return visit during the guard's military carnival, when crack volunteer companies from Boston, Hartford, Philadelphia, Washington, Detroit, Janesville in Wisconsin, and many other cities were mobilized here in Atlanta in one of the most striking soldier pageants seen by our people since the civil war.

Then there were such conventions as that of the Order of Railway Conductors, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, a great meet of Commercial Travelers, and a score of others readily recalled. Such meetings brought many influential strangers who saw Atlanta and the south for the first time, who gained corrected ideas of our people and their spirit, and went away to spread the good fame of city and people in all parts of the republic.

ADVERTISING ATLANTA.

In view of more recent events of the sort these above mentioned may appear relatively insignificant, but in their time they were of large importance and had a beneficial effect for city and state that cannot be overrated.

"From The Atlanta Constitution."

If a fellow had a dollar for every time that quotation line has appeared in the other newspapers and magazines of America in sixty years he would be several times a millionaire.

Speaking of advertising, that line has advertised Atlanta from sea to sea, and overseas wherever papers are printed in the English language. Having intimate knowledge of American press history for fifty-odd years the writer can name no paper on the continent that for so many years was so generally copied from as The Constitution.

Apart from sensational news and nationally important editorial comment, taken from The Constitution, its most copied features were the things of a more literary flavor that have lit up its editorial page for four decades.

In 1876 the writer began the "Old Si" negro dialect skits upon current topics and these soon obtained recognition by the exchange editors to the extent of being copied eagerly into all the leading journals—even the critical Boston and financial New York dailies. Colonel Henry Watterson said they contained the truest negro dialect that had ever appeared in print.

A yellow fever epidemic in Savannah having driven Joel Chandler Harris to Atlanta, as related elsewhere, and Captain Howell having captured him for the editorial jungle, he began to write editorial paragraphs that at once got general vogue among other editors. They were crisp, witty and carried a punch or provoked a smile.

When the writer of "Old Si" went to France for a long official sojourn in Paris he necessarily ceased his daily jokers and as Captain Howell didn't wish The Constitution to drop out of the quotation line, he urged Harris to do something to supply the threatened hiatus. Not wishing to figure as an imitator by doing something of the "Old Si" order, Harris invented "a nigger of his own" and the "Uncle Remus" stories began to appear. They were different—so different and so much more like real literature—and at once became popular in the general press. They came hard to Harris at first, since he had cultivated no ambitions for literary adventure, and Mrs. Harris used to say that "Joe would rather take a licking than to grind out one of those stories." In fact, only affection for and loyalty to the wishes of Captain Howell kept up the production of the "Uncle Remus" stories until they had become justly famous on two hemispheres and had been accorded an incontestable place in the literature of this age.

All these times The Constitution was calling forth other writers of special talents. "Major Bill Arp," dear to every old southerner, especially those who wore the gray, furnished a weekly potpourri of homely philosophy, witty aphorisms and rural reminiscences that delighted a million readers between the Potomac and the Rio Grande.

"Betsy Hamilton" told her quaint and femininely wise thoughts in the same pages where occasionally, also, appeared startlingly fresh and frank revues of current matters by that gifted woman, Mrs. Corra Harris, who was given her first newspaper assignment by Clark Howell, households of millions on millions of magazine and book readers. That other southern woman who contributed so much good literature for many years to Dixie publications, Mary E. Bryan, was for some years directress of the woman's page of The Constitution publications.

The Constitution established the first really specialized woman's department of any southern newspaper in its daily issue, and put Maude Andrews (now Mrs. J. K. Ohl) in charge; she soon developed it into a journalistic "Sorosis," or "Wimodansis," or whatever other thing you can think of as an assemblage of wise, witty and worthy womanhood. She was succeeded by Isma Dooly. The writer is an extensive traveler and newspaper reader and from Maine to Loma Vista he has found in the press excerpts credited to The Constitution, invariably anent some feminine phase of life, that carried a tang, a temperamental twist, and a luminous shaft of common sense that he knew at once came from Miss Isma's pen. Upon Miss Isma Dooly's death, her sister, Miss Louise Dooly, succeeded her. Later Mrs. G. Rix Stafford became editor of the woman's department and now occupies that position

FRANK STANTON.

One day, somewhere in the north, somebody referred to Frank L. Stanton as "the Riley of the South." It riled me to hear Stanton so Rileyized, for knowing both geniuses so well and for so many years—seeing both rise from merely local to international fame—I knew the comparison a widely mistaken one. Both endowed with the gift of inspirational rhyme, both gathering as bees do the honey of the flowering life nearest to them, neither straying into formal foreign gardens, or trying to ride a classic Pegasus with prancing gait, their songs were keyed to homely strains and came with hypnotic soothings to the hearts and humors of the plain people.

But their poetic metiers were distinctly different and their "atmospheres" absolutely divided by a sentimental Mason and Dixon's line. Their spirits were akin, but their poetries were not Siamese twins.

The advent of Stanton in The Constitution sanctum was incidental, but soon became epochal, for from the time his "Just From Georgia" began to appear it attracted attention and his lyrics, quippish quatrains and snappy Negro aphorisms have become a part of the "standing galley" in every considerable newspaper office in America.

Mr. Stanton's death in harness only a year ago saddened lovers of his verses throughout the world. He was contributing his column daily to The Constitution when the end came.

Thus it will occur to the reader that The Constitution has done more than any other journal in the south to give character and currency to our later literature.

Who comprised the first reportorial outfit of the paper is lost to memory now, even if they weren't so many. My recollection is that in 1869 I carried copy from the legislative sessions to the office for James A. Anderson, afterwards prominent lawyer, Odd Fellow, chief of police and city recorder, or judge of the police court.

But when I got back from Texas in 1875 and just "busted into" the staff the chief reporter was Col. W. G. Whidby, ex-soldier and pro-preacher, a gentleman of keen intellect, keener temper and a pair of the most indefatigable legs that ever entered journalism, to my knowledge. Col. Whidby wasn't a big man, but he was an awful busy one, for, believe me, in those days legs and wind were the alpha and omega of a daily reporter's qualifications. There were no telephones, trolley cars, or taxis in those yellow years and Atlanta lay spread all around as though sown broadcast from the basket of a passing balloon. "Whid" knew personally everybody in Atlanta and DeKalb county worth knowing and nearly all the men of consequence who came to the capital from anywhere in the state, and the mess of news that he could dish up in a day was astonishing.

Howell Cobb Jackson, a young man of liberal education and fine family connections, was the police and city departments reporter, and seldom failed to dig up a good story to swell out his daily stint; but his chiefest distinction was the juicy humor that he injected into police court reports, and these stories were liberally copied throughout the country.

"Judge" Joseph H. Lumpkin was exchange and "society" editor, but he just wouldn't infest the editorial den up stairs. He felt a fatherly affection for Hemphill and insisted upon writing all his copy on this or that desk in the business office. Besides, from the vantage point of the ground floor window he could see all the social leaders who might be passing, either afoot or in their chaises and "the judge" would gallantly halt them and in that fashion gather the news of the haut monde for his daily column.

As for yours truly, he was general court reporter, capitol scavenger and track dog for all the distinguished or suspicious people who turned up in the town. His beat to be covered daily "on the hoof" extended from Oakland cemetery in the east to the rolling mill at the far end of Marietta street, and from McPherson barracks in West End to Ponce de Leon springs. And yet in those days it didn't look like such a fierce lot of tramping and writing (say, two to four long columns daily) to do for the generous salary of $15 a week.

OLD-LINE REPORTERS.

By the way, I must not omit the fact that for extra scout reporting we had at hand always the newsy nose and able legs of the well-remembered and lovable Colonel Marcellus E. Thornton.

The great editorial and fiction work of Wallace P. Reed is a brilliant page in the history of The Constitution, from 1883 until his death about twenty years later.

Other contributors to this historical symposium will doubtless tell of the excellent work done for the paper since he came upon it years ago by that unrivalled newsmonger, Edward C. Bruffey; and the labors in staff service from time to time of Robert T. Small; of Alfred C. Newell, now a tower of strength in the insurance world; of Lucian Lamar Knight, Georgia historian and author; of Robert Adamson, now vice president of the Bank of the United States in New York city; of Ivy Lee, now publicity man for the Rockefellers; of Remsen Crawford and others who went out from apprenticeships in The Constitution to do admirable work in other fields from New York to Nome in Alaska.

In the medical profession, the late Dr. Alfred L. Fowler and Dr. J. Newton Craig, both eminent Atlanta specialists, started their manhood careers on The Constitution.

Among the many distinguished "graduates" of The Constitution's staff was the late Jos. Ohl, who left The Constitution to represent James Gordon Bennett in control of The New York Herald. A reporter on The Constitution, he later became city editor, then news editor, succeeding Henry Richardson as Washington correspondent, which position he filled with such distinguished ability for several years as to attract the attention of Mr. Bennett, who sent him to Asia in charge of The New York Herald's Asiatic bureau at Pekin; remaining there several years, he then returned to New York as a member of The Herald's executive board.

In Saint Paul's in London you read of Sir Christopher Wrenn, its architect, "Si monumentum requiris, circumspice."

Concluding this desultory chapter of memories of The Constitution for sixty years I can only repeat that—"if you seek its monument, look about you!"

From end to end of Atlanta may be seen the institutions, the utilities, the statues and adornments—such as Soldiers' Home, the Hill statue, the Jewish Orphans' Home, Piedmont park and other like affairs—all of which are examples of how loyally and unselfishly The Constitution has labored for the public good.

OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE.

Now, under the trained and wise direction of its editor, Clark Howell, whom I have seen grow up out of knee breeches into national importance and influence, the paper presents a solid, sane and safe helpfulness to Atlanta, to Georgia, to the south and the nation. Mr. Howell has been editor of The Constitution and its directing head for thirty-one years.

Mr Howell was yet fairly a boy when the people elected him to the state house of representatives, where he served splendidly and twice as its speaker; then transferred to the state senate he broke another record by successive elections to its presidency, and as the Georgia member of the democratic national committee for over thirty years. His counsel is sought and respected by the leaders of the party in every national emergency.

Clean, clear-headed, prejudiced naturally for all right and good things, generous to a fault with his friends, too tolerant of those who want to be his foes at any time, charitable to all in need, and ready to lend a hand wherever he can personally or with the paper advance any beneficent public work, he holds deservedly a place of high honor among the most eminent editors of America, in the affection of his intimates and in the confidence of the people—the multiplied thousands—who regard The Constitution with positive affection and who whenever the term "The Georgia Bible" is used, know at once that it means The Constitution.

The Constitution indulges no egotism when it wears the legend "The South's Standard Newspaper." It has accepted the accolade that the journalistic world in America has generously conferred upon it. Whatever concerns the welfare of the south is its imperative concern. Whatever builds the morale and morals of the southern people becomes its instant business. Whatever helps to make the south an equal and militant factor in the nation commands its energies and enthusiasm.

Fac Simile Reproduction of The First Sunday Edition of The Constitution--Being the Sixth Issue of Volume I.

The Daily Constitution.

BY CAREY W. STYLES & CO.

Subscription Rates, Payable in Advance:

DAILY CONSTITUTION, per annum, ... $10.00
Six months, ... 5.00
One month, ... 1.00
Single paper 10

All subscriptions are payable strictly in advance; and, at the expiration of the time for which payment is made, unless previously renewed, the name of the subscriber will be stricken from our books.

CLUB RATES:

Ten copies ..... $ 80 00
Twenty copies 150 00

THE SAME liberally contracted with.

WEEKLY CONSTITUTION, per annum ... 3 00
six months. ... 1 50

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

SQUARES	1 week	2 weeks	3 weeks	1 month	2 months	3 months	6 months	12 months
1 Square	3	6	8	10	16	20	35	60
2 Squares	6	10	14	16	25	35	60	100
3 Squares	8	14	20	25	40	50	75	120
4 Squares	10	18	25	30	50	60	90	135
5 Squares	12	22	30	35	60	70	105	150
¼ Letter column	14	26	35	40	65	80	120	180
Third of a col.	25	40	50	60	85	110	150	200
Half column	30	60	80	100	130	160	200	350
One column	40	70	100	130	160	200	350	600

Terms cash, before or on demand after the first insertion.

Advertisements must be marked for a specified time.

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged as new each insertion.

All advertisements, or notices of advertisements, under "Local Business," are chargeable at the rate of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A LINE for each insertion. No notice will appear for a less sum than ONE DOLLAR.

Advertisements under the head of "Special Notices," twenty cents per line for first insertion, and ten cents for each subsequent insertion.

The above prices will be charged for transient advertising.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sheriff's sales, per levy of ten lines or less ... $7 50
Sheriff's Mortgage fi. fa. sales, per square ... 5 00
Tax collector's sales, per square ... 4 00
Citations for Letters of Administration ... 2 00
Citations for Letters of Guardianship ... 3 00
Letters of application for dismission from Administration ... 4 50
Letters of application for dismission from Guardianship ... 3 00
Applications for leave to sell Land ... 5 00
Notices to Debtors and Creditors ... 3 00
Sales of Land, etc., per square ... 5 00
Sales of perishable property, 10 days, per sqr. 1 50
Bail Notices, 30 days ... 3 00
Foreclosure of Mortgage, per sqr, each time ... 1 00

TIME REQUIRED FOR LEGAL ADVERTISING.

Sales of Land, etc., by Administrators, Executors or Guardians, are required by law to be held on the first Tuesday in the month, between the hours of ten in the forenoon and three in the afternoon, at the Court House in the county in which the property is situated. Notices of these sales must be given in a public gazette 40 days previous to the day of sale.

Notices to the debtors and creditors of an estate must also be published 40 days.

Notice that application will be made to the Court of Ordinary for leave to sell Land, etc., must be published for two months.

Citations for letters of Administration, Guardianship, etc., must be published 30 days; for dismission from Administration, monthly 6 months; for dismission from Guardianship 40 days.

Rules for foreclosure of Mortgage must be published monthly for four months; for establishing papers, for the full space of 6 months; for compelling titles from Executors or Administrators, where bond has been given by the deceased, the full space of three months.

Publications will always be continued according to these, the legal requirements, unless otherwise ordered.

RAILROAD SCHEDULES.

GEORGIA RAILROAD—61 miles—Fare five cents per mile.—JOHN P. KING, President; E. W. COLE, Superintendent; G. T. ANDERSON, Agent at Atlanta.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta	7.00 A. M.
Arrive at Augusta	5.30 P. M.
Leave Augusta	6.30 A. M.
Arrive at Atlanta	4.50 P. M.

No trains on Sunday.

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta	5.40 P. M.
Arrive at Augusta	3.00 A. M.
Leave Augusta	10.30 P. M.
Arrive at Atlanta	7.45 A. M.

ATLANTA & WEST POINT RAILROAD—87 miles—Fare, ——— per mile—JOHN P. KING, President; L. P. GRANT, Superintendent; R. M. FARRAR, Agent at Atlanta:

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta	7.58 A. M.
Arrive at West Point	12.30 P. M.
Leave West Point	12.50 P. M.
Arrive at Atlanta	5.25 P. M.

NIGHT FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta	4.35 P. M.
Arrive at West Point	11.30 A. M.
Leave West Point	11.40 P. M.
Arrive at Atlanta	8.45 A. M.

MACON & WESTERN RAILROAD—102 Miles—Fare, five cents per mile—A. J. WHITE, President; E. A. ANDERSON, Agent at Atlanta:

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Macon	7.45 A. M.
Arrive at Atlanta	2.00 P. M.
Leave Atlanta	7.15 A. M.
Arrive at Macon	1.30 P. M.
Leave Macon	2.40 P. M.
Arrive in Atlanta	6.30 A. M.
Leave Atlanta	7.15 P. M.
Arrive in Macon	4.10 A. M.

B. HERMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, Silver Ware and Fancy Goods, Gold Pens and Spectacles, corner Marietta and Whitehall streets, (old Norcross corner,) Atlanta, Ga. Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., repaired and warranted. apr18—36m

WM. BOLLMAN, Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Gold Pens, Spectacles, &c. Whitehall street, 1st door above M. Lynch & Co's Book Store, Atlanta, Ga. Repairing in good style and warranted. apr18—3m

Drs. Billups & Thomas, DENTISTS, Whitehall street, Atlanta, Georgia.

OVER Chamberlin & Boynton, in the Rawson Building. june16—d1w

Drs. Ford & Campbell, DENTISTS, Whitehall street, Atlanta, Georgia.

ALL operations performed in a scientific manner. Gas administered for the PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH. june16—dlw

DR. R. D. BADGER, Dentist Office, Granite Block, Broad street, adjoining Railroad, Atlanta, Georgia.

ROOM No. 8,

OFFICE OVER MEADOR & BROS.,

N. B.—Notice Sign. R. D. BADGER.

DR. J. BORING, TENDERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the citizens of Atlanta and vicinity.

OFFICE—In the back room of R. H. Muse, west side Whitehall street, second door south of Alabama street.

Atlanta, Ga., May 30, 1868—dtf

DR. C. H. MONTGOMERY, (Office corner Marietta and Peachtree Sts.)

MILE BUILDING—Second Floor.

OFFICE HOURS DAY AND NIGHT.

may25-dlm

HILL & BLANCHARD, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Whitehall.....Street. Above Jack's Confectionery.

D. P. HILL. M. C. BLANCHARD. June16-dlm

SIDNEY DELL, Attorney at Law, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

OFFICE—WHITEHALL STREET, over "New York" Store, opposite Er Lawshe's. may28—d3m

R. M. ROSE & CO., WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS. Granite Block, Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga. jel6-dly

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of J. [illegible]

THE CONSTITUTION.

VOLUME I.] ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 21, 1868. [NUMBER 6

AMERICAN HOTEL, ALABAMA STREET, ATLANTA,.....GEORGIA.

WHITE & WHITLOCK, PROPRIETORS.

W. D. WILEY, Clerk.

Having re-leased and renovated the entire House, we are prepared to entertain guests in a most satisfactory manner. Charges fair and moderate. Our efforts will be to please.

Baggage carried to the Depot free of charge. june16-d3m

UNITED STATES HOTEL, SASSEEN, YORK & JOURDAN, PROPRIETORS.

Within 100 yards of the General Passenger Depot.

Corner Alabama and Prior Streets, ATLANTA, GA.

E. R. SASSEEN, B. W. YORK, E. T. JOURDAN, } ATLANTA, GA.

J. W. F. BRYSON, R. T. JOURDAN, Clerks. June16-dtf

E. E. BROWN W. F. BROWN. BROWN'S HOTEL, (Opposite Depot) MACON, GA.

THIS long and well known Hotel, with its unequaled system, still presents itself to the traveling public.

The House was opened on the 1st of January, 1866, and took at once a prominent position among the "first class" Hotels of the country. It has never been closed since, but it has been steadily increasing in prosperity, till it acknowledges no successful rival in the business in the State.

Recent improvements and repairs of the House, which is still in the hands of the Proprietors, have left nothing to be desired by those who love their ease and enjoy the comforts and luxuries of life. The Hotel is centrally situated for the convenience of the travelling public, being situated opposite the Passenger Depot, and but a few steps from the same. It has a retinue of well trained servants in every department, and the Proprietors will spare no pains or expense to sustain the established reputation of the Hotel. special attention paid to the wants of lady guests, who may sojourn at the House, and no one shall go away dissatisfied, if an earnest endeavor to please will secure a liberal share of the public patronage. jel6-dtf

SCREVEN HOUSE, SAVANNAH.....GEORGIA.

SAVANNAH, GA., March 19, 1868.

THE above HOTEL, of modern construction with all the conveniences of the best Northern Hotels, has recently changed hands, and is now conducted by

T. S. NICKERSON, Of the PLANTERS' HOTEL, Augusta; NATIONAL HOTEL, Atlanta, and NICKERSON HOUSE, Columbia, S. C.

The furniture throughout is of the most elegant description, the rooms scrupulously clean and well ventilated, and the attendance is equaled by none in the South.

Travelers stopping at the above Hotel will find the comforts and conveniences of their own homes.

The proprietor pledges himself that every delicacy afforded either by Northern or Southern markets, will be constantly supplied to his table. June16-d3m

KENNESAW HOUSE, Marietta, - - - - - Georgia.

A NEW AND FIRST CLASS HOTEL, newly and elegantly furnished, containing over fifty rooms, especially arranged and adopted for families. For comfort and convenience, the Kennesaw will compare favorably with any house in the South.

Passengers on the evening trains on the Western and Atlantic Railroad from Atlanta, take supper at this house. The table is furnished with the best the market affords, and ample time afforded for the enjoyment of a hearty meal.

FLETCHER, FREYER & CO., June16 3m Proprietors.

Journal and Messenger for 1868.

THE present year cannot fail to be full of political events of the greatest moment to the Southern people. It will witness the continuance, and, let us hope, the termination of those atrocious assaults upon free government, upon the Constitution, and rights and liberties of the States and their people now being made for a desperate faction. It will witness the defeat of those who shamelessly declare that they are acting "outside the Constitution;" or mark, in the wreck of the Republic, their unholy triumph over those principles and institutions that the Fathers won by their precepts, and consecrated by their best and bravest blood. That this grand struggle may end in favor of law and order, and to the establishment, upon an enduring basis, in the affections of an intelligent and high-souled people of those muniments of Liberty bequeathed by those who made this government, it is necessary that the PEOPLE, whose priceless heritage is at stake, should wake up to a full consciousness of the inestimable value of that stake, and rise to a level with the courage and energy and action required to win it.

In the firm confidence that this honored Journal has done its whole duty by the people in all the eventful years—how more than half a century—since its establishment, and more particularly in the trials and vicissitudes through which we have passed since Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-One, we look for that liberal support which has always received and appreciated as a tribute to its consistency in principles, its dignity in style, and its steady devotion to truth and justice.

From our country friends we expect a staunch support, for it is in the country that newspaper influence is less persuading, and, therefore, more needed. We hope in this not asking too much of our country subscribers to lend their aid in extending our circulation, in order that we may have a broader field for our efforts in the cause of TRUE redemption and reform. We have not one subscriber who cannot, with small exertion send us an additional one, and thus double our powers among the masses who are to decide the great battle.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

DAILY, One Month $1 00
do Three Months 2 50
do Six Months 5 00
do One Year 10 00
WEEKLY, One Year 3 00

GEORGIA JOURNAL AND MESSENGER is published every Wednesday. Three dollars per annum. Invariably in advance. Every paper will be stopped at the expiration of the time for which it has been paid.

Mr. KOAH, the senior partner in the late firm of Rose & Burr, continues his connection with the paper.

For CASH IN ADVANCE, sent at risk of the subscriber we will send:

Weekly Journal and Messenger, One Year and Southern Christian Advocate, One Year $5 00

Daily Journal and Messenger, Four Months and Southern Christian Advocate, One Year, for $5 00

Daily Journal and Messenger, One Month, Southern Christian Advocate, One Year, and Burke's Boys' and Girls' Weekly, One Year, for $5 00

Weekly Journal and Messenger, One Year, Southern Christian Advocate, One Year, and Boys' and Girls' Weekly, One Year. $5 50

Daily Journal and Messenger, Four Months, Southern Christian Advocate, One Year, and Boys' and Girls' Weekly, One Year, for $5 50

Daily Journal and Messenger, One Month, and Southern Christian Advocate, One Year, for $3 50

J. W. BURKE & CO., Proprietors, Office—No. 60, Second street, Macon, Ga. June16—dlawtf

OLIVER & WADDAIL, Commission Merchants, (Corner Alabama and Forsyth streets,) ATLANTA.....GEORGIA,

HAVE on consignment and for sale
20,000 lbs Clear Bacon Sides.
10,000 lbs Bacon Shoulders.
10,000 lbs Plain Bacon Hams.
40 barrels and kegs Leaf Lard.
500 sacks White Tennessee Corn.
Howard Kiln Lime.

Agents for Marietta Paper Mills. Keeps constantly on hand Printing and Wrapping Paper

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

First District—Chatham, Bryant and Effingham—Bradley, negro.
Second District—Liberty, Tattnall and McIntosh—Campbell, negro.
Third District—Wayne, Pierce and Appling—C. D. Graham, Dem.
Fourth District—Glynn, Camden and Charlton—J. M. Colemap, Rad.
Fifth District—Coffee, Ware and Gwach—A. Corbitz, Ind.
Sixth District—Echols, Lowndes and Berrien—Griffin, Ind.
Seventh District—Brooks, Thomas and Colquit—M. C. Smith, Ind.
Eighth District—Decatur, Mitchell and Miller—B. F. Bryson, Ind.
Ninth District—Early, Calhoun and Baker—R. T. Nesbit, Dem.
Tenth District—Dougherty, Lee and Worth—Welch, Rad.
Eleventh District—Clay, Randolph and Terrell—Wootten, Dem.
Twelfth District—Stewart, Webster and Quitman—Moore, Dem.
Thirteenth District—Sumter, Schley and Macon—Jones, Rad.
Fourteenth District—Dooly, Wilcox and Pulaski—Collier, Dem.
Fifteenth District—Montgomery, Telfair and Irwin—McArthur, Dem.
Sixteenth District—Laurens, Emanuel and Johnson—Hicks, Dem.
Seventeenth District—Bullock, Scriven and Burke—M. W. Hungerford, Dem.
Eighteenth District—Richmond, Glascock and Jefferson—Conley, Rad.
Nineteenth District—Taliaferro, Warren and Green—Adkins, Rad.
Twentieth District—Baldwin, Hancock and Washington, Wallace, negro Rad.
Twenty-first District—Twiggs, Wilkinson and Jones—Girtis, Ind.
Twenty-second District—Bibb, Monroe and Pike—Speer, Rad.
Twenty-third District—Houston, Crawford and Taylor—Anderson, Dem.
Twenty-fourth District—Marion, Muscogee and Chattahoochee—Hinton, Dem.
Twenty-fifth District—Harris, Upson and Talbot—Higby, Rad.
Twenty-sixth District—Spalding, Fayette and Butts—Nunnally, Dem.
Twenty-seventh District—Clark, Walton and Newton—Harris, Rad.
Twenty-eighth District—Jasper, Putnam and Morgan—Jordon, Rad.
Twenty-ninth District—Wilkes, Lincoln and Columbia—Sherman, Rad.
Thirtieth District—Oglethorpe, Madison and Elbert—McWhorter, Rad.
Thirty-first District—Twiggs, Wilkinson and Jones—Wells, Rad.
Thirty-second District—White, Lumpkin and Dawson—Landrum, Dem.
Thirty-third District—Hall, Banks and Jackson—Stringer, Rad.
Thirty-fourth District—Gwinnett, DeKalb and Henry—Candler, Dem.
Thirty-fifth District—Clayton, Fulton and Cobb—Wilds, Dem.
Thirty-sixth District—Meriwether, Coweta and Campbell—Smith, Rad.
Thirty-seventh District—Troup, Heard and Carroll—Merrill, Rad.
Thirty-eighth District—Haralson, Polk and Paulding—Head, Dem.
Thirty-ninth District—Cherokee, Milton and Forsyth—Holcombe, Dem.
Fortieth District—Union, Towns and Rabun—C. J. Welborn, Dem.
Forty-first District—Fannin, Gilmer and Pickens—J. B. Dickey, Dem.
Forty-second District—Bartow, Floyd and Chattooga—Burns, Dem.
Forty-third District—Murray, Whitfield and Gordon—Fain, Dem.
Forty-fourth District—Walker, Dade and Catoosa—McCutcheu, Dem.

HOUSE.

Appling—Reddish, Dem.
Bryan—Houston, Dem.
Bibb—Turner, negro Rad., and Franks and Fitzpatrick, white Rads.
Butts—Harkness, Dem.
Bartow—F. M. Ford and M. J. Crawford, Dems.
Baker—A. W. George, Dem.
Brooks—W. A. Lane, Ind.
Burke—Jas. Folcom Osborn, John Warron, negroes; A. A. Madden, Rad.
Baldwin—O'Neil, negro Rad.
Banks—Bell, Rad.
Bulloch—Hall, Dem.
Berrien—Faulk, Dem.
Columbia—Moon, negro, Rice, Rad.
Chatham—Peppin, Dem.
Chattooga—C. C. Cleghern, Dem.
Clark—Matt. Davis and Alf. Richardson, negroes.
Chattahoochee—McDonald, Dem.
Clay—Turnipseed, Dem.
Cobb—Anderson and Huber, Dems.
Chatham—Osgood and Porter, white Radicals: Sims, negro.
Crawford—Vinson, Dem.
Clayton—Loud, Dem.
Carroll—Lane, Dem.
Campbell—Zellars, Rad.
Chuch—Gaylord Lastinger, Ind.
Catoosa—Fowler, Dem.
Coweta—Scroggins, Ind., Sewell, Rad.
Colquitt—Watkins, Rad.
Camden—Hillyer, Rad.
Charlton—Smith, Rad.
Coffee—Smith, Dem.
Cherokee—Perkins, Dem.
Decatur—Bostwell, Hydes, Rads.
Dawson—Perkins, Rad.
Dade—Nesbit, Dem.
DeKalb—W. H. Clarke, Dem.
Dougherty—Phil. Joiner, negro Rad., and A. R. Reid, Rad.
Dooly—H. Williams, Dem.
Echols—R. W. Phillips, Dem.
Early—B. C. Frye, Dem.
Effingham—Ratn, Dem.
Emanuel—Gillis, Dem.
Elbert—Tate, Dem.
Franklin—Harrison, Dem.
Forsyth—Kellogg, Dem.
Fulton—Sisson, Taliaferro and Gullatt, Dems.
Fayette—John Hale, Dem.
Floyd—Scott and Ballunger, Dems.
Fannin—Hearn, Rad.
Gwinnett—Nash and Parks, Dem.
Gordon—A. E. Donaldson, Dem.
Glasscock—Nunn, Dem.
Greene—McWhorter, Colby, Rads.
Gilmer—Ellis, Rad.
Glynn—Hall, Rad.
Harris—Hudson, Rad, Williams, negro.
Habersham—Erwin, Dem.
Hall—Walsh, Dem.
Hancock—Harrison and Barnes, negroes.
Haralson—Brock, Rad.
Henry—Maxwell, Rad.
Houston—Duncan, Matthews and Felton, Dems.
Heard—Shackelford, Dem.
Harris—Hudson, Dem., and Williams, negro
Hart—Allen, Dem.
Irwin—No election.
Jones—W. M. McCulloch, Dem.
Jefferson—B. Ayer and A. Stone, negro Rads.
Jackson—Bennett, Rad.
Johnson—Meadows, Dem.
Lumpkin—Price, Dem.
Liberty—Johnson, Dem.
Lincoln—Madison, Rad.
Lee—Lindsey and Page, Rads.
Laurens—Lindsey, Rad.
Lowndes—O'Neal, Rad.
Morgan—A. J. Williams, Rad., and M. Floyd, negro.
Macon—Lumpkin and Fyal, negro Rads.
Marion—W. M. Butler, Dem.
Monroe—Ballard, Rad., Glower, negro.
Miller—Hopkins, Dem.
Murray—Hardin, Dem.
Milton—Hook, Dem.
Madison—Moore, Dem.
Muscogee—Smith, negro Rad., and Mauli, white Rad.
Mitchell—Burtz, doubtful.
Montgomery—McArthur, Dem.
McIntosh—Campbell, negro Rad.
Newton—A. H. Zachry and A. Livingston, Dems.
Oglethorpe—Atkins and Cunningham, Rads.
Pike—Smith, Dem.
Polk—L. H. Walthall, Dem.
Pierce—Carpenter, Rad.
Pulaski—Buchan and Salter, Rads.
Putnam—Prudin, Rad.
Pickens—Darnell, Rad.
Paulding—Strickland, Rad.
Quitman—Warren, Dem.
Randolph—Hamlin and Goff, Dems.
Richmond—Tweedy and Bryant, white Rads. and Beaird, negro Rad.
Rabun—M. F. Cannon, Dem.
Sumter—John A. Cobb and G. R. Harper, Dems.
Spalding—Ellis, Dem.
Stewart—Humber, Barnum, Dems.
Screven—W. Hamilton, Ind.
Schley—Rainey, Rad.
Taliaferro—Holden, Dem.
Twiggs—Hughes, Ind.
Terrell—Harper, Dem.
Troup—Caldwell and McCormick, Rads.
Talbot—Bethune, white Rad., and Costin, negro Rad.
Taylor—Wilcher, Dem.
Thomas—J. R. Evans, resigned. Dr. Carson, Rad.
Telfair—No election.
Tattnall—Surency, Dem.
Towns—Johnson, Rad.
Upson—Drake, Dem.
Union—J. H. Penland, Dem.
Wilcox—Johnson, Dem
Wilkins, n—C. H. Hooks, Rad.
Walton—Sorrells, Dem.
Wayne—Rumph, Dem.
Worth—J. W. Mouse, Dem.
Washington—W. U. Brown and R. W. Flournoy, Dems.
Wilkes—Richard Bradford, Dem., and Belcher, negro Rad.
White—Kytle, Dem.
Whitfield—Shumate, Dem.
Walker—Gray, Dem.
Webster—Geo. Rose an[illegible]

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

J. E. WILLIAMS ..... Mayor.
S. H. LOVE ..... Clerk of Council
J. T. GLENN ..... City Attorney.
R. M. FARRAR ..... City Treasurer.
E. J. ROACH ..... City Physician.
JAS. F. COOPER ..... City Engineer.
GEO. STEWART ..... Street Overseer
JO. S. SMITH ..... City Tax Receiver and Collector.
PAT. FITZGIBBON ..... Hall Keeper.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

First Ward—Richard Peters and M. T. Castleberry.
Second Ward—E. E. Rawson and A. W. Mitchell.
Third Ward—W. C. Anderson, and one vacancy.
Fourth Ward—J. E. Gullatt and W. B. Cox.
Fifth Ward—J. A. Hayden and E. W. Holland.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

L. P. THOMAS ..... Chief Marshal
R. C. MURPHY ..... Deputy Marshal.
J. L. JOHNSON ..... First Lieut. of Police.
T. C. MURPHY ..... Second Lieut. of Police.

POLICEMEN.

F. J. Bomar, D. Rogan, J. Cook, E. A. Carter, F. T. Rickligher, J. A. Hinton, E. D. Hall, J. L. Crenshaw, G. W. Rawon, A. Jarrard, O. J. Woodliff, Jasper Graves, J. S. Holland, R. O. Haines, D. Queen, J. A. Lang, Green Holland, H. W. Wooding, H. J. Holtzclaw, J. F. Barnes, T. G. Mellen, J. S. Lanier, Jack Smith, J. Hodeo, J. M. Cook.

CLERK OF 1ST MARKET.—Theophilus Harris.
CLERK OF 2D MARKET.—F. T. Ryan.
SEXTON—G. A. Pilgrim.
CITY ASSESSORS.—H. C. Holtcombe, C. P. Cassin, and R. D. Cheshire.
ASSESSORS OF LAND TAKEN FOR OPENING STREETS.—Levi C. Wells and Frank P. Rice.
KEYSER POWDER MAGAZINE.—W. W. Davis.
SUPERINTENDENT ALMSHOUSE.—W. Y. Langford.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

Finance—Peters, Mitchell, Rawson.
Ordinance—Mitchell, Hayden, Peters.
Streets and Sidewalks—Gullatt, Rawson, Hayden.
Wells, Pumps and Cisterns—Cox, Anderson, Castleberry.
Lamps and Gas—Hayden, Peters.
Relief—Castleberry, Rawson, Gullatt, Hayden.
Market—Hayden, Castleberry, Holland.
Fire Department—Gullat, Cox.
Police—Rawson, Cox, Anderson.
Cemetery—Mitchell, Rawson.
Public Buildings and Grounds—Anderson, Peters.
Tax—Holland, Rawson, Cox.
On Printing—Holland, Castleberry.
Salaries—Cox, Mitchell, Holland.

FULTON COUNTY OFFICIALS.

R. N. WILLIFORD ..... Sheriff
W. L. HUBBARD ..... Deputy Sheriff
DANIEL PITTMAN ..... Ordinary.
W. K. VENABLE ..... Clerk Superior Court
C. M. PAYNE ..... County Treasurer
JNO. M. HARWELL ..... Tax Collector
SAMUEL GRUBB ..... Tax Receiver
T. A. KENNEDY ..... County Surveyor
WM. ACIEE ..... Coroner

JUDGES OF THE INFERIOR COURT.

E. M. Tallaferro, C. C. Green and Wm. Watkins.
J. W. Manning, Clerk.

Atlanta Fire Department.

THOMAS HANEY ..... Chief
ELISHA BUICE ..... 1st Assistant
JESSE SMITH ..... 2d Assistant
B. F. MOORE ..... Secretary
JAMES E. GULLATT ..... Treasurer

ATLANTA ENGINE COMPANY NO. 1.

J. H. MCCANLIN ..... President
T. C. MURPHY ..... Foreman
C. ALEXANDER ..... Secretary
R. MUHLENBRINK ..... Treasurer
JACOB EMMEL ..... First Director
GEORGE KRAUF ..... Second Director
HENRY HANEY, ... Third Director
M. L. COLLIER, ... Engineer
J. K. WEAVER ..... First Assistant Engineer
WM. KROG, ... Second Assistant Engineer
JOEL OSBORN ..... Third Assistant Engineer
J. S. GERMANY, ... Axemen
JERRY LYNCH ..... Axemen
SAMUEL WILSON, Delegate to Fire Department

MECHANIC ENGINE COMPANY NO. 2.

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J. G. KELLEY ..... Vice President
W. D. LUCRIE, Jr. ..... Secretary
G. R. JONES ..... Treasurer
JOEL KELSEY, Jr. ..... First Director
HENRY GULLATT ..... Second Director
JAS. M. TOY ..... Chief Engineer
W. G. MIDDLETON ..... First Assistant Engineer
FRED KROG, Jr. ..... Second Assistant Engineer
W. J. MIDDLETON, ... Third Assistant Engineer
WM. BRASWELL, ... Axemen
W. F. WOODS, ... Pipemen
J. M. BURKE, ... Axemen
JOSEPH WILEY, ... Axemen
CARL HARMSEN ..... Delegate to Fire Department
Dr. E. S. RAY ..... Surgeon
WM. KEISHAW, ... Torch Bearers
NEWTON WOODS, ... Torch Bearers

TALLULAH ENGINE COMPANY NO. 3.

E. A. CENTER ..... President
D. N. JUDSON ..... Vice President
W. R. BIGGERS ..... Foreman
GEORGE THOMSON ..... First Director
J. M. CONNELLY ..... Second Director
S. COLLAND ..... Hose Director
DAN LYNCH ..... First Assistant Director
R. ROHN, Feed ..... Second Assistant Director
J. M. STOKES ..... Assistant Hose Director
K. D. L. MORLEY ..... Secretary
G. W. JACK ..... Treasurer
BOHNEFELD and THEME ..... Axemen
W. N. JUDSON, M. D. ..... Surgeon
A. B. CREW ..... Delegate to Fire Department

ATLANTA HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY NO. 1.

R. J. LOWRY ..... Foreman
A. McWATER ..... Assistant Foreman
J. R. ORMOND ..... Secretary
H. HUNTER ..... Treasurer
J. L. QUEEN ..... Delegate to Fire Depart

Atlanta Board of Health.

First Ward ..... Dr J. H. BORING.
Second Ward ..... Capt O. H. JONES
Third Ward ..... Col. L. P. GRANT
Fourth Ward ..... Dr. CHARLES FINCKEL.
Fifth Ward ..... Dr. J. N. SIMMONS, Chairman

Military Directory.

Major General GEORGE G. MEADE, Commanding.—Headquarters of the District, Marietta st.

DISTRICT STAFF.

Brevet Brigadier General R. C. DRUM, Lieutenant Colonel, Assistant Adjutant General, Marietta street, Headquarters of the District.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel S. F. BARSTOW, Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A. Aide de Camp, and Acting Assistant Adjutant General, Marietta street, Headquarters of the District.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel CAMPBELL D. EMORY, Captain 9th U. S. Infantry, Aide de Camp, Marietta street, Headquarters of the District.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel GEORGE MEADE, Captain 31st U. S. Infantry, Aide de camp, Marietta street, Headquarters of the District.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel W. W. SAUNDERS, Captain 6th U. S. Infantry, Acting Assistant Inspector General Marietta street, Headquarters of the District.

Captain CHARLES MCKEEVER, 6th U. S. Infantry, Acting Assistant Inspector General. Marietta street, Headquarters of the District.

Brevet Brigadier General WM. MCKEE DUNN, Assistant Judge Advocate General, U. S. Army, Judge Advocate Marietta street, Headquarters of the District.

Brevet Major W. H. SMYTH, Captain 16th U. S. Infantry, Acting Judge Advocate. Marietta street, Headquarters of the District.

Brevet Brigadier General NORTH SAXTON, Quartermaster U. S. Army, Chief Quartermaster. Marietta street, next door to Headquarters.

First Lieutenant H. J. FARNSWORTH, 34th U. S. Infantry, Depot Quartermaster. Forsyth street, between Marietta and Railroad.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel T. C. SULLIVAN, Commissary of Subsistence U. S. Army, Chief Commissary of Subsistence. Corner Decatur and Ivy streets.

Brevet Brigadier General J. J. MILHAU, Surgeon U. S. Army, Medical Director, cor Broad and Marietta streets.

Assistant Surgeon J. V. DE HANN U. S Army, Attending Surgeon.

Major E. D. TOD, Paymaster U. S. Army, Chief Paymaster and Disbursing Officer Civil Fund Cor. Broad and Marietta street.

SUB DISTRICT OF GEORGIA.

Headquarters at Markam's Building, Empire Block, Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

Bvt Brig. Gen. C. C. SIBLEY, U. S. A Commanding. (Room No. 14.)

1st Lieut. JOHN E. HOWARD U. S. A. Acting Assistant Adjutant General. (Room No. 1.)

1st Lieut. Edward P. DOHERTY, U. S. A. Acting Assistant Inspector General. (Room No. 1.)

Office of Assistant Commissioner Bureau of Freedmen and Abandoned Lands. Headquarters at Markham's Building, Empire Block, Whitehall street.

Bvt Brig. General C. C. SIBLEY, U. S. A., Assistant Commissioner. (Room No. 14.)

Major JOHN R. LEWIS, U. S. A., Assistant Inspector General. (Room No 16.)

Bvt Major H. F. BROWNSON, U. S. A., Acting Assistant Inspector General. (Room No. 16.)

2d Lieut. M. FRANK GALLAGHER, U. S. A., Acting Assistant Adjutant General. (Room No. 16.)

Bvt Maj. C. F. WATSON, U. S. A., Acting Assistant Quarter Master and Disbursing Officer. (Room No. 5.)

POST OF ATLANTA.

Headquarters McPherson Barracks.

Brevet Colonel THOMAS W. SWEENEY, U. S. A., Commanding.

1st Lieut. WILLIAM QUINTON, U. S. A., Post Adjutant.

2d Lieut. P. H. RAY, U. S. A., Post Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence of Post.

Young Ladies Who Prefer

Emperor of the French—His Rumored Illness—The Effect of his Death in Europe—The Young Prince Imperial—Some Speculations.

The New York Herald has something to say about matters across the waters. This is Mr. Bennett's idea:

In our issue of yesterday we published a cable dispatch to the effect that the Emperor Napoleon was sick. This is the second report to the same effect in the space of some few weeks. It will not surprise us if it turn out that the rumor has been ill-founded or that the actual fact has been greatly exaggerated. True or not, the rumor is deeply suggestive. On the life of no man living do so many consequences, probable and possible, depend. It is well known that for years past his health has not been good, and no one who knows the condition of France and of Europe can wonder that a rumor of the Emperor's illness is felt to be the most startling sensation of the moment.

Were the Emperor to die at this time it is quite impossible to say precisely what would or what would not follow. One thing it is safe to say—that notwithstanding the skill with which Louis Napoleon has managed France for nearly twenty years—France, at his death, would be plunged into a state of anarchy and confusion. Of course his son would succeed him as Napoleon the Fourth. The Empress would be regent of the empire. Prince Napoleon in all likelihood would be a prominent member of the Council of State. Either he would or he would not; but whether honored with office and power by the Emperor's last will and testament or ignored and left aside he would be equally a dangerous man to the interests of the Napoleonic dynasty. Trouble would be sure to arise in the imperial family, and this trouble would furnish the desired opportunity both to the Bourbons and the republicans.

This, however, is not all. Europe from the moment of the Emperor's death would cease to be fearful of France. Italy would become bolder, Austria less cautious, Prussia more determined and Russia more aggressive. We would have the Italians again marching on Rome, Prussia hurrying forward German unity, Austria, perhaps, in civil war in consequence of the sympathies of her German subjects, and Russia pushing herself towards Constantinople. France, without a head and at the mercy of contending factions, would be so occupied with her own affairs that she would be unable to do more than enter her protest.—Looking at the situation from this point of view, we cannot much wonder at the importance which is attached to the Emperor's life. France has, perhaps, seen her highest point of greatness under his rule. At the close of his reign France and Europe generally will come under new conditions.

Speaking of the young Prince Imperial, that able journal, Once A Week, says:

Attention has been so pointedly turned to the heir of the Imperial Crown of France, by his being sent alone, a boy of twelve years of age, to inspect the fleet at Cherbourg, that you may welcome some new facts about him. "The Prince Imperial is very small for his age, with his father's disproportionate short legs, so that he is seen to the greatest advantage on horseback. He has a gentle, thoughtful face; his forehead is small and his hair dark chestnut. You would not call him particularly handsome, but his eyes have all the artistic sweetness, which has made his mother one of the loveliest women in Europe. He has not a little grace of deportment added to much boyish frankness, which bespeaks a genial nature. He is not deficient in the sense of humor, and of the sweetness of his disposition there can be no doubt. Any one who has seen him at Fontainbleau, playing with his huge dog, will be convinced that fondness for animals is also one of the Prince's characteristics. The greatest attachment has long existed between the young Napoleon and one of his playmates, and an interesting anecdote is told of them when only six or seven years old. Some misunderstanding had arisen in their game, and in the excitement of their juvenile quarrel the Prince received a blow. But here the child bethought himself of the lessons carefully inculcated by his mother, and, turning his earnest and thoughtful eye on his little companion, he said, 'I cannot return it to you because I am a Frenchman, and I am the Prince Imperial of France.' The children were duly separated and put in disgrace when next day, his mischievous friend was brought by his father to apologize for having so far forgotten himself. The Prince on seeing him, threw his arm around his neck, saying, 'Ah, how unhappy I have been not to have seen you in a whole day.' There would seem to be a fair prospect of a kind and generous heart developing itself, by the side of an admittedly

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THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

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